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A Flipped learning model in a college physical education dance course: A non-experimental design

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Abstract

Teaching Physical Education has been plagued with issues on limited class time, gap between concept and practice, and use of traditional assessment methods. Thus, this study implemented flipped learning (FL), specifically the SPRING framework in a college dance course, to address these problems through the promotion of more student agency, in-depth learning, and enhancement of 21st century skills. Since there is a dearth of FL studies that focus on a PE context in the country, this study then shed light on whether flipped learning model can help improve the conceptual understanding and procedural fluency of the students in a dance course. Using statistical treatment, this study examined the (1) conceptual understanding and procedural fluency of the students through the results of the practical tests done before the major exams and the actual major exams, (2) the proportion of the students with improved performance scores, (3) the significant difference of the mean performance scores before and after the intervention, as well as (4) the difference between the male and female students' scores in both assessments. The results revealed that though the pilot implementation of FL in the PE course in the university yielded generally positive outcomes, some obstacles need to be addressed like technological and logistical limitations due to the sudden shift to remote learning during the pandemic, lack of readiness of the students to regulate their own learning and exhibit other relevant 21st century skills under pressure and uncertain times, and gap between the male and female students performance due to possible latent gender issues in dance education that restrict students' creativity. Thus, the institution needs to provide even more technological, communication, and psychological support for the students to perform better and with more ease, whether in a purely online or blended FL environment. More discussions and activities on gender inclusivity in dance classes are also advised to further break barriers against students' artistic freedom and imagination.

Keywords: Flexible Learning, Physical Education, Higher Education, Remote Learning

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Advancing the pursuit of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: Initiatives of selected publicly listed companies in the Philippines

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Abstract

We probed what are the sustainability initiatives of the selected Publicly Listed Companies in the Philippines that are advancing the pursuit of the UN Sustainable Development Goals particularly on Good Health and Well-Being and Quality Education. Specifically, we mapped the sustainability programs implemented by the sample companies that are aligned with the 17 UN SDGs. We also determined if these UN SDGs are embedded and articulated in their corporate vision-mission statements. Then, we identified the explicit programs that were implemented by the selected firms that are advancing the pursuit of a few specific targets of SDG#3 and SDG#4. We anchored our study on the theories of Sustainable Development and Humanistic Management and used the qualitative descriptive and exploratory research designs. We utilized purposive sampling to select the 20 Publicly Listed Companies based on four criteria. We employed content analysis to determine their specific programs from their Sustainability Reports and/or Annual Reports. Our numeral mapping analysis revealed that the average number of implemented programs related to the 17 UN SDGs by the sample corporations is 11(65%). There are companies pursuing all the 17 SDGs while there are those that implemented only six programs. Our data further showed that overall, 15 out of 20 (75%) corporations have articulated and embedded the essence of the UN SDGs either in their vision or mission or combined vision-mission statements. On SDG#3, our findings disclosed that all (100%) the 20 sampled corporations implemented definite programs for “ending epidemics and communicable diseases” with specific reference to COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. On SDG#3, our findings divulged that 13 out of the 20 (65%) sampled firms implemented specific programs that directly addressed the target of “achieving health coverage and wellness for all at all ages.” On SDG#4, our results indicated that all (100%) the 20 samples corporations have implemented programs on quality education. Our propositions that there are specific sustainability programs implemented by the selected Publicly Listed Companies that contributed on achieving Health and Well-Being as well as Quality Education were confirmed. We recommended to include non-publicly listed companies across industries, increase sample size, and use of mixed method design in the methodology for a more rigorous investigation of the achievements and impact of SDG target indicators for future research.

Keywords: sustainable development, publicly listed companies, humanistic management, good health and well-being, quality education



Beyond the classics: Identifying gaps and setting trajectory in understanding political dynamics in Philippine local politics

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Abstract

Epistemological frames and theoretical underpinnings are developed precisely to give coherence and cognitive rendering to a rather chaotic appearance of the world and reality to man's consciousness. These frames offer associations of nuances and concepts that in turn provide cogent systems of understanding, which contribute to man's unending search for meanings combining as it were his experience of the world and his ability to mentally grasp such experience hence, the Ancient Greek word episteme. In the social sciences, theoretical frameworks are formulated to provide grounding venues for construing the complexities and specificities of social phenomena toward a better understanding of the social world. Concomitantly, these frameworks are assessed and evaluated based on their capacity to utter notions and tell stories of the slice of reality they wish to depict. It is in this respect that this paper offers a critical examination of the most prevalent theoretical frames and epistemic perspectives, herein referred to as classics, deployed in understanding Philippine political local dynamics. In light of Philippine contemporary economic, social, cultural, and political developments, the article identifies some gaps and bumps in these 'classics' to offer a research trajectory that scholars in the field can rightly consider. Through a synthesis of existing political paradigms applied in local politics, the paper highlighted nuances that are ignored, realities that are not yet explored, and concepts rendered with over-simplistic meanings, suggesting imperatives for modifications, deconstructions, and even reconstructions.

Keywords: Local Politics, Philippine Political Dynamics, Patronage Politics, Philippine Political History, History of Political Ideas



Cases and problems in Criminal Law 1

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Abstract

Socrates, a Greek philosopher, considered it his religious duty to call his fellow citizens to the examined life by engaging them in philosophical conversations. Thousands of years later, this way of life became a pedagogical technique in law schools known as the Socratic method, which involves calling on students and interrogating them about the facts and decisions in various court cases. The said method aims to promote critical thinking among future lawyers. Through this approach, law students develop compelling arguments on important legal questions so that, once they become attorneys, they can win debates and effectively represent their clients. When the pandemic hit in 2020, law schools were forced to adapt to online distance learning. However, some methods in electronic learning do not align with the above-discussed pedagogical technique in law school. Law professors were then forced to conduct synchronous sessions on a regular basis in an effort to preserve the traditional way of administering law classes. This was further aggravated by the lack of reliable internet connection in the Philippines, which usually disrupts the “interrogation” made by the law professors among their students. This materials development for online teaching project entitled “CASES AND PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL LAW I” was conceptualized to address the aforementioned issue on online distance learning vis-à-vis law school pedagogy. The final output for this research contains hypothetical scenarios and decided cases by the Philippine Supreme Court which can be used as a reference in conducting synchronous online classes for Criminal Law 01. In the event that a student cannot attend the synchronous sessions for some reason or another, there would also be an easy reference for him or her as to the modules discussed. While nothing beats the personal touch of conducting face-to-face classes, there is a significant improvement in the phasing and quality of discussion in online classes by using this material. A survey of cases decided by the Supreme Court involving this subject matter was made using various online search engines. Hypothetical scenarios were also formulated by drawing inspiration from actual cases pending before Philippine courts and depicted in various news reports. Previous bar examinations questions in Criminal Law were likewise used.



Challenges and opportunities in stroke nursing research: Global views from a panel of nurse researchers

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Abstract

A diverse group of neuroscience nurse experts discussed stroke nursing research at the 5th International Neuroscience Nursing Research Symposium. Panel experts from Singapore, India, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Malawi, Germany, Palestine, Kenya, Japan, and the United States collaborated to examine similarities and differences in nurse-led stroke research conducted in their home countries. This article reflects panel insights on challenges and opportunities for nurse-led stroke research. The research challenges discussed include nursing independence, the processes of informed consent and randomization process, obtaining adequate independent funding, recruiting research subjects, and working with vulnerable groups. The major opportunities to leverage and improve stroke nursing research include facilitating the nurse investigator role, information digitalization, improving health literacy, and collaboration between nurse researchers. We are living in a volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous world, and the COVID-19 pandemic has accentuated many challenges. There is a need to allow for creativity around recruitment and conducting stroke research. The use of technology reduces travel needs and mitigates many safety, financial, and transportation-related problems. Although the pandemic has highlighted the challenges faced when conducting stroke-related research, there are remarkable similarities in opportunities to improve outcomes.

Keywords: COVID-19, global views, stroke nursing research, technology



Critical care nursing in the Philippines historical past, current practices, and future directions

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Abstract

The field of critical care nursing is widely recognized as a nursing specialty; however, there is no standardized national certification program for critical care nursing in the Philippines. The patient admitted in the intensive care unit (ICU) requires complex care and needs technologically advanced monitoring and resources; however, this has become a challenge in the Philippines because of insufficient national and local health funding and the prevailing health care financing system. There is a need to increase on the competencies of critical care nurses pertaining to pain and delirium management, provision of palliative and end-of-life care, communication, and interprofessional collaboration. Despite the central roles that critical care nurses play within the ICU, their active participation during medical/interprofessional rounds or patient case analysis is still lacking.

Keywords: Critical care nursing, End of life and palliative care, Family involvement, Pain management, Patient rehabilitation, Interprofessional communication and collaboration, Quality and safety, Philippines



Cultural perspectives on pain assessment and opioid use: International neuroscience nursing research symposium conference proceedings

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Abstract

In August of 2020, the 4th International Neuroscience Nursing Research Symposium was held. The purpose of the symposium was to share neuroscience nursing research from around the world. One of the topics thought most notable that stimulated a crucial conversation was how different countries assessed pain and their use of opioids for pain management. Neuroscience nurses are global. What is not known is their experience with and what challenges exist with pain management for human beings in their country. Crossing geographic and cultural boundaries, pain affects all human beings. Each culture has unique values and beliefs regarding pain. Patient barriers, pivotal in this article, included poverty, poor health literacy, opioid phobia, and cultural as well as social beliefs. Neuroscience nurses from Australia, Brazil, Germany, Singapore, India, Ghana, Kenya, Philippines, South Africa, and the United States each collaborated to provide a short summary of assessing pain and use of opioids for pain management for the neuroscience patient. Neuroscience patients have varying degrees of pain based on many factors. Various countries have religious, spiritual, and cultural traditions that influence the reporting and management of pain. Pain assessment and management can be challenging, especially for the neuroscience nurses around the world.

Keywords: culture , opioid , pain , pain assessment , pain management



Social transformation and social isolation of older adults: Digital technologies, nursing, healthcares

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Abstract

The incidence of social isolation among older adults is on the rise in today's health care climate. Consequently, preventing or ameliorating social isolation through technology in this age group is now being discussed as a significant social and health issue. The purpose of the opinion paper is to clarify social transformation through technology and shed light on a new reality for older adults in situations of social isolation. Our goal is to persuade the reader that our position on this topic is a valid one. We support our claims with practice-based evidence and published research studies. To do so, we checked the most recent literature, most of which came from the last decade. Our literature survey focused primarily on what is known about technology and how technology can affect social transformation and perceptions of social isolation. Two dominant transformative realities became the focal points: the precarious implications of loneliness for older adults and the emerging reality of social change through digital technology central to eHealth and mHealth. To benefit from new technologies and reduce the detrimental effects of social isolation, we must engage older adults in a meaningful way and adapt the system of smart devices to reflect the specific physiological and psychological characteristics of the ageing population. Older adults need to comprehend the meanings of their social experiences to preserve their active lifestyle. Human interactions may be desirable, but technological dominance may also minimize the adverse effects of social isolation.

Keywords: Successful ageing, Nursing practice, Digital technologies, Social transformation, Social isolation, Digital health



**“Humanizing the Indios”
Early Spanish Missionaries’ struggles for natives’ dignity:
Influences and impact in 16th Century Philippines**

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Abstract

Spanish conquest in the New World has two sides, evangelization and colonization. The former was carried by the missionaries who were heavily influenced by Bartolome de Las Casa and Vitoria, while the latter by conquistadores, the defenders of the conquest. Early missionaries fought for the dignity of the indios where they clashed with the motives of the conquistadores to exploit human resources. The problematic part was they have to work under the Spanish crown where their point of contact was also their area for friction. When they arrived in the Philippines, that social solidarity and dynamics of social relation continued where it became complex due to the involvement of various groups including the natives and their leaders, the religious orders and most of all the Spanish Royal Court that had the history of having a heart for the Indians. King Philip II created a space for debates within his agenda of social conscience. Using Durkheim’s structuralist-functionalist approach, historical narratives about early missionaries struggles for natives’ dignity in the 16th century Philippines were examined. Durkheim’s social solidarity, dynamics of social relations and his concepts of anomie as disruptions due to dramatic changes and conflicts were utilized as tools to analyze the quest for total well-being. The achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) are authenticated in amplifying the value of human dignity, equality and respect to each individual. With this, the 500 years of Christianity in the Philippines is worth the celebration.

Keywords: Missionaries, Conquistadores, Social Solidarity, Anomie



Landscape structure' influence on the source of livelihood of the population: The case of Narra, Palawan Philippines

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Abstract

Landscape structure is composed of the different patterns of land, vegetation, bodies of water, man-made structures like highways. This study describes the slope, climate, labour force, landscape structure, and source of livelihood of the population in Narra Palawan, Philippines, utilizing landscape maps: [watershed, water and land use, soil, road network, environmentally critical area network map (ECAN)], using the patch-corridor-matrix model (PCMM). The human-environment interaction models that exist in the livelihood of the population were also disclosed. Narra has been known as the “rice granary of Palawan” and is strategically situated in Southern Palawan, ninety-six (96) kilometers from Puerto Princesa City. Land use map and soil map of Narra Palawan indicate more areas for agriculture and fishery as source of livelihood of its population. Road map of Narra Palawan shows that all villages is accessible, that favours marketing of agricultural products. The controlled, traditional, and multiple use zones in ECAN map, favours agricultural production. The human-environment interaction model that prevails in their livelihood are; environmental determinism wherein the sources of livelihood depended on the resources in the environment. Ecosystem-based model is express in farming system among settler-farmers. Cultural ecology is practiced by Tagbanua and, Palaw’an wherein Swidden farming is their farming system. The use of categorical maps revealed that it influenced the livelihood sources of the population dominantly on agriculture. It attested to the fact that Narra is an agriculture-based municipality.

Keywords: Lepidochelys olivacea, anthropogenic threats, heavy metals



Language-based approach in achieving Sustainable Development Goals: A qualitative meta-analysis

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Abstract

Scholars of language believe that where there is no language there is no development, thus language is pivotal in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study aims to describe language theories such as Edward Sapir-Benjamin Lee Whorf Linguistic Determinism Theory, Geoffrey Leech's five characteristics of language, Lev Vgotsky Developmental Theory, Jim Cummins Principles of Language – Basic Interpersonal Skills/Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency and other relevant linguistic concepts vis-à-vis sustainability goals and enumerate how the SDGs can be translated into a plan of action through language-based approach. Specifically, the study focuses on Goal 3- Good health and well-being, Goal 4 - Quality education, Goal 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions and Goal 17 - Partnership for the goal. Qualitative meta-analysis was employed using five-step synthesis approach: 1) Exploring the field and defining research questions 2) search, selection and appraisal of studies (sampling procedure) 3) data extraction 4) aggregation and 5) synthesis to analyze data from reports, symposiums and studies as the main sources of data. Following exploration and definition of research questions, selection and appraisal, in the iterative analyses, aggregates of concepts were identified: 1) language 2) language users 3) inclusiveness, equality and sustainability 4) Sustainable Development Goals and language-based approaches. Other concepts were extracted from data such as diversity of language, language and culture, multilingualism, plurilingualism, multiculturalism, multilinguality, mother tongue-based multilingual education, literacy and reading skills, communication disabilities, minority vs. dominant languages, language loss and language maintenance, rights language to health care, inclusivity, vulnerability, diversity, equality, global citizenship, transparency and integrity, nationalism, national unity and collective identity and their centrality in the development, implementation, and successful completion of the SDGs.

Keywords: sustainable development goals, language theories, qualitative meta-analysis, language-based approach, multilingualism



Online self-regulated learning, academic performance, and well-being: A mediation analysis

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Abstract

The Philippines abruptly shifted from traditional to emergency remote education in response to the threats brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Emergency remote education is an umbrella term to refer to online learning. Literature on traditional learning suggests that self-regulation correlates positively with well-being, which suggests that students who are autonomous in their learning activities tend to be satisfied with their lives. Research also suggests that academic performance mediates this relationship, which suggests that students tend to become satisfied with their lives when they achieve successful learning outcomes. This research explores the relationship between online self-regulation, academic performance, and well-being of 379 senior high school students who hold classes using the online learning modality in the National Capital Region (NCR) using a quantitative approach specifically the explanatory cross-sectional design. The participants completed the online survey on self-regulated learning and well-being (i.e., Online Self-Regulated Learning Questionnaire and Satisfaction with Life Scale), while their academic performance was based on their self-reported third quarter grade point average. Results showed that online self-regulated learning predicted well-being, however, academic performance did not mediate the positive relationship between online self-regulated learning and well-being. Our findings suggest that, in the context of online learning, senior high school students who regulate their own learning may experience satisfaction with their lives even if they do not achieve academic success.

Keywords: academic performance, mediation analysis, online self-regulated learning, well-being



Perceived barriers to physical activity of college students in Manila, Philippines during the COVID-19 community quarantine: An online survey

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the physical activity barriers affecting college students and analyse how they differ between types of schools (private colleges-universities and government-state universities), and to improve schools' online distance learning physical education programmes in the Philippines. One hundred fifty (N=150) officially enrolled students participated in the study, from private and state universities, composed of athletes, non-athletes, and inactive athletes. With the use of the Barriers to Being Active Quiz, comprising seven (7) barriers (Lack of Time (LT), Social Influence (SI), Lack of Energy (LE), Lack of Willpower (LW), Fear of Injury (FI), Lack of Skill (LS) and Lack of Resources (LR)), responses were collected adapted through online administration. After the response collection, results show high mean scores in LR and significantly low scores in FI and LS barriers among private and state university students. Private and State University students differ from each other significantly ($p < 0.05$) in the barriers SI, LW and LR, with state university students exhibiting greater mean scores. Active athletes possessed significantly lower scores during quarantine in most barriers (LT, SI, LE, LW, LS and LR), while inactive athletes exhibited the highest in FI. Further studies and examination of online physical education programmes are recommended to help students counter the reduced physical activity during quarantine, aside from strengthening government encouragement to those without access to exercise opportunities.

Keywords: physical activity, COVID-19, quarantine, barriers



Psychometric testing of the technological competency as caring in nursing instrument – Revised (English version including a practice dimension)

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Abstract

The middle range theory Technological Competency as Caring in Nursing (TCCN) guides nursing practices. The TCCN Instrument (TCCNI) measures perception dimension of the theory and has been revised and translated into the Japanese language (TCCNI-R). Testing the translated version of the TCCNI-R to English language with the inclusion of a practice dimension is warranted. This study aims to determine the psychometric properties of the TCCNI Revised English version with Practice dimension (TCCNI-RePract). A web-based cross-sectional study was conducted with data from 202 valid questionnaire copies from professional nurses in selected hospitals and nurse educators in universities. The suitability for factor analysis was determined using Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin index (0.93), Bartlett's sphericity test of 3256.93, $p < 0.001$, the anti-image correlations ranged between 0.87 and 0.96, and an average value of communalities of 0.66. In the four rotations conducted with the maximum likelihood method with a Harris-Kaiser Orthoblique rotation, four items were excluded with factor loadings less than 0.40. These results determined the final scale with 21 items and four subscales, namely: (1) Knowing the person (8 items); (2) Technological competency as Caring (6 items); (3) Technology and caring (4 items); and (4) Expression of nursing as Caring (3 items). Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the total scale was 0.94. With two dimensions of the TCCNI-RePract, the perception dimension had significantly higher scores than the practice dimension. When comparing mean factor point among the dimensions, the perception scores were significantly higher for Factor 1 and Factor 3. The TCCNI-RePract is an acceptable tool that can reliably measure nurses' perception and practice of TCCN. It is affirmed that with this tool, measuring perception and practice status of TCCN theory is possible. It is considered that the evaluation results can be used to plan in-hospital education.

Keywords: Perception, practice dimension, Technological Competency as Caring in Nursing, TCCNI-RePract



Public–Private Partnerships in the distance learning program during COVID-19 pandemic times in the Philippines: Identification of practices and principles

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Abstract

The distance learning program in the Philippines and the Public-Private Partnerships implementation process are filled with several challenges. The educational system in the Philippines like any other developing country is severely affected during these pandemic times. Although the programs and resource mobilization were already employed by the public schools, the effectiveness of partnership is not yet fully determined. As such, our qualitative study applied the concept lenses of SDG#17 and SDG#4 to describe the degree of integration of practices and principles during the implementation of PPPs in distance learning program. Semi-structured interviews and content analysis were conducted among public school principals in Mandaluyong City in NCR Philippines. The prevailing PPP practices and principles are: Upfront commitment to maintenance, and predictability and transparency of whole-of-life costs, creation of specific obligations of both parties, establishment of education objective in the MOA, evaluating the work progress & completion based on the targets and lastly, sharing results of the outcome of these education endeavors. The commitment of the teachers is main enabling factor while the poor internet connectivity and effect and restrictions brought about by the COVID19 pandemic are the hindering factors in the distance learning program. This paper can serve as source reference in establishing long-term sustainable plan for implementing partnership effort in quality education across the regions in the Philippines. We could also utilize the results of this study in the process of policy innovation so that we could implement all the PPP and maximize the impact elsewhere in the achievement all the SDGs.

Keywords: public–private partnership, quality education, distance learning program, value drivers, PPP stages



Reflections on nursing discipline, profession, and education

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Abstract

This editorial explores the nature of nursing as a discipline and profession and how these are expressed in the transfer of nursing knowledge through education. It further emphasized that nursing knowledge must take precedence over ancillary knowledge as the focal point and essence of its curriculum in educating future nurses.

Keywords: Nursing discipline, education, profession



Religiosity, spirituality, and death anxiety among Filipino older adults: A correlational study

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Abstract

The concept of death anxiety is expected of older persons as they age and are nearing their end-of-life. This study examined the relationship between religiosity, spirituality, and death anxiety among Filipino older adults. A convenience sample of 125 Filipino older adults were recruited in the study. Data were collected using the Spirituality Scale, Revised Death Anxiety Scale, and Dimensions of Religiosity Scale. Results of the study revealed that spirituality ($r=-0.168$, $p=0.061$) and religiosity ($r=-0.044$, $p=0.623$) had an inverse relationship with death anxiety. However, even with the inverse relationship, spirituality and religiosity were not significantly correlated with death anxiety, although participants were well aware of the importance of these concepts on their lives. It is suggested that assessing spirituality and religiosity of this age group can inform nurses to engage in quality nursing practice, by affirming the vulnerability, and preserving the personhood of older persons as they near their end-of-life.

Keywords: death anxiety, end-of-life, older adults, religiosity, spirituality



Sayaw sa Obando: Diskurso ng pagpapatibay ng pananampalataya at pagpapanatili ng kultura

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Abstract

Kaakibat na ng pananampalatayang Katolisismo ang debosyon sa mga santo lalo na kung ang mga ito ay nagdudulot ng grasya sa kani-kanilang buhay. May mga kahilingan ang bawat tao na sa kanyang pananaw ito ang makakapagdulot ng kabutihan sa kanyang buhay. Isa sa mga debosyon na masasabing impluwensya na rin ng Kristiyanismo sa Pilipinas ang pagsasayaw at paghiling ng anak, asawa (o kasintahan) at trabaho sa Obando, Bulacan. Sa buong kapistahan, sayaw ang banal na ritwal na idinadayo ng mga tao bilang tulay o instrumento na siyang nakakapanlapit sa mga pintakasi o patron upang maatim ang kani-kanilang mga kahilingan. Ang kapistahan ang isa sa pinakamanipestasyon ng pananampalataya sa Diyos sa pamamagitan ng mga santo. Sa unang batis, makikita kung paano hindi nababago ang pagdiriwang ng Kapistahan sa kabila ng bagong hugis ng panahon, modernisasyon at iba pang radikal na paniniwala. Sa ikalawang batis, bagamat ang unang kaligiran ng pagdiriwang ng kapistahan ang pagdakila sa isang santo bilang sugo ng Diyos sa tao, dahil sa pagpapalit ng panahon, nagkakaroon ng ibang anyo ang pagdiriwang ng kapistahan at nawawala ang esensya ng pagbibigay ng grasya ng isang pintakasi, bagkus nagiging isang sekular at sa halip na bigyang-pugay ang isang santo, nagkakaroon ng selebrasyon dahil sa promosyon sa mga produkto ng isang lugar o sa isang gawi na dahilan kung bakit nakilala ang lugar na iyon. Ilan sa mga halimbawa ng tinutukoy ang pagdiriwang ng bangus festival, lansonez festival, wata-wata at mga katulad nito. Kung gayon, sa pamamagitan ng pagsusuri sa kapistahan sa Obando, Bulacan, masasabing kahit na ano pa ang mangyaring hamon sa pananampalataya, hindi pa rin mababago nito ang dalisay na layunin kung bakit naninikluhod at nanampalataya at higit sa lahat naniniwala sa isang konsepto ng pananampalataya.

Keywords: Pista, Fertility Dance, Sekular, Obando, Pananampalataya, Kultura



Shifting the education paradigm amid the COVID-19 pandemic: Nursing students' attitude to E-Learning

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Abstract

The unprecedented emergence of COVID-19 has disrupted education and has led to the rise of e-learning. The shift from the traditional delivery of instruction to online learning brings about varying perceptions that necessitates attention and exploration. This study examined nursing students' attitudes towards e-learning in two selected nursing schools in the Philippines. This study used a descriptive cross-sectional design with 111 nursing students in a public and a private nursing school as study participants. The data were collected via an online survey tool and were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U test and the Kruskal-Wallis H test. The results indicated that most nursing students had intermediate computer competency (74.8%) and somewhat stable internet connection (66.7%). They generally have negative (40.5%) and ambivalent attitudes (30.6%) towards e-learning. The nursing students considered e-learning to be impersonal and to lack feeling (80.18%) and that it results in less student-teacher interaction (75.66%). There were no significant differences ($p > .05$) in the e-learning attitude according to the type of school, gender, ownership of a computer, level of computer competency, stability connection and internet usage. Although not statistically significant, those students with stable internet connections appear to have a better attitude towards e-learning. Ambivalence and negative attitudes seem to dominate nursing students' attitude towards e-learning in the times of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nursing schools must rectify the negative attitudes of students towards e-learning and must take measures to improve students, experiences in the virtual learning environment to ensure that effective learning is never compromised amid the health crisis.

Keywords: attitude, COVID-19, e-learning, nursing students, online learning



Social transformation and social isolation of older adults: Digital technologies, nursing, healthcares

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Abstract

The incidence of social isolation among older adults is on the rise in today's health care climate. Consequently, preventing or ameliorating social isolation through technology in this age group is now being discussed as a significant social and health issue. The purpose of the opinion paper is to clarify social transformation through technology and shed light on a new reality for older adults in situations of social isolation. Our goal is to persuade the reader that our position on this topic is a valid one. We support our claims with practice-based evidence and published research studies. To do so, we checked the most recent literature, most of which came from the last decade. Our literature survey focused primarily on what is known about technology and how technology can affect social transformation and perceptions of social isolation. Two dominant transformative realities became the focal points: the precarious implications of loneliness for older adults and the emerging reality of social change through digital technology central to eHealth and mHealth. To benefit from new technologies and reduce the detrimental effects of social isolation, we must engage older adults in a meaningful way and adapt the system of smart devices to reflect the specific physiological and psychological characteristics of the ageing population. Older adults need to comprehend the meanings of their social experiences to preserve their active lifestyle. Human interactions may be desirable, but technological dominance may also minimize the adverse effects of social isolation.

Keywords: Successful ageing, Nursing practice, Digital technologies, Social transformation, Social isolation, Digital health



"St. Bonaventure and Martin Heidegger on the question of God and being" in Saint Bonaventure, friar, teacher, minister, and bishop: A celebration of the eighth centenary of his birth.

Edited by Timothy Johnson, Katherine Wrisley-Shelby, and Marie Kolbe Zamora.

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Abstract

In considering St. Bonaventure and Martin Heidegger, one is confounded with the question of a philosophical polarization. Heidegger, in whose monumental work "Being and Time", changed the terrain of metaphysical thinking, and St. Bonaventure, whose burning love for Christ and his unrelenting emphasis on the contemplation of divine revelation, challenged the prevailing scholastic synthesis of his time, seems to be standing at odds with each other. But if we look closer into their writings, we will be able to see parallelisms and certain points of convergence into their insights on God and the problem of Being. It is thus the objective of this study 1) to look into these and see how Heidegger's reflections on God and Being and St. Bonaventure's theological insights present a perspective that is at once fresh and contemporary; and 2) to address concerns raised by Heidegger and remedy these concerns by applying St. Bonaventure's theological reflections into it. To achieve this, the study will be divided into three parts: 1) Heidegger's Problematization of God and Being, 2) St. Bonaventure and the Light of Faith and Reason, and 3) the question whether God and Being are identical.

Keywords: God, Being, Metaphysics, Scholasticism



Sustainable practices of publicly-listed higher educational institutions in ensuring good health and well-being

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Abstract

This study looked into the sustainability practices of publicly-listed higher education institutions in the Philippines that ensure health and well-being. Three key indicators that ensure good health and well-being were used as variables to measure sustainable practices that ensure good health and well-being: research and publication, course or program offerings leading to health professions, and collaborations and health services. Sustainable development, on the other hand, was chosen as a variable to assess the assurance of good health and well-being. The theories of health, well-being, sustainable development, and stakeholder theory served as the foundation for this study. The qualitative exploratory research design was used. Purposive sampling was used to select two publicly-listed higher education institutions. Data was gathered from the respective higher education institutions' 2020 published and uploaded websites, such as annual reports, sustainability reports, and other documents. An analytical procedure was used in the content analysis of information from these sources. According to the findings, publicly-listed higher education institutions have published a number of health and well-being researches in peer-reviewed journals that are either locally or internationally referred to, or are indexed in World of Science (WoS) or Scopus. Nursing, medicine, dentistry, optometry, medical technology, pharmacy, psychology, and social work are among the health-related courses available to train competent and dedicated health professionals. Graduates of these courses will be expected to promote, protect, and treat the physical, mental, social, emotional, environmental, and holistic well-being of others. Analysis on collaborations and health services revealed the many programs and activities related to networking with other health institutions, health outreach programs, mental health support, and health care services for students. With the skills and resources used, it creates solutions for advancing the health and well-being of university stakeholders. It is recommended that stakeholders work together to ensure an integrated and holistic approach to higher education institution sustainability in order to ensure good health and well-being. To address the limitations of this study, it is proposed that research be conducted using a different approach linking SDG#3 to other SDGs applicable to a university setting.

Keywords: Sustainability, Publicly-listed higher education institution, health, well-being



**The influence of Musyncnergy in rondalla musician-teacher formation:
An analytic autoethnography**

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Abstract

Research on the idiosyncratic musician-teacher formation in the context of Philippine rondalla music making has remained uncharted. In this analytical autoethnographic study, I explored and described how my musical background, personal experiences in music teaching and learning, and participations in rondalla music making have shaped myself as a rondalla musician and music teacher. To reveal significant influences and formative experiences in rondalla culture and its practice, the musyncnergy lens was utilized in the analysis and interpretation of the different modes of music education that I experienced. The musyncnergy researcher-generated theoretical lens integrates the two “music making” concepts in praxial and social dimensions to generate a synchronistic conceptual interaction greater than the sum of their individual conceptual interactions. Triangulation amongst data sources and research informants fill in the gaps left by self-based data. Based on the autoethnographic vignettes, seven themes emerged being significant constructs of musicianship: (1) learning from the masters; (2) musicking settings beyond the classroom; (3) apprenticeship towards autonomy; (4) instrument shifting and mastery; (5) solo and ensemble playing; (6) repertoire as curriculum; and (7) lifelong music making. Consequently, these constructs form the basis for the development of a localized rondalla teaching and learning approach dubbed as the Musyncnergy Framework that maps out key influences in rondalla musician-teacher formation through musicianship experiences and musical relationships. The said approach calls for a transformative perspective not only in the rondalla but also other instrumental music programs.

Keywords: rondalla teaching and learning approach, praxial and social music education, musyncnergy, analytic autoethnography



The unwavering faith of Filipino catholic workers in Macau: Personal narratives of motivation amid distant employment.

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Abstract

The Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) in Macau make up the biggest chunk of foreign migrants in the Chinese region, and they are continuously growing in number every year despite the many hardships and trials that they encounter throughout their stay. The big question is: what keeps them motivated to pursue their work amid the challenges of distant employment? This article aims to determine the root causes of their decision to stay in work through an in-depth interview of selected OFWs in Macau. The transcripts were then analyzed through reconstruction, coding, and identification of recurrent themes to attain the objective of this article. Findings revealed three recurrent themes, namely, families' poor economic condition, prayer as a weapon for extreme sadness and hardships, and the support of fellow workers and the Catholic community. To provide the relevance of the Catholic faith in the lives of the participants and understand their motivations to work abroad, a brief history of Catholicism in Macau is also presented and followed up by a discussion of the Filipino's virtue of religiosity. The study also serves as a challenge for other cases regarding the essentiality of living out one's Christian identity to surpass obstacles in various life situations.

Keywords: Employment, Faith, Overseas Filipino Workers, Macau, Motivation



The validity and reliability of Three Field Tests for assessing college freshmen students' cardiovascular endurance

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Abstract

In an effort to reduce obesity rates among young adults resulting from their increasingly sedentary and stressful lifestyle and poor diet, three common endurance exercises that have been practiced in PE classes and also studied worldwide are jumping rope, step test, and beep test (20 meter multistage fitness test). This study shed light on the suitability of these three field tests as assessment tools for measuring the cardiovascular endurance of the college freshmen students of Physical Fitness (HKD-01) course since none has been investigated so far about this in the Philippine university context. Specifically, this study aimed to identify (1) the validity of the three tests as assessment tools for gauging cardiovascular fitness; and (2) their reliability as shown in the correlation between the directly measured and predicted VO₂ max. The statistical analyses revealed that the fitness tests were found valid and reliable. Each fitness test has its own peculiarity and course of action that make each distinct from one another. The step test is known to measure submaximal, the jumping rope test can be categorized as mid-maximal, and the beep test is known as a maximal test for cardiovascular endurance. It is then recommended that these fitness tests be employed in PE classes in the university following correct protocols to develop the cardiorespiratory endurance of the students.

Keywords: Cardiovascular Endurance, Jumping Rope Test, Beep Test, Step Test, Field Test



**Towards stronger local government and educational institutions in
climate change impact mitigation: A policy paper on implementation and fiscal sustainability of the
national climate change adaptation framework**

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Abstract

Through a careful analysis of official government documents such as national statutes, national agency memorandum orders, policy directives reports, national and local plans, among others, pertinent with the Philippine Government response in climate change mitigation and adaptation, the paper elucidated the policy directions of the country with respect to climate change response. Aimed at proposing recommendations to enhance the current legal, organizational, and fiscal frameworks of the Philippine Government in its efforts to mainstream its climate change strategy, the paper identified some of the gaps and possible areas of improvement in the standing legal and structural constellations of policies employed in the country. It has been found by the research that though there have been actions related to the international mandate of promoting sustainable development, there are still areas that can be reformed and revisited if the government programs and institutions are to remain in fidelity to the commitments of the Philippines to combat the impacts and mitigate the effects of climate change. As the title suggests, the paper offers policy directions in order to strengthen government and academic institutions to better respond to this daunting challenge.

Keywords: Climate Change, Policy Analysis Paper, Local Governance, Fiscal Sustainability, Public Program Implementation



Understanding academic bullying in an online environment as uncaring encounter

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Abstract

The shift to an online from the face-to-face system of pedagogy among Higher educational institutions in the Philippines as a mode of adaptation to the current pandemic has inevitably produced varied set-back among its members, one of which is online bullying. This study, grounded on Halldorsdottir's (1996) theory, explored the structure of bullying, taken as an uncaring encounter, in an online environment within the academic setting. Six participants, recruited via a combination of snowball and referral system, were selected based on the following preset criteria: (1) They are nursing students exposed to the online educational system platform for at least one semester and are currently enrolled with at least 18 units (2) They are enrolled in the institution for at least a year at the time of the interview (3) They have witnessed and /or were participants to what they deemed as bullying incident during their online educational experience at least twice, (4) They are willing to express and share their experiences. Narratives from the participants were gathered via two methods: 1) In-depth individual interviews and 2) Storytelling sessions. These narratives were later analyzed using thematic analysis to present the structure of bullying through its expressions, nature, and essence. From the analysis of the participants' individual experiences, four recurring patterns were gleaned, namely, 1.) Borderless boundaries: the perceived extent of bullying, 2.) Apathetic bystanders as enablers of bullying, 3.) Misplaced empowerment: role assumption in bullying, 4.) Obfuscated reality: The online environment. The essence, "Indifference: The prime ingredient of uncaring," was gathered from these patterns. The patterns gleaned from the narratives posited that bullying, seen as an uncaring encounter, in an online environment on the academic setting is borderless occurring within an obfuscated digital environment, involving apathetic bystanders where the bullied may unconsciously assume the role of the bully in a seemingly apparent role reversal. Primordial to these encounters is the assumption of being indifferent. The need for policies and programs that foster empathy and compassion among all academic community members and continued support for students experiencing and witnessing bullying are implied from the findings of this study.

Keywords: bullying, cyberbullying, Philippines, uncaring



Using machine learning to create a decision tree model to predict outcomes of COVID-19 cases in the Philippines

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to create a decision tree model with machine learning to predict the outcomes of COVID-19 cases from data publicly available in the Philippine Department of Health (DOH) COVID Data Drop. The study design was a cross-sectional records review of the DOH COVID Data Drop for 25 August 2020. Resolved cases that had either recovered or died were used as the final data set. Machine learning processes were used to generate, train and validate a decision tree model. A list of 132 939 resolved COVID-19 cases was used. The notification rates and case fatality rates were higher among males (145.67 per 100 000 and 2.46%, respectively). Most COVID-19 cases were clustered among people of working age, and older cases had higher case fatality rates. The majority of cases were from the National Capital Region (590.20 per 100 000), and the highest case fatality rate (5.83%) was observed in Region VII. The decision tree model prioritized age and history of hospital admission as predictors of mortality. The model had high accuracy (81.42%), sensitivity (81.65%), specificity (81.41%) and area under the curve (0.876) but a poor F-score (16.74%). The model predicted higher case fatality rates among older people. For cases aged >51 years, a history of hospital admission increased the probability of COVID-19-related death. We recommend that more comprehensive primary COVID-19 data sets be used to create more robust prognostic models



Utilization of the Algebraic Method in the design and development of the ChemRxnCalc mobile application prototype

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Abstract

Responding to the need to create an “equitable learning space” for Chemistry students in the new normal classes, the authors designed a mobile application prototype named ChemRxnCalc. It is intended to help students balance chemical equations by predicting products and its coefficients from given chemical reactants accurately and thru the use of the algebraic method. Upon the development of the mobile application prototype for Android mobile phones, it was subjected to an initial validation by eight (8) Chemistry teachers deemed to be the subject-matter experts and which yielded a high usability percentage following the software quality requirements set by the ISO/IEC 25010. It is recommended for second-phase validation by students. This could be accomplished by uploading the e-tool in the RedCanvas learning management system (LMS) of the University. The initial target users are the Senior High School and College Students of San Beda University, Manila and probably, the Mendiola Consortium who are taking up General Chemistry and/or Inorganic Chemistry. Consequently, once the ChemRxnCalc mobile application prototype has been validated by both experts and students, it is intended to be patented thru registration in the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPO). It is also targeted to be registered and uploaded in the Google Playstore and Apple Appstore for consumption of a bigger teacher and student population.

Keywords: mobile application prototype, balancing chemical equations, chemistry e-learning tool, equitable quality education



Where is caring in our nursing curriculum?

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Abstract

This editorial presents the current concern on situating caring as a grounding for curriculum among the helping professions. The context of the discipline of nursing and its curriculum in the Philippines was presented as an exemplar for discussion.

Keywords: caring, curriculum, nursing, Philippines



Work from Home: The impacts on university employee's well-being and individual work performance

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Abstract

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of the firms and institutions implemented work from home to continue their operations and keep the well-being of their employees. Indeed, organizations including the universities operate successfully amid the implementation of quarantine, digitalization, and limited face-to-face communication. We studied the impacts of the acceptance of work from home and well-being on individual work performance. We found that acceptance of work from home have indications of significant influences on employees' well-being and individual work performance. For the selected university employees, work from home is moderately preferred because of the cherished activities like commuting, time with friends, and the occurrence of more physical activities. The incidence of illnesses, sleep disturbance, anxiety, dissatisfaction, and loneliness were indicators of well-being concerns that influence individual work performance. Appreciation by others and the increased spirituality motivate the employees during the work from home set-up. COVID-19 pandemic brings various issues in communication, resources, emotions, environment, financial difficulties, work-life imbalance, time management, stress, less work, and lack of access to office materials, to the employees. However, there are opportunities for better learning, better well-being, and more often family routines. Focus on work, work-life balance fit, positive attitude, less stress, and savings are benefits of work from home. University leadership, supervisors, and managers have an overview of the issues to be provided with solutions. The qualitative responses are potential research instruments to be tested for reliability. An adequate number of employees in different positions and universities to create a quantitative model is encouraged for future researchers.

Keywords: work from home, well-being, individual work performance



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Ut In Omnibus Glorificetur Deus
That in all things God may be glorified