



3rd ISoPH

3rd INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF PUBLIC HEALTH

2018

“Challenging Public Health Roles
Towards Global Health Issues”

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
KAMPUS C MUYOREJO
SURABAYA

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Hosted by:

CO Host:



 **UNIVERSITAS CIPUTRA**
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Sarjana, Diploma, SMK



Book of Abstracts
3rd International Symposium of Public Health
(ISoPH 2018)



31st October – 01st November 2018
Surabaya, Indonesia

Committee of The ISoPH - 2018

WELCOME MESSAGE

FROM THE CHAIR OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen, Ministers, Speakers,
Rector of Universitas Airlangga, Dean of Faculty of Public Health,
Coordinator of Doctoral Programme in Public Health and all Guests,

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh
Selamat Datang,

On behalf of the all committee members, it is my great pleasure to
welcome you to The 3rd International Symposium of Public Health (3rd ISOPH),
on 31st October-1st November 2018 at Wyndham Hotel, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.

The Conference is organized by Doctoral Program of Public Health, Faculty of Public Health,
Universitas Airlangga, in collaboration with Universitas Ciputra, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Malang, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan Bhakti Wiyata Kediri
and Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Universitas Pekalongan.

The aim of this symposium is to disseminate knowledge,
share it to the public and develop ideas for policy makers,
from various levels in addressing programs to global health issues.

As the General Chair of this conference, I would like to thank all speakers,
all conference committee, all participants, Wyndham Hotel, our sponsorships, our donors and to
everyone who had contributed in many ways to ensure the success of this conference and all of
whom have worked tirelessly on this conference.

Finally, I would like to welcome you to Surabaya, the 'City of Heroes', the cleanest city in
Indonesia, beautiful weather all year-round with an average daily temperature of 27.8°C.

Please enjoy the conference and the city of Surabaya. I will be all over the conference and
would like to personally meet and warmly welcome each and every one of you.



Purwaningsih
Chair of Organizing Committee

WELCOME MESSAGE

FROM THE COORDINATOR OF DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN PUBLIC HEALTH
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

Honorable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Ministers, Speakers,
Dean of Faculty of Public Health, Rector of Universitas Airlangga,

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dear Colleagues,

It is an honor to officially welcome you to The 3rd International Symposium of Public Health (3rd ISOPH), on 31st October-1st November 2018 at Wyndham Hotel, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia. It is our pleasure to serve this kind of an international event and is thankful to you for being part of this initiative. This annual symposium promises once again to provide a unique platform for the dissemination of knowledge about public health roles towards global health issues.

Appropriately themed "*Challenging Public Health Roles Towards Global Health Issues*", our conference will address some of global health most critical issues, including: nutrigenomics and public health: the paradigm shift to disease prevention, tobacco use and dependence, health financing and health insurance, the application of ICT in health care, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases: threats to human health, maternal and child health, primary health care, mental health, nutrition-enhancing as strategic investment, occupational health, environment health, health politic and policy, non communicable disease, communicable disease and tropical disease, emerging and re-emerging disease, health service management, community resilience and public health practice, disaster management.

I would like to thank all participants, conference committee, Co-Host, sponsors and all speakers who give their contributions in the 3rd ISoPH:

- a. Prof. H. Mohamad Nasir, Ph.D, Ak,
Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia
- b. Prof. Dr. dr. Nila Djuwita F. Moeloek, Sp.M. (K),
Health Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia
- c. Prof. Dr. dr. Fachmi Idris, M.Kes,
Social Security Administrator for Health, or BPJS Kesehatan
- d. Prof. dr. Ali Ghufroon Mukti, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
Directorate General of Resources for Science, Technology and Higher Education, Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia
- e. Prof. Dr. Nasronudin, Sp.PD., K-PTI, FINASIM,
UNAIR Hospital
- f. Dr. Febi Dwirahmadi, SKM., MSc.,
Griffith University, Australia
- g. Supawadee Thaewpia, RN., Ph.D,
Boromarajonani College of Nursing Khon Kaen, Thailand
- h. Widodo J. Pudjirahardjo, dr., M.S., M.PH., Dr.PH,
Universitas Airlangga

- i. Dr. Salmiah binti Md. Said, MD., M.Comm.Med,
Department of Community Health, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Putra
Malaysia

Enjoy your stay in Surabaya. We applaud your contributions to public health.
We look forward to hearing from you throughout the conference.



Dr. Nyoman Anita Damayanti, drg., MS
Coordinator of Doctoral Programme In Public Health
Faculty of Public Health
Universitas Airlangga

WELCOME MESSAGE

**FROM THE DEAN OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

Honorable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Ministers, Speakers,
Coordinator of Doctoral Programme in Public Health, Rector of Universitas Airlangga,

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to
The 3rd International Symposium of Public Health (3rd ISOPH), which take place 31st October-1st
November 2018 at Wyndham Hotel, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.

The 3rd ISOPH is the third international symposium which is held annually by the Faculty of Public Health to improve knowledge and skills about public health issues, gain network with other health professionals as well as increase the number of scientific publications for students, lecturers and health professionals.

With the theme of the Conference is *"Challenging Public Health Roles Towards Global Health Issues"*, we are hoping that the conference will gather the highest possible level of global health issues which can benefit not only Indonesia nations but also International area with regards to health policies and laws, global health finance and a political commitment to make health a priority.

With our sincere gratitude to the all-conference committee as well as to the Co-Host and sponsors, we will do our best to make this conference a successful and fruitful one and lay the firm groundwork for future development of public health.



Prof. Dr. Tri Martiana, dr., M.S.

Dean

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga

WELCOME MESSAGE

FROM RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

Honorable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Ministers, Speakers,
Coordinator of Doctoral Programme in Public Health, Dean of Faculty of Public Health,

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

First of all, on behalf of the Organizing Committee and myself,
I would like to welcome the The 3rd International Symposium of Public Health (3rd ISOPH),
on 31st October-1st November 2018 at Wyndham Hotel, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.

For Universitas Airlangga, it is an honour to host this International event,
an activity that reflects global health issues and barriers related to public health roles,
communication between researchers, decision makers, health professionals, students and
lecturers.

This is our contribution to public health, to develop better health policies and laws, improve
global health finance and makes global health a priority.

As an effort to get global recognition, Universitas Airlangga has the honor of conducting research
collaboration with many international institutions. The fields of research for the collaboration
were tropical disease, stem cell, protein engineering, IT, drug discovery, anthropology,
psychology economic business, and public health.

I expect to count on your collaboration so that we all feel proud of this event.
My best wishes of success for all the participants and the speakers represented in this 3rd ISoPH.

With these words I declare The 3rd International Symposium of Public Health (3rd ISOPH)opened.



Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nasih, SE., Mt., Ak., CMA
Rector of Universitas Airlangga

LIST OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Presentation Schedule			
Day 1, Wednesday, 31 st October 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)			
ROOM 1			
Topics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrigenomics and Public Health: The Paradigm Shift to Disease Prevention 2. Nutrition-Enhancing as Strategic Investment 3. Tobacco Use and Dependence 4. Occupational Health 5. Environment Health 			
Panelists: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trias Mahmudiono, SKM, M.PH(Nutr), GCAS, Ph.D 2. Febi Dwirahmadi, SKM, M.ScPH, Ph.D 			
No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP00111	Endang Susilowati	Establishment Model of Healthy Living Behavior (HLB) of Students In Boarding House
2.	OP01115	Mardiana	The Difference Of Amount Of Larvae Of Trapped Aedes Sp Based On The Duration Of Ovitrap Observation In Harapan Baru Sub District Samarinda City Of Indonesia
3.	OP01134	Avicena Sakufa Marsanti	The Correlation Between Mosquito Eradication Breeding Place Behavior With Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever In Primary Health Center Of Klagenserut Area
4.	OP01035	Wahyudi Iffani	Factors Of Critically Reflective Work Behaviour That Influence Radiographers On Radiation Protection Culture At Hospitals In Kota Medan
5.	OP00944	Qori ila Saidah	The Nutritional Status Of Children Aged 1-3 Years Old Based On Food Processing Technique In Surabaya
6.	OP01067	Ratna Yuliawati	Analysis Of Factors Related With Lung Function In Coal Mining Workers In The Coal Processing Plant In Kutai Kartanegara
7.	OP01068	Rubayat Indradi	Risk Factors Analysis Of Occupational Contact Dermatitis Complaints On Scavengers In The Malang City Supit Urang Landfill
8.	OP00171	Meddy Setiawan	The Effect Of Purple Sweet Potato Extract (Ipoemabatatas L) To MDA (Malondialdehyd) Level Of Male White Mouse (Rattus Norvegicus Strain Wistar) Of Atherosclerosis Model.
9.	OP00174	Kusuma Andriana	Effect Of Onion Extract (Allium Cepa Linn) On The Cytotoxicity And Expression Of Protein Caspase-3

			Assays Toward The Death Cell Of Cervical Cancer Cell Line (Hela Cell)
10.	OP00176	Desy Andari	Methanol Extract Of Katuk Leaf (Sauropus Androgynous) As Anti Inflammatory
11.	OP00286	M. Fadhol Romdhoni	Comparation Impact Of The Burn-Tobacco And The Heated-Tobacco To Carboxyhaemoglobin (Hbco) Active Smoker
12.	OP00287	Dewi Karita	Comparison Of Malondialdehyde (MDA) Levels In Tobacco Smokers With Vape Smokers
13.	OP01088	Mustika Ratnaningsih Purbowati	Relationship Of Anxiety Level And Workers Fatigue Level At Morning And Night Shift In Pt. Jhonlin Baratama Banjarmasin
14.	OP02104	Septian Emma Dwi Jatmika	Smoker's Compliance With The Implementation Of Smoke Free Home Program
15.	OP11105	Fery Eko pujono	Modification Of Activated Carbon With Tio2 As A Water Treatment Material
16.	OP10106	Ningsih Dewi Sumaningrum	Factor Associated With Use Of Personal Protective Equipment (Apd) On Construction Workers In Pt.Swa Builder Kediri
17.	OP01217	Dewi Ratna Sulistina	Rhodamin-B Increases Hippocampus Cell Apoptosis In Rattus Norvegicus-Oxidative Stress Related To Parkinson, Alzheimer, Cancer, Hyperactive, Anterograde Amnesia Disease
18.	OP16305	Nasronudin	Hospital Management In The Era Of Industry 4.0

Presentation Schedule**Day 1, Wednesday, 31st October 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 2****Topics:**

1. Health Financing and Health Insurance
2. Health Politic and Policy
3. Health Service Management
4. The Application of ICT in Health Care

Panelists:

1. Dr. Ernawaty, drg., M.Kes
2. Dr. Nyoman Anita Damayanti, drg., MS

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP01627	Abdullah Machin	Factors Associated With Onset To Hospital Delay Among Stroke Patients In The Emergency Department
2.	OP16180	Rindu	The Relationship Between Transformational Leadership, Organizational Commitment, Work Stress, And Turnover Intentions Of Nurse At Private Hospital In Indonesia
3.	OP16340	Nyoman Anita Damayanti	The Influence Of Quality Of Work Life On Employee Satisfaction At Hospital
4.	OP01645	Vitri Widyaningsih	Lost In Translation: Challenges In Ambulatory Patients Safety In Pulmonary Diseases
5.	OP00371	Nuzulul Kusuma Putri	Health Insurance Literacy: Facebook User's Discussion And Reaction Toward Social Health Insurance In Indonesia
6.	OP01671	Ruby Riana Asparini	Relationship Between The Broads Of Pregnancy Pre-Operation And Post-Operating Scar Quality
7.	OP01273	Andini Pramono	The International Code Of Marketing Of Breastmilk Substitute: Policy Implementation Analysis In Indonesia
8.	OP03114	Afidah Andani	How Effective National Health Insurance In Bpjs Era Compared With Askes Era: A Small Scale Of Cross Sectional Study
9.	OP16121	Sahat Manampin Siahaan	Effect Of Quality Dental And Oral Health Service On Patient Satisfaction In Rsgm Iik Bhakti Wiyata Kediri
10.	OP16156	Siti Kurnia Widi Hastuti	Customer Complaints Management Strategy Hospital X In Yogyakarta
11.	OP16157	Nur Syarianingsih Syam	Implementation Of Hand Hygiene In X Bantul Hospital
12.	OP16158	Hanny Rasni	Characteristics Of Elderly Health At Bondowoso Institutional Health Care Center

13.	OP16187	Hidayatus Sya'diyah	Health Service In Integrated Service Post Relations With Obedience Visit Beyond In Coastal Area
14.	OP16194	Gadis Meinar Sari	The Role Of Floating Hospital In Health Services At The Kalimas Port Of Tanjung Perak Surabaya
15.	OP16212	Muthmainnah	What Does Youth's Say About Youth Care Health Service ?
16.	OP12216	Ira Nurmala	Attitudes Of High School Students Towards Policy Of Peer Counselor Program To Prevent Substance Abuse In Surabaya
17.	OP03226	Hafid Algristian	Legal Assessment Of Health Social Security For Floating Hospitals
18.	OP03228	Tito Yustiawan	Gap Between Social Insurance Patients' Expected Service And Hospital Management Perception To Patient Expectation
19.	OP16230	Yanis Kartini	Patien Satifaction In Fulfilling Spiritual Need In Surabaya Islamic Hospital
20.	OP16294	Hamzah Hamzah	Anesthesia Management And Intensive Care Of Acute Ischemic Stroke
21.	OP12331	Endang R Surjaningrum	Regional Initiatives: Building Health And Wellbeing In The First 1000 Days
22.	OP03151	Putu Ayu Indrayathi	Universal Health Coverage Health Financing Policy In Klungkung District: From Perspective Of Users And Health Care Providers
23.	OP02119	Rasi Irfan Asany	Association Between Duration Of Smoking With Level Of Carboxyhaemoglobin (Hbco) In Electric Smoker (Vape)
24.	OP01120	Ni'matur Rabi'ul Ula	Association Between Duration Of Smoking With Level Of Carboxyhaemoglobin (Hbco) In Tobacco Smoker

Presentation Schedule**Day 1, Wednesday, 31st October 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 3****Topics:**

1. Mental Health
2. Community Resilience and Public Health Practice
3. Disaster Management
4. Maternal and Child Health
5. Primary Health Care

Panelists:

Dr. Rahmat Hargono, dr., M.S., M.PH

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP00616	Uke Maharani Dewi	The Effect Of Audiovisual Media Use On The Duration Of Breastfeeding In Working Mother
2.	OP00839	Sirli Mardianna Trishinta	Exploration Of The Daughters' Feelings Related To Accepting Their Mother's Condition Of Having Breast Cancer In East Java, Indonesia
3.	OP00641	Rut Rosina Riwu	A Gender Analysis Of Traditional Contraceptive Used In Sikka District, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia
4.	OP00746	Oktavianis	The Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status And Personality Type With Depression In Adolescents
5.	OP00648	Evi Hasnita	Analysis Of The Implementation Of Pregnancy-Related Health Care Services Through The Continuum Of Care Approach In Puskesmas Bukittinggi City
6.	OP00649	Evi Hasnita	Analysis Of The First 1000 Day Life Program Implementation In The Working Area City Department Of Health Padang Panjang
7.	OP00656	Sriyana Herman	Correlation Between Spontaneous Preterm Postpartum And Sociodemography Characteristics Of Mother In Single Pregnancy: Cross-Sectional Study
8.	OP00661	Suratiah Suratiah	The Effectiveness Of Bay Leaf Extract (Syzygium Polyanthum) In Inhibiting The Growth Of Candida Albicans
9.	OP00665	Ratna Frenty Nurkhalim	Program Keluarga Harapan, A Conditional Cash Transfer To Increase Prenatal Visits And Birthweight
10.	OP00666	Annif Munjidah	The Effects Of Tui Na Massage On The Growth Status In Children Under Five With Kms T Status (Low Weight Gain)
11.	OP00682	Tantut Susanto	Maternal And Child Hand Book Package For Improvement Children Development: An

			Intervention Of Parenting Class In Rural Areas Of Indonesia
12.	OP00690	Andi Muh. Maulana	The Relationship Between The Body Mass Index And The Event Of Preeclampsia In Banyumas Hospital Period January To December 2018
13.	OP00791	Sri Suparti	Analysis Factors Affecting The Number Of Intradialytic Complications In Hemodialysis Patients
14.	OP07153	Yohan Fallo	The Correlation Between Fruits And Vegetables Consumption, Income Level With Learning Performance In Elementary School Students
15.	OP06111	Yanuar Eka Pujiastutik	Comparison Of Endorphine Massage And Effleurage Massage On Primigravida 1st Stage Latent Phase Pain In Aura Syifa Kediri Hospital
16.	OP06112	Candra Dewi Nataningtyas	The Influence Of The Cowpea Extract Againsts Superoxidase Dismutase (Sod) Levels On The Ovarian Rats Exposed With Injection Contraceptive Of 3 Months (Dmpa)
17.	OP00612	Ely Isna Eni	Influence Of Response Time Against The Treatment Of Pregnant Women With Prom Aterm In Igd Ponek Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri Regency
18.	OP06124	Afrona Elisabeth Lelan Takaeb	Can A Head Village Act As A Health Communicator To Increase Men's Knowledge Of Maternal And Child Health? A Preliminary Study Using A Quasi Experiment In Rural Remote Eastern Indonesia
19.	OP17128	Ni Putu Wiwik Oktaviani	The Influence Of Reminiscence Group Strategies To The Decrease Of Depression To The Elderlyin
20.	OP07136	Indri Hapsari	Antibiotic Prescribing Pattern On Extemporaneous Compounding Suspension In Primary Health Care Centers
21.	OP00371	Nuzulul Kusuma Putri	Health Insurance Literacy: Facebook User's Discussion And Reaction Toward Social Health Insurance In Indonesia
22.	OP01396	Dwi Nurwulan Pravitasari	The Profile Of New Androgenic Alopecia Patients At Dermato-Venereology Outpatient Clinic Dr.Soetomo Hospital Surabaya In 2009- 2011
23.	OP06161	Supriyadi	Analysis Predicting Of Loss Potentially Unwanted Pregnancy Among Women Of Childbearing Age In Indonesia

Presentation Schedule**Day 1, Wednesday, 31st October 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 4****Topics:**

1. Mental Health
2. Community Resilience and Public Health Practice
3. Disaster Management
4. Maternal and Child Health
5. Primary Health Care

Panelists:

Prof. Dr. Rika Subarniati T, dr., SKM

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP08203	Alina Sari Hartono	Mental Health In The Indonesia's Health Policies (Study Of Factors That Lead To Mental Health Not A Priority Issue In National Policy)
2.	OP08206	Bety Maya Sari	The Level Of Self-Esteem And Depression In Patients Diabetes Mellitus
3.	OP06209	Rachmalina Prasodjo	Constructing Women's Opportunity And Participation In Reproductive Health Rights And Services In Rural Alor, Nusa Tenggara Timur
4.	OP07214	Dimas Agung Trisliatanto	Grand Design Of Demography Development Integrated To People Centered Development In Surabaya City
5.	OP07215	Nuris Kushayati	The Influence Of Health Education In Improving Community Knowledge On Basic Life Support Dlanggu District, Mojokerto Regency
6.	OP06219	Lia Kurniasari	Speech Delay And Early Detection With Family Factor
7.	OP06223	Pulung Siswantara	Socialisation In Adolescent Health Promotion
8.	OP06224	Ani Sutriningsih	Application Of Paediatric Triage Method Of Jumpstart Influences The Readiness Of Initial Handling Of Employees In Children In Sdn Purwosari I Pasuruan
9.	OP08227	Anggi Setyowati	Development Of Self Report Assessment Tool For Anxiety Among Adolescents; Indonesia Version Of Zung Self Rating Anxiety Scale (Sas)
10.	OP07231	Ratna Dwi Wulandari	Team Characteristics And Change Implementation Effectiveness: Lesson Learned From Accreditation Process Of Public Health Center In Indonesia
11.	OP06238	Eppy Setiyowati	The Correlation Between Parenting Style And Child Creativity Development At Tk Ra Al-Islah, Patuk Gempol Sub-District, Pasuruan
12.	OP07242	Asfriyati Nasution	Elderly Health Based On Elderly Family's Education And Age In Slums

13.	OP06249	Firdaus Firdaus	Analysis Of Gadget Usage With The Social Development Of Waruberon Elementary Schoolchildren In Balongbendo Sub-District, Sidoarjo Regency
14.	OP06253	Diana Suteja	Cost Reduction Using Time Driven Activity Based Costing Method In Ca Mamae Patient Chemotherapy At The National Health Insurance (Jkn)
15.	OP06261	Firman Suryadi Rahman	Analysis Of Factors Related To Maternal Health In Female Workers In The Industrial Area Of Sidoarjo, Indonesia
16.	OP06263	A'im Matun Nadhiroh	Meta-Analysis Of Risk Factors Of Cervical Precancerous Lesions And Cervical Cancer
17.	OP07264	Anas Tamsuri	Effectiveness Of Health Education Through Audiovisual Media In Ngadi Health Center Of Kediri District, East Java, Indonesia
18.	OP06267	Fauziyatun Nisa'	The Influence Of Health Education About The True Position Of Breastfeeding For Post Partum Mothers In The Pepe Village
19.	OP06268	Ardiana Priharwanti	The Role Of Culture In Maternal Mortality Case In Pekalongan
20.	OP06341	Ernawaty	Midwife's Role In Antenatal Care Drop Out K4 Visit: Therapeutic And Interactive Communication In Lombok Tengah District
21.	OP01642	Al Afik	The Relationship Between Response Time And Patient Survival With Emergency Treatment By The Code Blue Team
22.	OP08342	Muji Sulistyowati	Health Promoting School Model From The New Public Services Perspective: A Qualitative Study At Surabaya Municipality, Indonesia
23.	OP06149	Mochamad Ma'roef	Correlation Between Supplementation Folic Acid And Sulfas Ferrosus During Antenatal Care And Low Birth Weight (LBW) At General Hospital Jombang, Medical Faculty, University Of Muhammadiyah Malang.

Presentation Schedule**Day 1, Wednesday, 31st October 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 5****Topics:**

1. Communicable Disease and Tropical Disease
2. Non Communicable Disease
3. Emerging and Re-emerging Disease
4. Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases: Threats to Human Health

Panelists:

1. Dr. Santi Martini, dr., M.Kes
2. Prof. Dr. Chatarina Umbul W, dr., M.S., M.PH

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP01436	Nani Sahputri Hasibuan	The Effect Of Health Education With Testimonial Methods On Perception Of Pulmonary Tb Patients In Attempt To Smoking Cessation In Tanjungbalai City, Sumatera Utara Province
2.	OP01338	Dian Ardyanti	Analysis Of Relationship Between Self Efficacy And Consistency Of Condom Usage Among Transvestite Sex Workers In Prevention Of Hiv Aids Transmission In Makassar
3.	OP01347	Nurhayati Nurhayati	The Relationship Between Sexual Behavior And The Prevalence Of Hiv/Aids Among Homosexual Men In Bukittinggi City, Indonesia
4.	OP01351	Tony Suharsono	The Presenting Symptoms As A Predictor Of The Hospital Arrival Time Intervals Of Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome
5.	OP01354	Amelia Lorensia 1	Effect Of Illness Perception On Asthma Symptoms With Omega-3 Fish Oil In Asthma Outpatient
6.	OP01355	Amelia Lorensia 2	Physical Activity And Vitamin D Level In Asthma And Non-Asthma
7.	OP01357	William Sayogo	Effect Of Alternative Medicine Using Acupuncture On The Decrease Of Apoptosis And Inflammation Process In Rat Pancreas With Diabetes Mellitus
8.	OP01372	Anung Putri Illahika	Correlation Analysis Of Skinfold Thickness (Sft) Based On Body Mass Index (Bmi) Of Madura's Teenage Girl In Surabaya
9.	OP01476	Feny Tunjungsari	The Efficacy Of Anti Scabies Medicine To Healing Scabies In Patient Who Received Personal Hygiene Education
10.	OP01383	Erika Martining Wardani	The Effect Of Diabetic Foot Spa On Blood Glucose Levels And Foot Sensitivity Of Diabetes Mellitus Type 2
11.	OP01385	Rismawan Adi Yunanto	Prevalence Of Hypertension And Related Factors Among Older People In Nursing Home Of Jember, East Java, Indonesia

12.	OP14101	I Wayan Gede Artawan Eka Putra	The Factors Of Household Contacts Participation On Tuberculosis Examinations In Badung District, Bali Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study
13.	OP13103	Irwan	Model Based On Local Wisdom On HIV / AIDS Risk Behavior For LGBT Teenagers In Gorontalo City
14.	OP13108	Sri Wahyuni	Self Care Behavior Of Diabetes Mellitus Patients With Application Of Self Instructional Training At Puskesmas Balowerti Kediri Working Area
15.	OP14117	Fenita Shoviantari	Influence Factors Of The Patients Compliance Level On Leprosy Drug Use In Tanjunganom Health Center, Nganjuk District At 2017
16.	OP14129	Nurul Faidah	The Relationship Between Behaviors, Family Support, Use Of Healthservices And Incidence Of Mdr Tb In Sanglah Hospital
17.	OP14130	Muhammad Ikbali	Modelling Associated Factors Of Tuberculosis Cases In Indonesia Using Semiparametric Spline Regression Approach
18.	OP14134	Arsita Eka Prasetyawati	A Home Care Approach To Improving Family Support In Pulmonary Tuberculosis Management : A Case Report
19.	OP13135	Widia Shofa Ilmiah	Primary Appraisal About Taking Antiretroviral Between Patient Who Do Adherence And Not Adherence Among People Living With Hiv (Plwh)
20.	OP14138	Chatarina Umbul Wahyuni	The Potency Of Private Practitioners On Tuberculosis Cases Finding In Surabaya City, East Java, Indonesia
21.	OP13145	Jeini Ester Nelwan	Risk Factor Of Coronary Heart Disease On Minahasan People In Sulawesi Utara
22.	OP13147	Kristina Arum Sari	Description Media The Granting Of Hiv Prevention Information To Men Sex Men (Msm) Community By Lsm Gapoera Demak
23.	OP13148	Hanna Cakrawati	Comparison Between Physical Exercise And Alendronate Against Bone Calcium Levels And Body Weight In Wistar Rats Model Glucocorticoid-Induce Osteoporosis
24.	OP13150	Didik Setiawan	Cost Effectiveness Analysis Of Scientific-Jamu For Hypertension In Kalibakung, Tegal, Central Java

Presentation Schedule

Day 2, Thursday, 1st November 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)

ROOM 1

Topics:

1. Nutrigenomics and Public Health: The Paradigm Shift to Disease Prevention
2. Nutrition-Enhancing as Strategic Investment
3. Tobacco Use and Dependence
4. Occupational Health
5. Environment Health

Panelists:

1. Trias Mahmudiono, SKM, M.PH(Nutr), GCAS, Ph.D
2. Febi Dwirahmadi, SKM, M.ScPH, Ph.D

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP02137	Astrid N H	Constructing Review Indicators For Factors Affecting Smoking Behavior In Early Adolescents Age At Bogor District With Qualitative Method
2.	OP11213	Thinni Nurul Rochmah	The Impact Of Organizational Climate And Job Involvement On Surveillance Performance In Sampang District
3.	OP02142	Enjelita Marianne Ndoen	"No Effect On Me, The Picture Can Be Made Up": Risk Perception Of Smokers On Graphic Warning Labels In Indonesia
4.	OP02143	Sanju Kumar Singh	Increasing Attitude Of Smoking Habit And Their Challenges Among Youths At The Age Of 13-25 In Surabaya City
5.	OP11170	Septina Ikhda Musthofa	The View Of Society Towards The Behavior Of Open Defecation And The Help Of Stimulants In Kebondalem Village Pemalang
6.	OP02173	Alfiannisa Luthfi	Predisposing Factor Of The Role Parents On The Preventing Teen Smoking In Pati
7.	OP01198	Darsini Darsini	Effectiveness Of Education Tools For Drinking Water Needs Of The Body Against Changes In Body Hydration Conditions
8.	OP11205	Sri Irianti	Rural-Urban Disparity In Access To Improved Sanitation In Indonesia: A Decomposition Approach
9.	OP09210	Septa Indra Puspikawati	Food Preference And Food Consumption Analysis In Obese Police At X Resort Police Department
10.	OP09271	Nur Lu'lu Fitriyani	Antibacterial Activity From Ethanol Extract Of Kenikir Leaves (Cosmos Caudatus Kunth.) On Salmonella Typhi Bacteria
11.	OP09272	Wahyu Ningsih	Macronutrient Intake Analysis Of Obesity Among Adolescent In Subah Batang Regency

12.	OP11277	Abdul Rahim Sya'ban	The Implementation Of Sanitation Tecnology Toward Water Closed Family System By Using Sand Reverse Filtration Method In Coastal Society (Case Study: Puupi Village Kolono District South Konawe Southern Of Sulawesi Indonesia)
13.	OP10296	Septyani Prihatiningsih	Musculoskeletal Disorders Complain And Anthropometric Fitness With Chair Design Among Vocational College Student Airlangga University
14.	OP02221	Anita Dewi Prahastuti	Prevalensi And Risk Factor Of Work Related Lung Diseases: A Nested Case Control Study Among Tobacco Farmers in Jember, Indonesia
15.	OP10236	Rian Arie Gustaman	Working Station Model For Embroidery Workers
16.	OP02109	Gita Sekar Prihanti	Analysing Factor Affecting The Efforts to Stop Smoking
17.	OP01140	Danoe Soesanto	The Influence Of Nurse's Knowledge Level On Behaviour Changes, Attitude And 5 Moments Of Hand Hygiene Compliance

Presentation Schedule**Day 2, Thursday, 1st November 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 2****Topics:**

1. Nutrigenomics and Public Health: The Paradigm Shift to Disease Prevention
2. Nutrition-Enhancing as Strategic Investment
3. Tobacco Use and Dependence
4. Occupational Health
5. Environment Health

Panelists:

Dr. Lilis Sulistyorini, Ir., M.Kes

1.	OP11336	Ririh Yudhastuti	Community Behavior In Control Of Rats In Leptospirosis Transmission Areas In Pacitan Regency
2.	OP09239	Anna Henny Talahatu	The Design Of Body Mass Index And Nutritional Status And Its Relationship With Weight Gain Of Pregnant Women And Weight Of New Born Baby In Kalabahi, Alor District – East Nusa Tenggara
3.	OP09240	Nikita Welandha Prasiwi	To Analyze Differences In Nutritional Status Between Children With Phbs And Those Without Phbs
4.	OP11241	Rudi Hartono	Accessibility Of Elderly Safety Aspect Along Riverbank In Residential Area Along Alalak River Banjarmasin
5.	OP09244	Budi Suprapti	The Effect Of Probiotic And Vitamin B1, B6, B12 Supplementation On Plasma Interleukin-17 And Immunoglobulin-G Levels In Tuberculosis Patient During Intensive Phase Of Therapy
6.	OP09255	Roy Januarydy Irawan	The Differences Of Flesh And Shell Bioactive Components Of Razor Clam (<i>Solen</i> Sp)
7.	OP10270	Ristiawati Ristiawati	Analysis Of Work Posture On Batik Workers In Pekalongan
8.	OP10298	Septyani Prihatiningsih	Redesign Assistive Devices Of Material Handling In Manufacturing Plant
9.	OP11301	Margaretha Domingga	Evaluation Of Environment Sanitation Surveillance System In Surabaya City Health Office, 2018
10.	OP11302	Yustini Ardillah	Environmental Health Risk Assessment Of Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S) Exposure For Sukawinatan Landfill Residents In Palembang
11.	OP11110	Ratna Dian Kurniawati	The Influence Of Drinking Water As Prevention Of Dehydration Of Metal Processing Workers At Pt. Multi Instrumentation
12.	OP01118	Lia Agustina	In Vitro Antiplatelet Activities Of Aqueous Extract Of Garlic (<i>Allium Sativum</i>) And Black Garlic In Human Blood

13.	OP11280	Didik Susetiyanto Atmojo	Effectiveness Of Health Promotion To The Ability Of 8 Indicators Of Clean And Healthy Behavior Using Buzz Group Methods In Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Kecamatan Mojoroto Kota Kediri
14.	OP09287	Nova Nurliza	The Relationship Between Nutritional Status And Incidence Of Iron Deficiency Anemia In Third Trimester Pregnant Women In Co-Endemic Area Of Bengkulu City
15.	OP10107	Indriati Paskarini	Social Support And Quality Of Life Of Workers With Accident-Caused Disabilities In Gresik And Sidoarjo, Indonesia
16.	OP09343	Trias Mahmudiono	Poor Protein And Zinc Intake In Addition To Repeated Bouts Of Acute Respiratory Infection Is Associated With Current Stunting Among Toddlers In Nganjuk District

Presentation Schedule**Day 2, Thursday, 1st November 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 3****Topics:**

1. Mental Health
2. Community Resilience and Public Health Practice
3. Disaster Management
4. Maternal and Child Health
5. Primary Health Care

Panelists:

1. Dr. Rahmat Hargono, dr., M.S., M.PH

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP06141	Sovi Imamah	Modeling Of Infant Mortality Rate In East Java Province Using Semiparametric Regression Model Based On Truncated Spline Estimator
2.	OP06144	Oksfriani Jufri Sumampouw	The Structural Model Of Sosioeconomic, Parenting, Environment And Diarrhea Of The Underfive Children In Coastal City: Case Study In Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia
3.	OP08146	Khamida	Spiritual Intelligence With Self Adjustment Of Santri In Pondok Jabal Noer Sidoarjo
4.	OP00697	Dian Yuliartha Lestari	The Influence Of The Little Doctors Training On The Little Doctor Knowledge At Muhammadiyah 4 Elementary School In Malang
5.	OP07160	Ade Ayu Mitra Ramadita Daluas	The Knowledge Of A Mother Determines Nutritional Status Of Her Children (A Study At Kirana Posyandu (Pre- And Postnatal Health Care Unit) Of Surabaya City On 2017)
6.	OP06163	Andikawati Fitriarsi	Assertive Community Treatment Of Sexuality In Women With Breast Cancer
7.	OP06164	Ninda Ayu Puspita Rahmayanti	Modelling Of Toddlers Pneumonia Sufferers Percentage In East Nusa Tenggara Province Using Nonparametric Regression Approach Based On Spline Truncated Estimator
8.	OP06166	Rininta Andriani	Relationship Of Place Of Delivery And Childbirth Labor With The Event Of Baby Death In The Region Work Of Sorawolio Health Center Baubau City
9.	OP06169	Siska Nurul Abidah	The Effect Of Papaya (Carica Papaya L.) Leaf Extract On Decreasing The Intensity Of Menstrual Pain In Adolescent
10.	OP06171	Yurike Septianingrum	The Effect Of Quartet Menarche Cards On Santriwati Knowledge About Menarche In Yayasan Nurul-Haqq Sidoarjo

11.	OP06177	Hosizah	Optimizing Antenatal Care By Digitalization Pregnancy Risk Screening
12.	OP06178	Pertiwi Febriana Chandrawati	Correlation Between Fatness On Children Under 5 Years Old And Gross Motoric Development.
13.	OP06181	Dwi Martiana Wati	Improving Strategic Plans On Reducing Maternal Mortality In Jember District
14.	OP06185	Nurlaily Prasetyawati	Path Analysis Factors That Influence Child Development In The 1000 First Days Of Life
15.	OP18186	Farida Juanita	Level Of Knowledge And Community Preparedness To Flood Disasters In Bedahan, Babat, Lamongan
16.	OP06196	Lilia Faridatul Fauziah	Physical Activity In Young Females 16-18 Years Old And Its Association With Menstrual Duration
17.	OP00679	Hanna Tabita Hasianna Silitonga	Analysis Of Determinant Factors Of Low Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice In Urban Slum Community Of Surabaya: A Case Study

Presentation Schedule**Day 2, Thursday, 1st November 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 4****Topics:**

1. Mental Health
2. Community Resilience and Public Health Practice
3. Disaster Management
4. Maternal and Child Health
5. Primary Health Care

Panelists:

1. Prof. Dr. Rika Subarniati T, dr., SKM

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP06274	Nor Istiqomah	Spatial Analysis Of High Risk Pregnant Mother In Batang District, January - July 2017 Period
2.	OP06276	Vita Nur Latif	Decreasing Mother's Death Rate Program In Batang Regency: An Elaborative Approach To Accelerating The Mother's Death Zero
3.	OP06280	Jaya Maulana	Maternal Parenting As A Risk Factor Of Leprosy Disease In Children At Coastal Areas Of Pekalongan Regency
4.	OP07281	Teguh Irawan	Analysis Of Patient Satisfaction Based On Five Quality Dimention In Sragi Ii Public Health Center Pekalongan Regency
5.	OP08288	Nur Hidaayah	Description Of Anxiety And Depression Incidents In Children Bullying In Sdn Wonocolo 1 Taman Sidoarjo
6.	OP06289	Agustina Abuk Seran	Traditional Practice And Dicision Making Of Care Childbirth In Malaka Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Provinces Indonesia
7.	OP06291	Raden Khairiyatul Afiyah	Incidence, Time Length, Andpatient's Age Post-Hysterectomy In Surabaya Jemursari Islamic Hospital
8.	OP06292	Zurviani Oktania Wardhani	Analysis Compliance Of Consuming Iron Tablets With Incidence Of Anemia In Third Trimester Pregnant Women In The Co-Endemic Area Of Bengkulu City
9.	OP07299	Yuniarti	Challenges For Health Promotor In Pekalongan Distric Arising Productivities
10.	OP06300	Sulis Diana	The Effectiveness Of Pregnancy Massage In Increasing Sleep Quality, Decreased Stress And Fetal Response In The Third Trimester
11.	OP06303	Nurul Kamariyah	Islamic Religion Perspektif Rejected So That There Is A Corellation Between Exclusive Breastfeeding With Hormone Prolaktin And

			The development Of children aged 6-12 Months In East Java.
12.	OP06308	Tri Widodo	Determinants Factors Related To Giving Complete Basic Immunization In Children Ages 12-24 Months In Bukit Tunggal Residential (Working Area Puskesmas Jekan Raya Palangka Raya City)
13.	OP06322	Ima Nadatien	The Relationship Between Coping Mechanisms And Stress Levels In Patients With Cancer At The East Java Indonesian Cancer Foundation
14.	OP06333	Hafid Algristian	Children And Adolescent Deradicalization By Increasing Nationalism And Spiritualism Through "Children Of The Country" Program
15.	OP06283	Dewi Nugraheni Restu Mastuti	The Health And Nutritional Status Of Toddler Impacted By Rob In The Working Area Of Tirto Ii Public Health Center In Pekalongan Regency
16.	OP06285	Rizka Muliani	Analysis Of Iron Profile In The Third Trimester Pregnancy Among Pregnant Women With Iron Deficiency Anemia In Co-Endemic Areas Of Bengkulu City
17.	OP14225	Fazidah Aguslina Siregar	Identification Of Tuberculosis Infection And Socio-Demographic Risk Among Children In Households Contacts With Tuberculosis Cases In Medan.
18.	OP14297	Lilik Zuhriyah	Elementary School Teachers' Perception Of Dengue And Its Environmentally Friendly Prevention – A Focus Group Study
19.	OP13258	Erika Untari Dewi	Self Care Implementation On Quality Of Life Among Cancer Patients In Foundation Kanker Indonesia Surabaya
20.	OP14246	Asriwati Asriwati	Study Of School Entomology Factors On The Impact Of Behavioral Changes (Combi) Of The Incidence Of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever In Elementary School Children

Presentation Schedule**Day 2, Thursday, 1st November 2018 (13.30-16.30 WIB)****ROOM 5****Topics:**

1. Communicable Disease and Tropical Disease
2. Non Communicable Disease
3. Emerging and Re-emerging Disease
4. Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases: Threats to Human Health

Panelists:

1. Dr. Santi Martini, dr., M.Kes
2. Prof. Dr. Chatarina Umbul W, dr., M.S., M.PH

No.	Code	Name	Abstract Title
1.	OP13168	Rara Warih Gayatri	Diabetes Mellitus Early Detection Based On Android Application
2.	OP13182	Ari Susanti	Differences In Diet And Physical Activity In Cases Of Hypertension In Kedung Cowek Surabaya
3.	OP05183	Masrizal Masrizal	Qualitative Study: Analysis Of Incidence Of Diphtheria Based On Maternal Factors In Padang City.
4.	OP13190	Retno Dwi Puspitasari	Birth Weight Modelling Of Positive Hiv Mother Using Semiparametric Regression Based On Spline Truncated Estimator
5.	OP14192	Rizki Amalia Amalia	Factors Which Influence Toward The Practice Of Taking Antifilarial Drug In The Endemic Area Of District Of Demak
6.	OP13207	Chilyatiz Zahroh	Abdominal Breathing Affects Blood Pressure Of Hypertension Sufferers
7.	OP13222	Lailatul Muniroh	Leptin And Adiponectin Expression In Diabetic Induced Rats
8.	OP05243	Brian Eka Rachman	Infection Disease Profile In Universal Health Coverage Era In Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya, 2016-2017
9.	OP14252	Desly Ahdi Kanta	Risk Factors For Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Case-Control Study In A Region With Highest Incidence Rate In Banyuasin Regency
10.	OP14278	Rizki Amalia Ramandani	Factors Which Influence Toward The Practice Of Taking Antifilarial Drug In The Endemic Area Of District Of Demak
11.	OP13282	Abdullah Machin 2	Moyamoya Disease Presented With Sah And Seizure In Elderly Patient
12.	OP13284	Umdatus Umda Soleha	Relationship Of Life Style With Hypertension Degree In Rw. 02 Sruni Village Gedangan Sidoarjo East Java Indonesia

13.	OP13286	Puji Astuti	The Relation Between The Level Family Knowledge About Prehospital Stroke Detection And The Quickness Of Bringing The Patient To Hospital In Rumkital Dr. Ramelan Surabaya
14.	OP13313	Hamzah Hamzah	Lactate As Energy For Penumbra Area In Intracerebral Hematoma
15.	OP13314	Dhian Satya Rachmawati	Modeling Of Quality Of Life And Subjective Well Being Of Pulmonary Patients Using Partial Least Square
16.	OP14315	Trilianty Lestaris	Description Of Malaria Disease In Gunung Mas District For The Period Of Januari Until September 2018
17.	OP13334	Arief Hargono	Officers Acceptance On Implementation Of Information Technology In Coronary Heart Disease Surveillance
18.	OP13206	Wiwik Widiyawati	Relationship Between Therapeutic Communication And Early Mobilization Among Patients Post Herniotomy Surgery At Rumkital Dr. Ramelan Surabaya
19.	OP13339	Mohammad Zainal Fatah	Perception Factors In Doing Voluntary Counseling And Testing (Vct) By Male Sex Men (Msm)

LIST OF POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Presentation Schedule			
Day 1, Wednesday, 31st October 2018			
No.	ID	Name	Abstract Title
1.	PP00301	Tri Astuti Sugiyatmi	Does The Implementation Of National Health Insurance Affect The Workload Of A Doctor And Impact On Service Quality? A Systematic Literature Review
2.	PP00202	Ketut Suarjana	Compliance With Smoke-Free Legislation And Associated Factors: A Serial Survey In Bali, Indonesia
3.	PP00803	Retno Lestari	Developing Community Resilience As A Supporting System In The Care Of People With Mental Health Problems In Indonesia
4.	PP00604	Tri Ratna Arestini	The Effect Of Young Coconut Water Against Morning Sickness Among Women In The First Trimester Of Pregnancy
5.	PP01405	Muhammad Kazwaini	The Spread Area Of Malaria Vector In Timor Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province
6.	PP01606	Yendris Krisno Syamruth	Access To Health Care Facilities In Poor And Underdeveloped Areas In Nusa Tenggara Timur Province
7.	PP00108	Roy Januardy Irawan	The Antioxidant Activity And Organoleptic Properties Of Soursoup Leaf Tea (<i>Annona Muricata</i> L.) And Moringa Leaf (<i>Moringa Oleifera</i> L.) In Combination With Guava Leaf (<i>Psidium Guajava</i>)
8.	PP00609	Zuriati Muhammad	Factors Affecting The Incidence Of Chronic Energy Deficiency Among Pregnant Women Attending The Pulubala Community Health Centre
9.	PP00910	Rivan Virlando Suyadinata	Effects Of Knowledge Of Vitamin D On Attitudes Toward Sun Exposure Among Middle-Aged And Elderly Indonesian Adults
10.	PP00512	Trilianty Lestaris	How Does The Dayak Ngaju Community Treat Malaria? A Qualitative Study On The Use Of Traditional Medicine In Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia
11.	PP00613	Ika Mardiyanti	Implementation Of Birth Preparedness And Complication Readiness (BPCR) In High Risk Pregnancies
12.	PP00614	Fransiska Imavike Fevriasanty	Parent Communication Regarding Sexual And Reproductive Health Of Adolescent: A Qualitative Systematic Review

13.	PP01617	Minarni Wartiningsih	Analysis Of The Influence Of Hersey-Blanchard Leadership And Nurse Maturity On Caring Behaviour Performance Based On Patient Perception
14.	PP00618	Siti Maemonah	The Support Of The Family Toward Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder
15.	PP01719	I Wayan Suardana	Self-Help Group Therapy: The Enhancement Of Self-Care Ability And Quality Of Life Among The Elderly In Bali, Indonesia
16.	PP01720	Nikmatul Fadilah	Structural Model Of The Factors Related To The Family Resilience Of Stroke Patients In Indonesia
17.	PP01421	Dhian Satya Rachmawati	Family Factors Associated With Quality Of Life In Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients In Surabaya, Indonesia
18.	PP01322	Rondhianto Rondhianto	The Effect Of Diabetes Self-Management Education, Based On The Health Belief Model, On The Psychosocial Outcome Of Type 2 Diabetic Patients In Indonesia
19.	PP01323	Riza Fikriana	The Effects Of Age And Body Mass Index On Blood Glucose, Blood Cholesterol, And Blood Pressure In Adult Women
20.	PP00924	Ratna Candra Dewi	Consumption Patterns, Energy Adequacy, And The Nutritional Status Of Softball Players
21.	PP00625	Lusiana Meinawati	Five Types Of Personality And The Locus Of Internal Control In Relation To Preeclampsia Pregnancy
22.	PP01626	Dodi Wijaya	Healthy Nurses For A Quality Health Care Service: A Literature Review
23.	PP01228	Herawati Herawati	Cultural Religiosity As The Determinant Factor Of A Successful Healthy City In South Kalimantan, Indonesia
24.	PP00630	Enung Mardiyana Hidayat	The Role Of Posyandu Cadres In Improving The Growth And Development Of Toddlers In RW VII Puskesmas Mojo, Surabaya
25.	PP01632	Nining Dwi Suti Ismawati	The Impact Of Employee Motivation On Doctors' Performance In Medical Record Quality Improvement In Teaching Hospital: A Review Theories
26.	PP00633	Ni Putu Sudewi	Parenting Style Based On The Mother's Personal Mastery And The Mother-Child Attachment In Relation To Child Feeding Disorders: A Qualitative Study
27.	PP00643	M. Affan Mahfudz	Metaplan Result Of Diarrhea Incident On Children Under Five Years Old In Surabaya, Indonesia

28.	PP00958	Rizki Hayati Zuhud	Extensive Use Of Monosodium Glutamate: The Recommended Dosage Of MSG As Flavor Enhancer
29.	PP00659	Siti Maimuna	The Association Of Pre-Pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI) And Increased Maternal Weight In The Third Trimester Of Pregnancy With Foetal Weight Estimation
30.	PP00960	Rivan Virlando Suryadinata	Calorie Intake Assessment On Building Workers With Respiratory Disorders In Surabaya Using 24 Hours Recall
31.	PP00680	Thomy Al Jabbari Zaman	Correlation Between Maternal's Occupation And Fulfilling Infant's Exclusive Breastfeeding Standard In Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency
32.	PP00793	Muhammad Septian Cahya	Resilience Study: Characteristics Of Diarrhea Patients On Work Area Of Bulukandang Community Health Center In Prigen District On July 2017 - June 2018
33.	PP00798	Fathiyah Rahmah	Patient Satisfaction Measurement Of Health Services In Primary Healthcare: A Comparison Study
34.	PP01499	Gianina Angelia Santoso	The Efficacy Of Aedes Aegypti Natural Larvacide Gained From Averrhoa Bilimbi And Averrhoa Carambola
35.	PP03115	Maya Dinama	Factor Analysis Of Compliance With BPJS Contribution Payment In Malang City
36.	PP03127	Annis Dwi Trisnawati	National Health Coverage In The Biggest Muslim Country: How Impact Customer Satisfaction On Customer Loyalty
37.	PP06133	Indra Fajarwati Ibnu	Health Education Using Methods Emotional Demonstration As Efforts To Strengthen The Giving Of ASI Food (MP-ASI) Food In Baduta Mother In The Kajang Ammatoa Indigenous Land, Bulukumba Regency, South Of Sulawesi
38.	PP16140	Mahega Awalatul Aini	The Relationship Between Perceptions Of Social Power With Nurses Compliance In Implementing The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Of Infusion Installation In X Hospital
39.	PP01159	Thontowi Djauhari Nur Subchi	The Effect Of Noni Fruit (Morinda Citrifolia L) Extract On Interleukin 4 (Il-4) And Interleukin 10 (Il-10) In Wistar Rats Induced By Pyrazinamide, Ethambutol And Levofloxacin
40.	PP13175	Dwi Soelistyoningsih	Quality Of Life Patients With Chronic Kidney Disease Undergoing Hemodialysis And Continous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD)

41.	PP16176	Nining Dwi Suti Ismawati	Challenging Management Of Multiple Drug Allergy And Intolerance Syndrome Patients In Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery Division, Stomatology Installation, Dr. Soetomo General Hospital
42.	PP16179	Rindu	Turnover Intention's Factors Among Private Hospital's Nurse In Indonesia
43.	PP00716	Febri Endra B.S	The Effect Of Doctor Professionalism On The Quality Of Medical Services At A First Level Health Facility
44.	PP06193	Purwaningsih	Mapping Customers: A Case Study Of A University Hospital In Indonesia
45.	PP14197	Dwi Soesilo	Bretteau Index And Population Density Influence On The Incidence Of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

Presentation Schedule Day 2, Thursday, 1st November 2018			
No.	ID	Name	Abstract Title
46.	PP14218	Nur Hasanah	Health Education In Increasing Prevention Behavior Of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever In Families At RW 03 Gubeng Village, Surabaya City
47.	PP06220	Machmudah Machmudah	Minimizing Disorder Behavior Victim And Perpetrator Bullying By Providing Counseling Groups In Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Roudlotul Banat Bebekan Taman Sidoarjo
48.	PP13229	Priyo Mukti Pribadi Winoto	Recurrence Of Coronary Heart Disease In Patients With Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 In Rsa Dr. Ramelan Surabaya
49.	PP16232	Tatin Wahyanto	People Equity Model As An Effort To Increase Intention To Stay Of Hospitals' Employess
50.	PP16233	Agung Dwi Laksono	Determinants Of Hospital Utilization At Urban Poor Society In Indonesia
51.	PP16234	Agung Dwi Laksono	Social Media As Source Of Information On Lymphatic Filariasis Cases: A Content Analysis Of Youtube
52.	PP16235	Alita Dewi Percunda	The Correlation Of Perceived Communication Quality With Customer Satisfaction At Bhayangkara Hospital Emergency Department
53.	PP08247	Anik Indarwati	The Relationship Between Emotional Regulation Difficulties And Subjective Well Being Among Children Aged 6-8
54.	PP06248	Desy Ayuningrum	The Relationship Of Father Involvement In Parenting With The Level Of Anxiety Of Children

			At Aged 7 - 8 Years Old Who Experienced Sexual Abuse In South Tangerang, Banten.
55.	PP14250	Dwi Wahyu Balebu	The Presence Of Infectious Sources In The Home With The Incidence Of Pulmonary Tuberculosis In Luwuk Banggai
56.	PP01251	Rajuddin	The Effect Of Curcumin For Ovarian Steroidogenesis, The Study On LH, Estradiol, Progesterone Levels: A Randomized Clinical Trial
57.	PP08257	Retno Lestari	Developing Social Capital For People With Severe Mental Illness In Community: A Preliminary Study
58.	PP06259	Indra Fajarwati Ibnu	The Relationship Of Nutritional Status And Participation In Growth And Development Services Services On Cognitive Ability Of Children Ages 2-5 Years In Makassar
59.	PP06262	Tiopan Sipahutar	Structural Equation Model Of Stunting Determinant Of Children Under Two Years In Indonesia In 2010
60.	PP06265	Dini Mei Widayanti	Relationship Of Knowledge And Attitudes Of Mothers With IVA Participation Tests At Siwalankerto Health Center Surabaya
61.	PP06266	Lamia Diang Mahalia	Analysis Of Contraceptive Device And Medicine Storage At Primary Health Center In Palangkaraya
62.	PP06275	Diyah Arini	Relationship Between Stunting Degree And Cognitive Development Of Toddler Children In Surabaya Coastal Areas
63.	PP06290	Nurul Fitriyah	Husband - Wife Relations and Unmet Need For Contraception: 2007 IDHS Data Analysis
64.	PP13293	Nikmatul Fadilah	Analysis Of Influencing Factors Of Burden Of Caregiver Among Patients With Stroke At Home
65.	PP11304	Dhia Irfan Hanif	The Relationship Of The Density Of Flies And Livestock Waste Management With The Incidence Of Diarrhea In The Community Dairy Farmers In The Village Of Pudak Kulon, Subdistrict Pudak, Ponorogo
66.	PP03306	Rachmad Suhandha	Comparison Of Risk Faced By The First Level Health Facility In Cooperation With The Healthcare And Social Security Agency (Study On Public And Private Health Facilities In Urban Areas In East Java)
67.	PP14309	Dwi Soesilo	The Effort For Successful Malaria Control Program With Improvement Knowledge Ang Given Cadres Skill In Patient Diagnosis And Drugs Swallowed Monitoring

68.	PP14310	Muhammad Kazwaini	Diversity And Behavior Of Anopheles Sp. In Sumba Island And Lombok Island Area
69.	PP12311	Herawati Herawati	Using Isda For Screening Water-Borne Diseases In People Living On The Outskirts Of The River In South Kalimantan Indonesia
70.	PP06312	Nurul Fitriyah	Factors Influencing The Husband's Participation In Pregnancy Care In Surabaya City, Indonesia
71.	PP16316	Minarni Wartiningsih	Impact Of Health Promoting Hospitals For Improving Secure Customer: A Cross Sectional Study In West Surabaya
72.	PP14317	Bambang Widjanarko Otok	Estimation Of Effect Of Sports Activities On Disease Complication Of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients Using Propensity Score Stratification - Support Vector Machine (PSA - SVM)
73.	PP06318	Siti Maemonah	The Effect Of Emotional Condition And Auditory Skills On Communication Ability In Children Autism Spectrum Disorder
74.	PP06319	Purwaningsih	Development Of Home Care Services In The Universal Health Coverage Era
75.	PP13320	Riza Fikriana	Characteristics Of Elderly Hypertensive Patients In Malang Regency: A Survey Studies
76.	PP06321	Ika Mardiyanti	Early Detection Of High Risk Pregnancy By Pregnant Women Reviewed From Parity Factors, Knowledge And Exposure Of Information
77.	PP06323	Lusiana Meinawati	Body Mass Index (BMI) And Special History On The Event Of Gestational Preeclampsia Study In Jombang District Health Center
78.	PP06325	Zuriati Mohammad	The Influence Of Young Women Knowledge And Attitudes Toward Consumption Of Fe Tablets In SMAN 1 Of Gorontalo City
79.	PP06326	Fransiska Imavike Fevriasanty	Adolescents' Sexual Attitudes And Behaviors: A Systematic Review Of Media And Social Networking Exposure
80.	PP13327	Rondhianto	The Role Of Self Care In Management Of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: A Literature Review
81.	PP09328	Ratna Candra Dewi	Body Image, Physical Activity, And Nutritional Status
82.	PP07324	Febri Endra B.S	Influence Of Doctor Competence On The Satisfaction Of Prolanis Participants In First Level Health Facilities
83.	PP02329	Ketut Suarjana	Smoking Behavior At Worship Places After Implementation Of The Smoke-Free Legislation In Bali Indonesia
84.	PP06330	Ni Putu Sudewi	The Influence Of Mother's Perception About Education Achivement On The Incidence Of

			Recurrent Viral Infection In Elementary School Children
85.	PP06332	Bambang Widjanarko Otok	Poisson Regression Modeling Of Diarrhea Events In Pasuruan Regency With Maximum Likelihood Estimates And Generalized Method Moment.
86.	PP18202	Jurisman Nazara	Analysis Of Students' Preparedness Status Against The Earthquake And Tsunami Disaster In SMAN 1 Tuhemberua, North Sumatera, Nias In 2018
87.	PP00952	Meiana Harfika	Feeding Care Patterns Of Mothers Working As Shellfish Peelers On Children's Nutritional Status At Integrated Health Posts In Coastal Areas
88.	PP00953	Dwi Ernawati	The Relationship Of Socio-Economic And Genetic Factors With Toddler Stunting At Kenjeran Public Health Center Surabaya
89.	PP09337	Dian Shofiya	The Effect Of Complementary Food With Stunting In Nganjuk District Province Of East Java Indonesia
90.	PP10338	Ellyza Setya Maryiantari	Toluene Exposure And Its Association To Hippuric Acid And Health Problems For Shoe Craftsmen Workers In Surabaya Indonesia

CONTENT ABSTRACTS ORAL PRESENTATION ROOM 1

ESTABLISHMENT MODEL OF HEALTHY LIVING BEHAVIOR (HLB) OF STUDENTS IN BOARDING HOUSE

Endang Susilowati¹, Sukriyah Kustanti Moerad², Aurelius Ratu³

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ABSTRACT

Establishment model of healthy living behavior (HLB) of student in boarding house is a research implementation - "The Relationship between Environmental Health Status and Public Health Status of ITS students Living in Boarding House around Keputih Village". This theme is appropriate with one of ITS vision, that is conducting an excellent high education for producing high quality graduates. College students are youth peer of nation expectancy in the future, so they are needed to be increased their intellectuality and healthy both physic and mental health, while Keputih Village as a study area is one of ITS Campus establishment region. This research is observational and cross-sectional approach with 100 selected respondents. Analysis techniques are critical interpretative; logical – cause; descriptive and reflective. The establishment models of HLB be conducted are illumination and education, healthy life training to the students in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of ITS Campus for creating sustainable boarding house kampong as a Corporate Body University. The result of this research was concluded that factors influencing to the students' health status who live in boarding house is the unhealthy students' behavior rather than environmental health status. The research contribution is as an input for stakeholder, for implementing the model of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goal number 3 concerning with healthy life and prosperity, and goal number 4 concerning with quality education.

Keywords: HLB, Healthy Status, Sustainable Boarding House Kampong

THE DIFFERENCE OF AMOUNT OF LARVAE OF TRAPPED AEDES SP BASED ON THE DURATION OF OVITRAP OBSERVATION IN HARAPAN BARU SUB DISTRICT SAMARINDA CITY OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Dengue fever was the worldwide health problem includes in Indonesia. Samarinda, as the capital city of East Kalimantan Province was in the second highest number of dengue fever cases in 2013-2015. Recently, the government is preventing and controlling the dengue fever. Beside abatement and fogging, it needed an environmentally friendly alternative. The ovitrap was a World Health Organization (WHO) recommended Aedes sp mosquitoes controlling. Effective ovitrap utilization hopefully could decrease the Aedes sp mosquito's density in the environment in order to decrease the transmission risk of dengue fever in the community. This study was Pre experimental Posttest only design. Population of this study was 70 houses at Lane 22 Harapan Baru Sub District of Samarinda City. Samples were 30 houses chosen used purposive sampling technique. There were 60 ovitraps placed inside and outside of the house. The observation held 4 times a month during the ovitrap observation. Data analysis used Friedman test in SPSS 16 software. The data analysis showed that p value was $0.000 < 0.05$ with X^2 (Chi Square) was 28.496. There was significant different number of trapped Aedes sp mosquito's larvae based on the length of observation. Most of trapped larvae indicated the high number of Aedes sp mosquito's density in the environment. The ovitrap was controlling tool for Aedes sp mosquito's vector which is environmental friendly and could be used independently by the community to decrease the population of Aedes sp mosquito.s.

Keywords: Aedes sp, Controlling Dengue Fever, Ovitrap, Pre Experiment

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOSQUITO ERADICATION BREEDING PLACE BEHAVIOR WITH DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER OF KLAGENSERUT AREA

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is one of the main public health problems in Indonesia. The incidence of DHF East Java Province with the number of 21.092 morbidity. 1 The morbidity rate in Madiun District in 2014 was 155 cases with 3 deaths, 2015 increased 320 cases with 5 deaths, and in 2016; 301 cases with the number of deaths equal to the previous year 5 people. Used case control study, with population of all patients with DHF the period 1 January 2017- June 2018 in Primary Health centers of Klagenserut area. The numbers of samples were 30 patients with 30 cases and 30 controls. Data analysis technique used chi square test with level significance ($p \leq 0,05$) and to know the risk of using odd ratio. The variables that are proven to be related to the incidence of DHF, were Knowledge of mosquito eradication breeding place behavior ($p=0.039$; OR =3.455; 95% CI = 1.195-9.990), The Implementation of mosquito eradication breeding place behavior ($p= 0.004$; OR = 5,500; 95% CI = 1,813-16,681), Continuity of mosquito eradication breeding place implementation ($p=0,000$; OR = 17,875; 95% CI = 4,738-67,434). Behavior in the mosquito eradication breeding place was very important to reduce the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, especially the role of the community is needed to protect the surrounding environment from the causes of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.

Keywords: Environment, Behavior, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.

FACTORS OF CRITICALLY REFLECTIVE WORK BEHAVIOUR THAT INFLUENCE RADIOGRAPHERS ON RADIATION PROTECTION CULTURE AT HOSPITALS IN MEDAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

Critically reflective work behaviour was defined as a set of connected activities carried out individually or in interaction with others, aimed at optimising individual or collective practices, or critically analysing and trying to change organizational or individual values. Critical reflection is widely recognised as a crucial element in individual and organisational learning. An instrument was used for measuring six dimensions of critically reflective work behaviour, namely, critical opinion-sharing, asking for feedback, challenging group-think, openness about mistakes, experimentation and career awareness. The increased use of ionization radiation for diagnostic purposes, the rapid advances in computed tomography as well as the high radiation doses delivered by interventional procedures have raised serious safety and health concerns for patients. This has necessitated the establishment of a radiation protection culture (RPC) in every Radiology Department. The establishment of a RPC enables the reduction of the radiation dose, enhances radiation risk awareness, minimizes unsafe practices, and improves the quality of a radiation protection program. To determine the factors of critically reflective work behaviour that influence radiographers on radiation protection culture (RPC) in Radiology Department. Cross-sectional survey. Questionnaires were sent to all hospitals and randomly selected 48 radiographers in Kota Medan, North Sumatera which had CT scanner. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation and Multiple linear regression. There was significant correlation between critically reflective work behavior and Radiation Protection Culture ($r = 0,538$; $p = 0.000$). Result of linear regression shows that factors critical opinion-sharing and challenging group-think are most influenced to radiation protection culture of radiographers in Kota Medan ($R^2 = 0.481$; $p = 0.000$). It is important to develop a radiation protection culture in radiology department by conducting critical opinion-sharing and challenging group-think to enhance patient safety.

Keywords: Critical Reflection, Radiographer, Radiation Protection Culture, Workplace Learning

THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN AGED 1-3 YEARS OLD BASED ON FOOD PROCESSING TECHNIQUE IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Food processing can affect nutritional component within a food, this contributes towards the status of nutrition. The objective of this research is aimed at identifying the nutritional status of children based on food processing technique. The research is carried out in Kenjeran Urban Village, Bulak Sub-District, Surabaya. The design of this research uses prospective cohort. The overall population is amounting to 144 respondents by using simple random sampling for the amount of 105 respondents. The instrument of this research uses questionnaire and nutritional status measurement in accordance with the provision of Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia. The result of this research unveils that there is a relationship between food processing technique with nutritional status of children. The result of Spearman Rho correlation analysis it is obtained the value of $r = 0.001$ ($r < \alpha = 0.05$). The value of absolute coefficient correlation 0.435 therefore the level of this relationship is average level relationship. Those with unfavourable daily food processing technique accounts for 18 individuals (17.1%) and favourable one accounts for 87 individuals (82.9%). Food processing can affect the nutritional status of children, however, nutritional status can be influenced by several factors. The influential factors of nutritional status are including heredity factor, and passive measure of food supply.

Keywords: Food Processing Technique, Nutritional Status

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED WITH LUNG DYSFUNCTION AMONG COAL MINING WORKERS IN COAL PROCESSING PLANT

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ABSTRACT

East Kalimantan is one of the largest areas of coal mining industry which can cause health problems, such as lung function. The purpose of this research is to find the factors associated with lung disorder among coal mining workers in the Coal Processing Plant at Kutai Kartanegara. This research was observational analytic with cross sectional design. There were 20 respondents which participate in this research (total sampling). Data collected by questionnaire and assessing lung function by spirometer. Data analyzed with chi square. Bivariate Analysis showed that there was a correlations between smoking habits and lung function ($p=0.02$), the use of masks and lung function ($p=0.038$), duration of work and lung function ($p=0.04$), and dust inhaled with lung function ($p=0.04$). This research also resulting with no correlation between age and lung function ($p=0.77$) and exercise habits and lung function impairment ($p=0.178$). Based on research results, to maintain health of coal mining worker, the factory should apply smoke prohibition, safety assessment for worker, and manage time of work for the workers.

Keywords: Lung Dysfunction, Coal Mining Workers

RISK FACTORS ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT DERMATITIS COMPLAINTS ON SCAVENGERS IN THE MALANG CITY SUPIT URANG LANDFILL

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ABSTRACT

A health problem that could arise from occupational exposure among the landfill scavengers is occupational contact dermatitis complaints. There are several risk factors contributes to that complaints, such as age, length of work, history of atopy, personal hygiene, and utilization of personal protective equipment (PPE). The aim of this study is to analyze the risk factors that influence the occurrence of occupational contact dermatitis complaints. Observational analytic on Malang City Supit Urang landfill scavengers with case control approach. Research in October 2016. The sampling technique was a total sampling of 73 people. Data retrieval using a valid and reliable questionnaire. Processing and analyzing data using SPSS 20 and Lambda tests. There were 41 respondents who didn't have occupational contact dermatitis complaints and 32 respondents who have occupational contact dermatitis complaints. There were 29 respondents with a history of atopy. 33 respondents in the group who maintain personal hygiene didn't have occupational contact dermatitis complaints. The Lambda test results show that there is a correlation between the utilization of PPE and complaints of occupational contact dermatitis, with a correlation value of 0.011 and a weak correlation strength of 0.188. The most influential risk factor for occupational contact dermatitis complaints is the utilization of PPE. The better workers utilize PPE, occupational contact dermatitis complaints will be avoided. Other risk factor, but insignificant, are workers' personal hygiene. The better workers maintain personal hygiene, the more they will avoid occupational contact dermatitis complaints.

Keywords: Contact Dermatitis, Exposure, PPE, Risk Factors, Scavengers.

THE EFFECT OF PURPLE SWEET POTATO EXTRACT (IPOEMABATATAS L) TO MDA (MALONDIALDEHID) LEVEL OF MALE WHITE MOUSE (RATTUS NORVEGICUS STRAIN WISTAR) OF ATHEROSKLEROSIS MODEL.

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease is one of deadly diseases started by the forming of atherosclerosis on blood vessel because of consuming high cholesterol. Free radical is one factor that influences the forming of atherosclerosis plaque. By giving Purple Sweet Potato Extract as th antioxidant, it is hoped it can impede or block the free radical, so atherosclerosis plaque cannot be formed. To know the effect of purple sweet potato extract (Ipoemabatatas L) in preventing the increase of MDA content on male white mouse (Rattusnorvegicus strain wistar) of atherosclerosis model. The experimental research was done on 25 male white mouse of strain wistar, divided into 5 groups using control group post test only design. After high cholesterol diet was given to the 5 mice of the group with purple sweet potato extract and 5 mice of the group without purple sweet potato extract, the researcher took the blood and organ, and checked MDA using TBARS method. The same thing was done to the control group, namely with and without purple sweet potato extract to 10 mice on each group. Based on One Way ANOVA test, it was known that the value of p significant ($<0,05$) with r 0,00 that means there was a meaningful effect toward the given extract and the decrease of MDA degree on male white mouse of atherosclerosis model. There is a correlation between the giving of purple sweet potato extract (Ipoemabatatas L) toward MDA (Malondealdehyd) decrease of male white mouse of atherosclerosis model.

Keywords: Purple Sweet Potato Extract, Oxidative Stress, MDA (Malondealdehyd)

EFFECT OF ONION EXTRACT (ALLIUM CEPA LINN) ON THE CYTOTOXICITY AND EXPRESSION OF PROTEIN CASPASE-3 ASSAYS TOWARD THE DEATH CELL OF CERVICAL CANCER CELL LINE (HELA CELL)

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of death from all cancers in women. Treatments of cervical cancer include surgical therapy, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and palliative therapy, which is cause a lot of side effects and spend expensive funds. Onion (allium cepa L) contains quercetin that could induces apoptosis by increasing the expression of pro-apoptotic Bax protein, decreasing the expression of anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2, and increasing activated caspase-3 level (executor protein of apoptosis). Determine the effect of onion extract on cell death and expression of caspase-3 cervical cancer cells (HeLa cells) in vitro. True experimental design with the post test only control group design with 24 tissue culture disk of HeLa cells and divided into four groups : a control group and 3 treatment groups of onion extract a a dose 2, 4 and 8 mg/ml. MIT assay was performed to determine cell death and immunositochemistry method to determine caspase 3 active expression in HeLa cells. All doses of onion extract could increase the cell death and activated caspase-3 expression of HeLa cells. One way ANOVA test result showed the significant value ($p < 0.05$). The 8 mg/ml dose was the biggest effect compared to 2 and 4 mg/ml extract doses. Onion extract could affect the cell death and activated caspase-3 protein in the cervical cancer cell line (HeLa cell)

Keywords: Onion, Caspase-3, Cervical Cancer, Cell death, HeLa cell

**METHANOL EXTRACT OF KATUK LEAF (*Sauropus androgynus*) AS ANTI-INFLAMMATORY
(Animal Study In Plantar Pedis Strain Wistar Rats Induced By Karageenan)**

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ABSTRACT

Inflammation is a response in human body to survive during infection, injury and tissue damage. Acute inflammation has symptoms such as redness, swelling, heat and pain. Leucocytes, mainly polymorphonuclears (PMN) migrate from blood vessels into surrounding tissue. Katuk leaf which contains flavonoid, tannin, saponin, steroid and triterpenoid are expected as anti-inflammatory. This research aims to determine the effect of methanol extract of katuk leaf as anti-inflammatory. This was true experimental study using twelve strain wistar rats divided into four groups. One control group (induced by karageenan 1%) and three treatment groups (administrated karagenan + katuk extract 2,48 mg/200BW; 6,15 mg/200BW and 37,8 mg/200BW respectively). Oedeme volume measured with plethysmometer. Plantar pedis preparation with H-E stained. All data analyzed with one way ANOVA, Post Hoc, linear regression and pearson correlation. Katuk leaf extract has a significantly effect to oedeme volume ($p=0,000$) also PMN cell number ($p=0,000$). Katuk leaf extract 37,8 mg/200gBW is the most effective dosage to reduce the oedeme volume and decreasing the PMN cell number. This extract influence 91,0 % to reduce oedeme volume and 89,2% to decrease PMN cells numbers. Oedeme volume has strong and significant correlation (pearson corr= 92,3%, sig=0,000) with PMN cell number. This caused by the content of katuk leaf methanol extract such as flavonoid, saponin, steroid, tannin and triterpenoid as anti-inflammatory. Katuk leaf methanol extract as anti inflammatory influence in reducing oedeme volume and decreasing the PMN cell number. Oedeme volume has a strong correlation with PMN cell number.

Keywords: Sauropus Androgynus, Methanol Extract, Anti-Inflammatory, Oedeme, PMN.

COMPARATION IMPACT OF THE BURN-TOBACCO AND THE HEATED-TOBACCO TO CARBOXYHAEMOGLOBIN (HbCO) ACTIVE SMOKER

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ABSTRACT

Smoking is an activity of smoking smoke from burning cigarettes, cigars, clove cigarettes, e-cigarette or other forms of processed tobacco plants. According to data from World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia was the third largest smoker country in the world after China and India. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) predicted the number of smokers in Indonesia were 59.9 million. Cigarette consists of hazard particles. Nearly 4,000 compounds are released through hydrogenation, pyrolysis, oxidation, decarboxylation and dehydration chemical processes, one of which is CO. If CO gas is inhaled through the respiratory tract and diffuses into the bloodstream, the gas will very quickly bind to haemoglobin (Hb) to form carboxyhaemoglobin (HbCO) because it has a binding capacity of 200x stronger than oxygen. This study was conducted by 80 subjects who were grouped into 2 groups, tobacco smokers and vape smokers, then blood was taken to check HbCO with Hindsbers-Lang method. The median of HbCO level in tobacco smokers was 4,203, while the vape smoker was 3,711. There were no significant differences between the two groups because the significance value obtained was $p = 0.056$ ($p > 0.05$). There is no significant difference in HbCO levels for electric smokers and tobacco smokers. The assumption that has been circulating that electric cigarettes are "healthier" is certainly not true. Both electric cigarettes and tobacco cigarettes have the same level of danger.

Keywords: Electric Cigarette, Vape, Burn-Tobacco, Carboxyhaemoglobin

COMPARISON OF MALONDIALDEHYDE (MDA) LEVELS IN TOBACCO SMOKERS WITH VAPE SMOKERS

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ABSTRACT

Smoking is associated with a high incidence of morbidity and mortality. Free radicals released during smoking are thought to play an important role in shaping an imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants. According to data from World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia was the third largest smoker country in the world after China and India. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) predicted the number of smokers in Indonesia were 59.9 million. Smoking can lead to an increase in free oxygen radicals through increased cumulative exposure to reactive oxygen species (ROS). Increased ROS and lipid peroxidation that occurs will increase levels of Malondialdehyde (MDA) which is a biomarker of oxidative stress in smoker's blood serum. 80 subjects who were grouped into 2 groups, tobacco smokers and vape smokers, then blood was taken to check MDA with Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substance (TBARS) method which was evaluated for spectrophotometric absorbance (at λ 510, 532 and 560 nm) and calculated in units of nmol/mL. The median of MDA level in tobacco smokers was 1.2094, while the vape smoker was 0.8673. There were no significant differences between the two groups because the significance value obtained was $p = 0.104$ ($p > 0.05$). There is no significant difference in HbCO levels for electric smokers and tobacco smokers, although in the median value it appears that MDA levels in tobacco cigarettes are higher than vape. This may be caused by the toxic content of tobacco cigarettes more than vape.

Keywords: Electric Cigarette, Vape, Burn-Tobacco, Malondialdehyde (MDA)

RELATIONSHIP OF ANXIETY LEVEL AND WORKERS FATIGUE LEVEL AT MORNING AND NIGHTSHIFT IN PT. JHONLIN BARATAMA BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

Work shifts are generally defined as how to set up daily work hours where different people or teams work consecutively and exceed the usual 8 working hours a day to cover the entire 24 hours a day. Work shifts can adversely affect workers' health and safety, such as the occurrence of anxiety and fatigue. To know the relationship between anxiety level and fatigue level of workers at morning and night shift at PT. JhonlinBaratama Banjarmasin. This research is an observational research with cross sectional method. The population in this study is shift workers at PT JhonlinBaratama Banjarmasin, while the samples in this study are employees of PT JhonlinBaratama Banjarmasin who meet the criteria of inclusion and exclusion with simple random sampling technique and resulting 64 people. Methods of data collection use questionnaires. Data analysis technique uses One Way Anova test. The higher the anxiety level of shift workers, the higher the fatigue level experienced by the shift workers. Based on the result of one-way anova test, it obtains p value = 0.000 showing a significant relationship with a positive direction of correlation. There is a relationship between anxiety level and fatigue level of shift workers at PT. JhonlinBaratama Banjarmasin. This is indicated by a significance value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Anxiety, Fatigue, Shift Workers

SMOKER'S COMPLIANCE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SMOKE FREE HOME PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the description of smokers' compliance to the implementation of a smoke-free home program (RBAR) in RW RBAR Yogyakarta. This research is descriptive analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The research was conducted in RW that have implemented the RBAR program which was chosen randomly, namely RW 8 Tegal Panggung, RW 5 Tegal Panggung, RW 11 Ngupasan, RW 12 Bumijo, RW 11 Gowongan. The sample was taken using cluster random sampling technique and obtained 70 family heads with the following inclusion criteria willing to be a respondent, head of household (male), active smoker and a permanent resident who lived at the research location since the RBAR program was first established in 2010. Analysis of data used chi-square test. The results showed that the attitude had a significant relationship with the smoker's compliance to the application of the RBAR program (p value = 0.010; RP: 4.091; 95% CI: 1.502-11.141). Smokers who have a positive attitude are 4,091 times more likely to comply with the implementation of the RBAR program. Health education can be adjusted to smoker compliance. Smokers who have a low level of compliance need education about the dangers of smoking, substances contained in cigarettes, diseases caused by cigarettes and also about the rules of the RBAR program to improve a positive attitude. While smokers who have a high level of compliance need to be given support and appreciation for the struggle in their efforts to comply with the implementation of the RBAR program. This aims to create greater self efficacy. Community-based supervision as a driving agent for changes in community smoking behavior at the household level can be an alternative solution so that people's compliance with the implementation of the RBAR program can increase.

Keywords: Compliance, Attitude, Smoker, Implementation , Smoke Free Home

MODIFICATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON WITH TiO₂ AS A WATER TREATMENT MATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

Water pollution has an impact on water quality degradation which has a negative impact on the community, especially a decrease in the quality of drinking water. Decreasing the quality of drinking water can be overcome with activated carbon. Activated carbon is a porous material that has high adsorption power. On the other hand, activated carbon has advantages that are easy to find, inexpensive raw materials and an easy synthesis process. To increase the ability of activated carbon one of the efforts carried out is by modifying the activated carbon. This modification with TiO₂ is carried out to increase the adsorbent power of activated carbon to bacterial, metal ions, and trigger pollution such as humic acid in water (Wang et al. 2017; Orha et al. 2016). TiO₂ is a non-toxic compound, has high stability and has very high photoactivity. Based on the background, modification of activated carbon of sugarcane waste with TiO₂ as water treatment material will be done. This experiment consisted of four stages, (1) sample carbonization stage, (2) sample activation phase, (3) the sample modification stage then the samples were characterized by FTIR, XRD and SEM-EDX, (4) the sample application stage as water adsorbent waste. The experiment shows the characteristics of activated carbon of sugarcane waste modified with TiO₂ (ACTi), namely the presence of FTIR peaks at a wavelength of 700-500 cm⁻¹ which is Ti-O, diffractogram from XRD at 25°, 40°, 50°, and 55° which indicates TiO₂ anatase, and SEM-EDX results showed 79% carbon and there was a Ti of 4%. The COD test results showed that COD before being treated with ACTi was 1 ppm (pH = 6). After being processed with ACTi, the water has decreased COD levels of 93.28%, which is 0.0372 ppm (pH = 7). Modification of activated carbon with TiO₂ has been carried out as evidenced by the characteristics of FTIR, XRD and SEM-EDX. Activated carbon modified with TiO₂ can reduce COD levels by 93.28%.

Keywords: Activated Carbon, Bagasse, TiO₂, Water Treatment

FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (APD) ON CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN PT.SWA KEDIRI

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ABSTRACT

Personal protective equipment is a device that has the ability to protect someone who functions to isolate part or all of the body from potential hazards in the workplace. Construction work is all work related to the construction implementation of buildings or making other physical forms. The work has a variety of potential hazards, so that in the process of activity it is necessary to use personal protective equipment in accordance with exposure hazards to avoid work related disease and workplace accidents. Based on the results of a preliminary study found that 5 workers did not wear helmet, 3 workers did not wear gloves, 3 workers did not wear shoes. Using a quantitative research approach with a cross sectional approach, the population in this study were all construction workers of PT. SWA Kediri is 120 respondents. The number of samples is 92 respondents is taken by accidental sampling. The independent variables are education, presence of foreman, availability of personal protective equipment, the dependent variable is the use of personal protective equipment. Data were analyzed using regression logistic. The result of statistic using regression logistic showed that availability of personal protective equipment was a determinant factor with odd ratio 36,006. This value means that the respondent or worker whose availability of PPE is good will have 36 times the opportunity to use PPE compared PPE with poor availability. PT. SWA Kediri needs to provide adequate and comfortable wear of personal protective equipment, because there are damaged personal protective equipment such as cracked helmet and broken straps, torn gloves.

Keywords: Personal Protective Equipment, Construction, Workers

RHODAMIN-B INCREASES HIPPOCAMPUS CELLAPOPTOSISIN RATTUS NORVEGICUS-OXIDATIVE STRESS RELATED TO PARKINSON, ALZHEIMER, CANCER, HYPERACTIVE, ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Rhodamine B is a textile dye compounds containing chlorine (Cl⁻), alkylating (CH₃-CH₃), Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) activates the enzyme cytochrome P-450 as well as the structure of quinone which is very redox that lead to the formation of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS). ROS increasing induce apoptosis of the intrinsic pathway. The imbalance ratio between BAX and BCL-2 stimulates apoptosis in Hippocampus tissue. True Experimental Design. The selected design was “the post test only control group” using twenty-eight Wistar female Rattus norvegicus mouse age of 10-12 weeks. The mouse were assigned into 4 groups of dose treatment including control. They were administrated Rhodamine B persone for 36 days. Result of Kruskal-Wallis test at confidence level of 0.05 had indicated that there was significant effect of the increase in the provision of Rhodamine B BAX expression. In Univariant Analysis of Variance test with a confidence level of 0.05 showed that there is a significant effect on the provision of Rhodamine B decreased expression of BCL-2. Analysis of the results of research using LSD at 0:05 confidence level indicates that there is a statistically significant difference (p-value <0.05) in total BAX expression between the control group to the treatment group 4.5 mg, 9 mg, 18 mg. There is a significant difference (p-value <0.05) total BCL-2 expression between the control group to the treatment group 4.5 mg, 9 mg, 18 mg. There is a significant difference (p-value <0.05) total BCL-2 expression between the control group to the treatment group 4.5 mg, 9 mg, 18 mg. Increasing doses of Rhodamine B is given, will be accompanied by increased expression of BAX. Correlation coefficient of 0.945 indicates that the level of the relationship/ correlation is very strong category. Increasing doses of Rhodamine B is given, will be accompanied by a decrease in the expression of BCL-2. Correlation coefficient of -0.731 indicates that the level of the relationship/ correlation is strong category. It is concluded that Rhodamin B has been verified as capable to increase the expression of BAX, to reduce the expression of BCL-2 in hippocampus tissue on Rattus norvegicus.

Keywords: Rhodamine B, BAX, BCL-2, Hippocampus tissue

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT IN THE ERA OF INDUSTRY 4.0

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ABSTACT

At this industry 4.0 era is a change in society towards the needs of health care services by the digital era. People want to get fast and accurate services, while hospital management must be effective and efficient while maintaining services quality. Hospital care services have to use integrated service concepts through robotic based, IT based and conduct big data systems. The study of hospital management in the industry 4.0 era used method a formal and informal survey for taking primary and secondary data from the community and hospital documents. The results of hospital that the implement the digital hospital based is an increase in the services quality because it can provide services according to the needs of the community in the industry 4.0 era, namely fast services and use IT based. The impact on hospital is an increase in the number of patient visits so that hospital income also increases. The conclusion is that hospitals must be able to meet the needs of society according to their era so that they can win the competition.

Keywords: Industry 4.0 Era, Digital Health, Big Data, Effective And Efficient Services

CONSTRUCTING REVIEW INDICATORS FOR FACTORS AFFECTING SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN EARLY ADOLESCENTS AGE AT BOGOR DISTRICT WITH QUALITATIVE METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Making indicators for smoking behavior variables in early adolescents, designed to be relevant with research problems. The purpose of this study is to construct a theoretical concept about indicators of 11 (eleven) variables which influence smoking behavior in early adolescents. This research was conducted with a qualitative approach through the type of phenomenological design. This was conducted on 7 key informants. They were teenagers aged 9-12 years who had smoked or had never smoked before. It was also conducted in supportive informants consisting of parents, peers, as well as teachers from teenagers as many as 9 key informants. The triangulation used was the source and method. In addition, data analysis used was thematic analysis. Based on the results of this study obtained indicators that reflect conditions that represent variables in influencing smoking behavior in early adolescents in rural Bogor District. This caused the classification of the research indicators to be used as many as 35 categories for 11 variables. Where each variable has 3-5 indicators. Indicators of research presented in this study reveal the relevance of data integration and diversity of uses, so that there is no single indicator that can explain a variable. Indicators of this study will be used to create questions in the questionnaire and measure the influence of each variable on smoking behavior in adolescents. Elaboration and other confirmation is needed with different characteristics of adolescents so that there can be consistency of indicators from determinants of smoking behavior in early adolescents.

Keywords: Constructing Indicators, Smoking Behavior, Early Adolescent

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AND JOB INVOLVEMENT ON SURVEILLANCE PERFORMANCE IN SAMPANG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Leprosy prevalence in Sampang District, one of the high endemic areas of leprosy in East Java Province, was detected higher of case detection rate (51.0/100,000 people) than the target (<20/100,000). The study aimed to analyze the influence of job involvement and organizational climate on surveillance performance of leprosy in the Primary Healthcare of Sampang District. The research was observational analytic with a cross-sectional design. This study involved 21 teams of controlling and prevention of Leprosy from primary health care in Sampang District from April-June 2016. The sample was taken by proportional stratified random sampling which divided into the treatment facility and non-treatment facility. The data was collected by a questionnaire that has been validated and tested of its reliability. The statistical analysis used regression linear test. The result showed a good category on organizational climate and high category on job involvement. In organizational climate variable, the dimension of structure was the highest score while dimension of reward and identity positioned in the lowest score. In job involvement, dimension of participation was the highest score while dimension of job as priority obtained the lowest score. Both organizational climate and job involvement significantly influenced to increase staffs' performance in leprosy surveillance. It concluded that case detection rate of leprosy in Sampang could be achieved the target when the team had a supportive organizational climate and job involvement.

Keywords: Job Involvement, Leprosy, Organizational Climate, Surveillance.

NO EFFECT ON ME, THE PICTURE CAN BE MADE UP: RISK PERCEPTION OF SMOKERS ON GRAPHIC WARNING LABELS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

As smoking prevalence has remained a public health issue in Indonesia, the government mandates Graphic Warning Labels (GWLs) on cigarettes packages to achieve more comprehensive tobacco control interventions. This current qualitative research aims to explore the effect of cigarette GWLs on smokers' perceptions about smoking and cigarette packaging in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and its influence on smoking behavior. The study participants consisted of 15 current smokers in Kupang, NTT. The participants were individually interviewed by using a semi-structured interview guide. Data were analyzed using a thematic analysis technique. Most participants perceived smoking as health-risk behavior yet lowered their risk perceptions of smoking-related diseases due to positive feelings of perceived current benefits of smoking and personal justification for smoking. None expressed any intention to quit or showed smoking behavior changes as a result of GWLs exposure on cigarette packages. Participants also implicitly expressed themselves as a victim who was willing to quit but unable and unconfident to act due to smoking addiction and other stressors while others perceived themselves as a risk taker who enjoyed smoking. The exposure to GWLs on cigarette packages did not seem to be a cue to change smoking behavior or intention to quit. The risk perception of smoking also did not result in smoking behavior change. Interventions should address positive feelings experienced and rationalization made by smokers in order to provide effective risk communication for smokers.

Keywords: Smoking, Risk, Graphic, Warning, Labels

INCREASING ATTITUDE OF SMOKING HABIT AND THEIR CHALLENGES AMONG YOUTHS AT THE AGE OF 13-25 IN SURABAYA CITY

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia 57,000 approximately killed due to habit of smoking according to WHO report. Smoking causes so many diseases like Oral cancer, liver cancer, lungs cancer affected and non –smoker also affected. Most of young people in Surabaya city has been addicted the habit of smoking because unawareness, advertisement, hobby and tension. The main aim of this research is to identify the problems of smoking issues in Surabaya city among youths the age of 13-25 and try to find out effective solution smoking habit people. Most of youths in Surabaya city specially STM 45 Surabaya (Vocational High School) S1 (Strata one/ Bachelor) student at FISIP department Airlangga University students involved habit of smoking attitude increasing the level marginally day by day. It causes strongly damage without knowing their health and affected from several kind of disease. This research used qualitative method and direct interview in students of STM 45 and among students of Airlangga University Surabaya city, respectively. The samples are collected by non-probability method. From the research, it concluded that young generation smokers are increasing by the factors from their noticed by parents or senior family members attitudes, bold advertisement, friendship. To reduce this trend government badly needed to take necessary steps for conducting awareness program in school level and create the law of smoking and strict criteria and it can help to reduce the smoking habit among youths.

Keywords: FISIP, STM 45,S1 and WHO.

THE VIEW OF SOCIETY TOWARDS THE BEHAVIOR OF OPEN DEFECATION AND THE HELP OF STIMULANTS IN KEBONDalem VILLAGE PEMALANG

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ABSTRACT

The Kebondalem village is one of the Subdistricts in the Regency of Pemalang where 62.83% of its people still open defecation, which can make a variety of health problems among other diarrheal diseases, worm diseases, trachoma. Given the importance of the impact of the problems that will arise, Pemalang Regency Government was already working to tackle these problems among others by granting aid of stimulant latrines, but this effort did not immediately make its community changed his behavior and still behave recklessly bowel movements. So it needs to be examined how the community views towards the behavior of open defecation and Neighborhoods stimulant latrines help in Kebondalem. This research uses descriptive qualitative approach method. Data collection is done by observation and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). Determination of the informants through purposive sampling with the criteria of informant is the recipient of the aid of stimulants with the number of latrines as many as 10 informants. The results suggested that the informant actually know that bowel carelessly is not good, a shame and a disservice but his attitude leads to more negative i.e. not count if it is still doing the open defecation. The help of stimulants given privy is not fully utilized. This is due to less income, land limitations, lies the river behind the House, besides septic tank overflow when it rains is also one of the reasons given. They wanted the Government to always monitor developments help the toilets provided, the existence of sanctions if not built and they need some help in the form of stimulant, and does not want the Government provide solutions related utilization of privy to a House with land limited.

Keywords: Aid, Open Defecation, Utilization, The Government, The Toilets, Stimulants

PREDISPOSING FACTOR OF THE ROLE PARENTS ON THE PREVENTING TEEN SMOKING IN PATI

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ABSTRACT

Based on basic health Research data (Riskesdes) the percentage of the population who have the habit of smoking in Starch each day reach 26.7%, the largest number of smokersprevelensi on men as much as 57.8%. This research aims to analyze the role of parents in preventing the smoking behavior of JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL students in the country in Pati. The method of this research is explanatory research with cross sectional design. The population in this study i.e. parents 7th grade JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL from the country that existed in Pati, with as many as 89 samples of respondents. The taking of the sample by means of simple random sampling. The selection of Class 7 because at the age of the teen wanted to try new things. The variable indipenden in this research is the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions with the dependent variable is the role of parents in preventing the smoking behavior. The data analysis done is univariate, bivariat use correlation test and t test, multivariate logistic regression uses as well as by the method a regresion. Research results show that older people who have a good role of 67.3%. Logistic regression test results showed that attitude is the dominant variables that affect the role of parents in preventing teen smoking on the behavior (OR = 6.086), followed by the knowledge (OR = 5.741), beliefs (OR = 4.302) and perceptions (OR = 3.718). If parents have a less good attitude in preventing merkok behavior in teens, then at risk 6 times the occurrence of smoking on adolescent behavior. So the existence of a good attitude will prevent the smoking behavior in teenagers.

Keywords: Parents, Smoking, Teen.

EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION TOOLS FOR DRINKING WATER NEEDS OF THE BODY AGAINST CHANGES IN BODY HYDRATION CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Kidney disease is one of the catastrophic diseases experienced by the people of Indonesia. Kidney disease is triggered due to unhealthy behavior such as lack of drinking water, lack of adequate rest, lack of exercise and too much sitting and working in an air-conditioned room. Poor consumption of drinking water according to the body's needs is at risk of triggering kidney disease. To make a change in behavior to be positive, there is a need for health education that is given continuously to someone for a certain period of time. The education tool for drinking water needs of the body is a medium that is used to provide stimulus and information to someone to try to consume drinking water according to the body's needs. Research design using experimental quasy. Research respondents were lecturer staff and education staff at STIKES Dian Husada Mojokerto as many as 56 people. The criteria in this study were not smoking, not consuming alcohol and not suffering from chronic diseases. Interventions in the form of health education were carried out in the experimental group for a period of 2 months. The results of data analysis in the experimental group (Z: -2,236; p : 0,025) were higher than the control group (Z: -2,138; p : 0,033) so that it can be concluded that the provision of health education interventions using education tools for effective drinking water needs the body to increase the hydration status of respondents. Meeting the needs of drinking water according to the needs of the body is an important thing that must be considered by everyone. Adequacy of drinking water consumption will help the kidney organs function optimally and help the body to get fluid intake according to the body's needs

Keywords: Health Education, Drinking Water Consumption, Hydration

RURAL-URBAN DISPARITIES IN ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IN INDONESIA: A DECOMPOSITION APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

One of the targets in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Target 6.2, aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation. The Government of Indonesia targets universal access to improved sanitation in 2019. However, almost two out of five households in Indonesia is without access to improved sanitation. Moreover, access to improved sanitation is lower in rural areas than that in urban areas. Therefore, this study is aimed at assessing the characteristics associated with rural-urban disparities in access to improved sanitation facility among households in Indonesia. We employed data from the 2016 Indonesian National Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS) comprising 290,233 households. The analysis is twofold. First, we fitted multivariate probit regression models using average marginal effects as the measure of association. We then conducted the detailed nonlinear decomposition of the urban-rural disparity attributable to demographic and socio-economic factors. The multivariate regression analysis suggests that households residing in rural areas are 39.54 % (95% CI: 38.40-40.68) less likely to have access to improved sanitation facility than those residing in urban areas. The decomposition analysis suggests that 34.83 % are attributable to demographic and socio-economic factors, which means that more than a third of the inequalities can be reduced by equalising those factors. The results provide a decomposition of factors amenable to curtail rural-urban inequalities. Hence, equity-oriented approaches to increasing access to improved sanitation should be prioritised to achieve universal access in 2019 in line with SDG Goal 6.

Keywords: Sanitation, Rural Population, Regression Analysis, Nonlinear Decomposition, Indonesia

FOOD PREFERENCE AND FOOD CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS IN OBESE POLICE AT X RESORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a serious condition of excess fat in the form of adipose that result in someone have body weight heavier than normal and impairment of health. Obesity occurs due to various factors which is genetic, food consumption, physical activity, and socio-culture factors. Food consumption is influenced by the availability of food, psychological, the regulation of hypothalamus, and food preference. Nutrition knowledge, income, and food prices are some of the factors that affect food preferences. This research aims to know the relationship between food consumption and food preferences of high-calorie high-fat (TKTL) as well as knowing the factors that relate to food preferences about TKTL on police who had a problem with obesity in X Resort Police Department. This research was a cross sectional study. The population of the research was the all of the police officer with obesity in X Resort Police Department and we use total population as sampling method. The criteria are have IMT ≥ 25 kg/m², in a good health, not in a special diet, age ≥ 24 years old, male. Food consumption was measured using sqffq. The food list on sqffq was adjusted to the food that was around the workplace. Food preference was measured using the food preference questionnaire. This research used PR to get the result of correlation and chi square to test of significance. The majority of obese police officers have over consumption (50,75%) and like food TKTL (56,73%). The most preferred of TKTL food is fried tempe (94,03%), tofu (93,28%), and honey (88,06%). The result of bivariat test showed that the prevalence of obese police who have overconsumption of high calorie high fat is 2,12 times higher than obese police who don't have overconsumption of high calorie high fat. There was no correlation between TKTL food preferences and nutritional knowledge, income, and food prices. There is a correlation between food consumption and TKTL food preference, but there is no relationship between TKTL food preferences and nutrition knowledge, income, food prices on X Resort Police Department.

Keywords: Obesity, Food Consumption, Food Preference, Knowledge, Income, Food Price

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY FROM ETHANOL EXTRACT OF KENIKIR LEAVES (COSMOS CAUDATUS KUNTH.) ON SALMONELLA TYPHI BACTERIA

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ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever is an acute disease caused by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. This bacteria is a Gram-negative bacteria whose growth can be inhibited by phenol compounds, flavonoids, saponins and tannins. These chemical compounds are widely found in plants and one of them is in the leaves of kenikir (*Cosmos caudatus* Kunth.). This study aims to determine the antibacterial activity of kenikir leaf extract which is extracted using ethanol to the growth of *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. The method used in this study is laboratory experiment with eight treatments; concentration of kenikir leaves 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70% and 80% and negative control and positive control (using chloramphenicol antibiotics) and was repeated three times. Extraction stage of kenikir leaves using maceration extraction method. The results of this research were analyzed using analytical description methods to explain the effect of ethanol extract on the growth of *Salmonella typhi*. The results of this study indicate the higher concentration of kenikir leaf extract will increase the inhibitory power of *Salmonella typhi* growth. The best results were shown in the concentration of 80% kenikir leaf extract with an inhibition zone of 19 mm, while the positive control using chloramphenicol produced an inhibition zone up to 33 mm. This shows that the ethanol extract of kenikir leaves can inhibit the activity of *Salmonella typhi* bacteria, but does not have the killing power such as chloramphenicol antibiotics.

Keywords: Antibacteria, *Cosmos Caudatus*, *Salmonella Typhi*, Typhoid Fever

MACRONUTRIENT INTAKE ANALYSIS OF OBESITY AMONG ADOLESCENT IN SUBAH BATANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is risk degeneratif disease and reduce of life expectancy. Prevalence obesity in Subah Batang Regency has reached 11,03 % higher some subdistrict. Purpose this paper is analyze macronutrient intake of obesity among adolescent in Subah Batang Regency. Explanatory research used cross-sectional design with descriptive analysis, macronutrient intake & levels of obesity are variable. Population were 223 obese adolescent and 78 for sample. Analyze used 24 hour recall, antropometry & SPSS. From measuring antropometry of all responden (N=78) the result of obesity levels are dominated Preobesity (64,1 %) Level 1 Obesity (26,9%) Level 2 Obesity (7,7 %), Level 3 Obesity (1,3 %). Mean of makronutrient analysis such as carbohidrate intake (157,93(16,16-368,82))gr dan fat intake (69,8(5,31-261,52))gr is less than AKG. While for average protein intake is higher than AKG (372,16(14,08-729,86)) gr. Distribution makronutrien intake based on gender, that carbohidrate consumption is less than AKG suffer from female 45 (95,7 %) compared from male. While for fat consumption that is less than AKG, it's suffered of female 26 (55,3%). For Protein intake was found that female dominated protein consumption is higher from AKG and male compared. Relation between carbohidrate, fat & protein intake with level of obesity is $p=0,659$, $p=0,324$, $p=0,849$. There is no direct correlation between carbohidrtae, fat and protein intake with level of obesity among obese adolescent. Colaboration between goverment and some instancias is needed for reduce obesity and mobilized youth communities in the village to apply GERMAS to increase physical activity and routine checkup.

Keywords: Obesity, Intake, Makronutrien, Adolescent

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANITATION TECHNOLOGY TOWARD WATER CLOSED FAMILY SYSTEM BY USING SAND REVERSE FILTRATION METHOD IN COASTAL SOCIETY

(CASE STUDY: PUUPI VILLAGE KOLONO DISTRICT SOUTH KONAWE SOUTHERN OF SULAWESI INDONESIA)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia was a maritime country who has number of islands on seashore area about 14% from world seashore on 81000 Km. The implication of coastal resource development area and society behavior has made number of environmental damage systems which the main problem was human waste management area . Puupi village was one of from 31 villages on Kolono District South Konawe Region which tobe a pilot project model to conduct it. The high rank of unconcioussness society for controlling human waste in Coastal region has been pushed to create a waste human sanitation technology namely Water Closed Design by sand reverse filtration systems which it could be made a scheme of pilot project were two methods namely firstly, Non physically system who consist of Coastal health socialization and focus group discussion and secondly, Physically system who consist of Coastal Natural Equipment preparation, Installed the equipment on coastal location site project, and Evaluation test to determine the project will be running as flow design parameter. The result indicated that all methods was running well and society will be using this model as dayly need and could be mitigated all deseases caused of human waste on this area.

Keywords: Coastal, Society Behavior, Human Waste Management, Sanitation, Water Closed Design By Sand Reverse Filtration System

MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS COMPLAIN AND ANTHROPOMETRIC FITNESS WITH CHAIR DESIGN AMONG VOCATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

College student spend at least several hours a day at campus and most of them having activity in a sitting position. Their seated classroom tasks include reading, writing, listening and computer use that were performed daily by students in class. The purpose of this study was to describe the college student's anthropometric for sitting posture and MSDs complain with dimension of chair. This study was an observational descriptive on second grade of occupational health and safety vocational studies Airlangga University. The population in this study was 41 student found by total population method. The data collection used anthropometric measures of the sitting position, a questionnaire using Nordic Body Map (NBM) for indication of discomfort body areas. The following anthropometric variables were measured: popliteal height, Buttock popliteal length, hip width, shoulder width. Percentiles 5 and 95 of anthropometric variables showed differences statistically. In relation to MSDs complains, the highest occurrences were recorded for upper neck, shoulder, back, legs, knees. The result of this study was known that match of anthropometric sitting posture with dimension of chair have correlation with MSDs complain. It was concluded sitting posture using this type of chair does not meet their anthropometric standards, which favored the adoption of incorrect postures and contributed to MSDs complains. The design of chair used in the classroom needs to be improved to better accommodate the studying process of the students

Keywords: MSDs, Chair, Anthropometric, Mismatch, Postures

PREVALENSI AND RISK FACTOR OF WORK RELATED LUNG DISEASES: A NESTED CASE CONTROL STUDY AMONG TOBACCO FARMERS IN JEMBER, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Work related diseases for tobacco farmers can occur acutely and chronically. There are not many data regarding work related diseases on tobacco farmers in Indonesia. Some researches mention the impact of work related diseases that are very dangerous. The study aimed to measure the prevalence of pulmonary disorders in tobacco farmers through spirometry measurements. Research design of nested case control. Samples were obtained as many as 160 tobacco farmers with inclusion criteria for working period of five years and had no history of pulmonary disease. Exclusion criteria did not follow spirometry examination series. 156 people were found. Data analysis using logistic regression test. The results found pulmonary disorders in tobacco farmers varied, namely normal (n = 74, 47.4%) mild restrictive to very severe (n = 75.48%), mild obstructive to very severe (n = 6, 38.5%) and mixed (n = 1, 0.64%). It is seen that the prevalence of pulmonary function disorders in tobacco farmers is quite high. These pulmonary physiological disorders are thought to be tobacco farmers exposed to air which contains chemicals derived from pesticides, fertilizers and tobacco leaves. Observations made found that the majority of farmers did not use personal protection when in contact with tobacco. This becomes the port' d entry to the respiratory tract and causes a pile in the pulmonary tract. To prevent this from getting worse it is recommended to make occupational safety and health guidelines on tobacco farming. Research is needed to quantitatively assess air parameters in tobacco farming.

Keywords: Case Control Study, Tobacco Farmers, Work Related Diseases

WORKING STATION MODEL FOR EMBROIDERY WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Often the embroidery craftsmen do their work by ignoring the unbalance of their anthropometric size with the size of the tables and chairs used. This condition causes unergonomic sitting position when they are working that will trigger a variety of subjective complaints of craftsmen, especially in muscle and joint. Conducted development research by using 4D model (define, design, develop and disseminate) based on anthropometry size to build chair and table as a more ergonomic workstation for embroidery craftsmen. The first three stages are done by analyzing the compatibility of anthropometry of the body with the size of the workstation used by a mathematical approach and laboratory scale test. The acceptance level of craftsmen on the prototype of the workstation model measure by TAM model (technology accepted model) that conducted on a public scale. The result of this research is the establishment of more ergonomic prototype of workstation model for embroidery craftsmen and based on the result of public scale exam of 180 embroidered craftsmen showed that 63% of respondents stated less subjective complaints of muscle and joint disorders at the shoulders, 71% Subjective complaints of muscle and joint disorders in the upper arm and respondents stated reduced subjective complaints of muscle and joint disorders in the 56% after using a new workstation model. However, it is still necessary to make improvements to the prototype of the workstation model to be more ergonomic and to suppress the emergence of subjective complaints of muscle disorders and joints of embroidery craftsmen.

Keywords: Prototype, Workstation, Ergonomics, Craftsman Embroidery

ANALYSING FACTOR AFFECTING THE EFFORTS TO STOP SMOKING

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ABSTRACT

Smoking cessation need the efforts to stop smoking. The efforts to stop smoking is consist of trying and planning to stop smoking. This study aims is to know the factors that affect the efforts of the smoker community to try and plan to stop smoking. The study used cross sectional design which involved 376 smoking people. Logistic regression showed significant result $p < 0,05$ ie age factor $p = 0,026$ OR 0,560 CI 0,337-0,932, knowledge of smoking hazard $p = 0,012$ OR 1,947 CI 1,160-3,268, number of cigarettes $p = 0,029$ OR 1,806 CI 1,062-3,071, smoking hazard information $p = 0,003$ OR 0,236 CI 0,091-0,611 influencing the plan to stop smoking, R Square value equal to 0,243 (24,3%). While age of first smoking $p = 0,050$ OR 0,641 CI 0,410-1,000, stop smoking advice $p = 0,008$ OR 0,531 CI 0,332-0,850 influence behavior trying to stop smoking, R Square value equal to 0,143 (14,3%). Trying to stop smoking got the equation $Y = 1,519 + -, 445$ (age of first smoking) $+ -, 633$ (stop smoking advice). The plan to stop smoking got the equation $Y = -1,743 + 0,666$ (knowledge of smoking hazard) $+ 0,591$ (cigarette / day) $+ 1,445$ (smoking hazard information) $+ 0,579$ (age). From this study we can conclude that age, knowledge of smoking hazard, number of cigarettes, smoking hazard information affects the plan to stop smoking. While age of first smoking and stop smoking advice influence the behavior of trying to quit smoking.

Keywords: Smoking, Smoking Cessation.

THE INFLUENCE OF NURSE'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON BEHAVIOUR CHANGES, ATTITUDE AND 5 MOMENTS OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE

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ABSTRACT

The five moments of handwashing, established by the World Health Organisation (WHO), are important to break the chain of transmission of disease. Human behaviour is influenced by two factors, namely behavioural factors and factors related to outside behaviour. Behaviour is formed from three factors: predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and values), supporting factors (physical environment, availability or absence of health facilities) and reinforcing factors (in the form of the nurses' attitude and behaviour). This study aims to determine the effect of the level of knowledge of nurses in nursing homes on their attitude, behaviour and adherence related to the 5 moments of hand hygiene. This study used a questionnaire to measure the level of knowledge, attitude, behaviour and level of adherence of the nurses concerning the 5 moments of hand hygiene. The research design used an analytic cross-sectional approach. The respondents were all nurses at Panti Werdha Surya, and the sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The study was conducted between January and April 2018. The data was analysed using a multinomial regression test. The results showed the influence of nurses' level of knowledge on attitudinal changes ($p = 0,000$). There was an influence from the nurses' level of knowledge on behavioural change and there was influence from the nurses' level of knowledge on compliance with the 5 moments of hand hygiene ($p = 0,000$) in an effort to prevent the transmission of shingles in nursing homes. The level of knowledge of nurses needs to be improved continuously, so then changes in attitude, behaviour and adherence take place concerning the 5 moments of hand hygiene. This is as well as providing hand washing and rubbing facilities at each door within the nursing home.

Keywords: Level of Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviour, Compliance, Nursing home

CONTENT ABSTRACTS ORAL PRESENTATION ROOM 2

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ONSET TO HOSPITAL DELAY AMONG STROKE PATIENT IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Ischemic stroke is the most common neuroemergency in the world. The only treatment approved for acute stroke is thrombolysis which have narrow windows. Thrombolysis to treat acute ischemic stroke is underutilized. There are many factors associated with delay in community. In Indonesia thrombolysis is not commonly used for acute stroke treatment. To know time needed from onset to Emergency Departement in stroke patient and factors associated with onset to hospital delays. All stroke patients admitted to Dr. Soetomo General Hospital and Universitas Airlangga Hospital between October 2016 – March 2017, agree to join this research and age >18th Years old are included. We reviewed all subject for demoghrapic characteristic, distance to hospital, stroke risk factors and clinical data. All subject will be ask for time of stroke onset and time when patient arrived to emergency department. We also measure stroke scale. There are 107 subject included in this research, data was inadequate in 4 subject. Mean age was 55.97 ± 11.9 year, more women (54.2%) than men. Distance from patient home to hospital mostly <15 km (65.1%). 63.6% of subject was reffered from other hospital or clinics. More patient have hypertension (71.4%), Diabetes (31.7%). Onset from ictus of stroke to emergency department was 712.3 ± 1324.6 minutes. Factor associated to delay was medical services before patient reffered to hospital (0.215 (p=0.026) and pre-mRS score (0.242 (p=0.012). Time from onset to emergency department is longer than time windows for thrombolysis. Factors associated with onset to hospital delays was primary medical services and pre-mRS Score

Keywords: Acute Stroke, Thrombolysis, Hospital Delays

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, WORK STRESS AND TURNOVER INTENTIONS OF NURSE AT PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to examine the relationship between transformational leadership, organizational commitment, work stress and turnover intentions of Nurse at Private Hospital in Indonesia. A quantitative cross sectional research design was adopted to questions of the study that involved 97 data was done with Nurse at two Private Hospital in the Jakarta, Indonesia. The study employed a Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Structural Equation Modelling using PLS-SEM approach to analyse the data. Based on the results of PLS-SEM tests, There is a positive influence on transformational leadership on organizational commitment. The better transformational leadership, the higher the organizational commitment of nurses. There is a negative influence on transformational leadership on work stress. The better transformational leadership, the lower the work stress of nurses. There is a negative influence on organizational commitment to turnover intentions. The higher the nurse's organizational commitment, the lower the nurse turnover intention. Another outcome discovered was that indirect influence of leadership through commitment and work stress is greater than direct influence, transformational leadership directly influenced organization commitment and work stress but was not significantly related to turnover intentions

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Organizational Commitment, Work Stress, Turnover Intentions, Nurse

THE INFLUENCE OF QUALITY OF WORK LIFE ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION AT HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Human resources are the most important asset in an organization, especially hospitals as a capital-intensive and labor-intensive organization. Hospitals must strive to provide quality of life in a workplace that is good for existing human .services completely, requires the Hospital to have qualified and satisfied employees. Employee satisfaction is one of the important variables in maintaining employee performance. The purpose of this research was to analyze the influence of quality of work life on employee satisfaction in hospitals. **Method:** This was an observational analytic research with cross sectional study design. The research population was non-structural regular employees in the work unit at Surabaya Islamic Hospital. The amount of responden were 73 employees. Statistical analysis used to determine the influence of quality of work life on employee satisfaction was linear regression test. **Results:** The results showed that quality of work life had an influence on employee satisfaction ($p = 0,000$) with standardized coefficient Beta 0,820. **Discussion and Conclusions:** All the components of quality of work life has significant influence on employee satisfaction. Quality of work life has significant influence on employee satisfaction at Surabaya Islamic Hospital.

Keyword: Quality Of Work Life, Employee Satisfaction, Hospital

LOST IN TRANSLATION: CHALLENGES IN AMBULATORY PATIENTS SAFETY IN PULMONARY DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Patients safety in ambulatory setting is important especially for patients with complex medical need. Pulmonary diseases with long treatment duration and multiple drugs use such as Tuberculosis and COPD (Chronic Pulmonary Obstructive Disease) present a challenge in provider-patients transfer of information, which is a significant aspect of ambulatory patient safety. This study aimed to evaluate ambulatory patient safety aspects of pulmonary diseases, by assessing patient's perception and expectation. This was a cross sectional survey in outpatients patient unit of a lung clinic in Solo, Central Java, from October-December 2014. Data was obtained from 140 pulmonary patients, consisted of 44 Tuberculosis (TB) and 96 non-TB patients, through questionnaire based interview using modified QUOTE-TB (Quality of Care Through the Eyes of the patient for Tuberculosis) questionnaire. The study subject selection applied a consecutive sampling. From eight aspects of communication that we assessed, information on whether disease can be transmitted and drugs side effect still needs improvement (Quality Impact Score/QIS > 1). Approximately 37.1% of patients did not receive information about whether their disease is transmitted (15.9% of TB patients vs 46.9% of non TB; $p < 0.001$). Around 55% of patients did not receive adequate information about adverse effect of their drugs, especially non TB patients (63.5%) compared to 36.4% of TB patients (p value 0.003). Our study showed urgency to improve communication and education to ensure patients safety both in TB and non TB patients, especially in information on disease transmission and adverse effect of medication.

Keywords: Communication, Patients Safety, Outpatient, Pulmonary Disease, Tuberculosis

HEALTH INSURANCE LITERACY: FACEBOOK USER'S DISCUSSION AND REACTION TOWARD SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Universal Health Coverage always persisted as the pro poor policy in many countries. On behalf of their willingness to achieve Universal Health Coverage, National Health Insurance policy has been implemented in Indonesia. Communication of this government policies related to health are discussed widely in social media, but remain neglected to be information source in policy analysis. This study aims to analyse what are people thinking about this pro poor policy and how they react the policy itself. We conducted a systematic review on discussions regarding the implementation of National Health Insurance in official Facebook page of National Health Insurance Agency in Indonesia during a year of October 2015 to 2016, just a year and half after this policy launched. The content of those 148 discussions were deductively analysed. Our findings show that most of discussion are mostly pragmatic problems around the people utilization on National Health Insurance questioning about the benefit and possibility of fund abuse. This kind of discussion are significantly correlated with the raising of negative reaction of other Facebook users. The debate of National Health Insurance policy and its practice issues in social media should be consider in building brand image of the policy actors.

Keywords: National Health Insurance, Brand Image, Government Policy

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BROADS OF PREGNANCY PRE-OPERATION AND POST-OPERATING SCAR QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Cleft lip is a gap in the upper lip that can be continued to gum, jaw, and palate. Cleft lip severity can be divided into three levels: mild, moderate, and severe. Unilateral cleft lip cases were found in 78.55% of patients with CLP centers FKUMM followed by 21.45% of bilateral cleft lip cases. Most cleft lip will have a post-surgery scar. There are four indicators to evaluate the quality of the scar, hypertrophy, discoloration, spreading, and suture marks. Aim: To determine the correlation of severity in pre-unilateral cleft lip surgery and post-surgery scar quality. This study used retrospective design, that was taken from 43 medical records from CLP center FKUMM. The Noord-Off's technique is the unilateral cleft lip surgery. Data in the form of pictures were categorized on the scar quality indicator. Results: Spearman statistical analysis showed no correlation between pre-surgery severity and post-surgery scar quality ($p > 0.05$). Conclusions: The results showed no relation between pre unilateral cleft lip surgery and post-surgery scar quality.

Keywords: Unilateral Cleft Lip, Severity Rate, Scar Quality, Hypertrophy, Spreading, Discoloration, Suture Marks, Noordhoff Technique.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF MARKETING OF BREASTMILK SUBSTITUTE: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding benefits mother and infants' health, community and country, yet the breastfeeding rates is still low in many countries. There are many barriers being studied, one of them is the marketing of the breastmilk substitutes. WHO and UNICEF launched the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (hereafter stated as the Code) in 1981 to protect and promote breastfeeding as well as regulate the breastmilk substitutes marketing practice. In 2008 and 2017, WHO launched additional booklets of frequently asked question version of the Code and in 2018 included it in the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding policy. Many studies showed the importance of the Code and its significance to breastfeeding rates. However there are very few study done in Indonesia setting. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Code policy, especially in Indonesia. This study is literature review. First the author review the background of the Code and its significance to breastfeeding rates globally. Then, the author analyze Indonesian regulations which adhere the Code. Last, the author discuss the implementation of the regulation and violation cases in Indonesia. Indonesia has several regulations adhere to the Code, nevertheless the implementation is still low and the Code violation still occurs. Future research needed in the area of social media based marketing practice.

Keywords: The Code, Breastfeeding, Breastmilk, Marketing, Policy

HOW EFFECTIVE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE IN BPJS ERA COMPARED WITH ASKES ERA: A SMALL SCALE OF CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is one of the populated countries in the world. Managing the health insurance to provide the most effective system to all Indonesians is not that easy. National health insurance system still improves its mechanism in order to provide the most effective system. This study attempts to understand the effectiveness of national health insurance system in BPJS era compared with ASKES era in small scale. This study's design was cross-sectional and utilizes online questionnaire. Total amount of the respondents were 200 and come from many regions in Indonesia. This study was conducted only in small scale of 200 respondents. Prevalence risk analysis was used to examine the difference between BPJS era and ASKES era in the context of effectiveness. This study shows that national health insurance is 0,96 times more effective in BPJS era than in ASKES era. Although there are still so many enhancements to increase the effectiveness of the system, obviously the current system of national health insurance is better.

Keywords: Coverage, Effectiveness, Health Insurance, Health Insurance System, National Health Insurance System

EFFECT OF QUALITY DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH SERVICE ON PATIENT SATISFACTION IN RSGM IIK BHAKTI WIYATA KEDIRI

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ABSTRACT

Service quality is the best guarantee for customer loyalty. Service quality improvement is one way to deal with business competition. Patient satisfaction is a very subjective thing, and there are many factors that influence. Therefore, to study patient satisfaction a research instrument that is quite valid is used with good research methods. Based on the background above, the researchers want to prove the influence of the quality of dental and oral health services on patient satisfaction. The results of this study are expected to be used as a measure of patient satisfaction in the quality of oral and dental health services at RSGM IIK Bhakti Wiyata Kediri. This research is an observational analytic study designed using a cross sectional design. Data analysis used univariate analysis to explain each variable used in the study and Pearson's correlation. Multivariate analysis using multiple linear regression test then all results are presented in table form. Research conducted on 94 people stated that there was a correlation between service quality and satisfaction, $p \text{ value} < \alpha = 0,000 < 0,05$. There is a significant relationship between patient perceptions of service quality and patient satisfaction.

Keywords: Quality of Service, Patient Satisfaction

CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY HOSPITAL X IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Quality health care needs become the demands of society in the era of globalization. Complaints about hospital services are a big problem. Complaints will reduce the marketing of the hospital and the impact of being shunned by customers, hospitals that cannot handle complaints properly, will be difficult to develop in intense competition with other hospitals. The aim this research to find out the strategy of managing customer complaints in X hospital in Yogyakarta. The study used qualitative approach and case study design. Data were obtained through in depth interview and observation. Research subjects included: deputy Director, Customer service, marketing, quality management, public relations. Data triangulation has used source and method triangulation. The results of the interviews were made transcripts then encoded, and the subsequent reduction was made in a narrative form and then made a conclusion. Customer complaint management strategy whit mechanism of complaint delivery was not well facilitated because not every suggestions box was equipped with paper and pen, email and SMS gateway were not checked daily. The hospital had specified procedure of customer complaint management and the management of customer complaints was relevant with the procedure. Policies made by hospital directors were in the form of fixed procedure, work instruction on complaint management, hospital staff prepared to handle complaints 24 hours, complaint response time 1×24 hours, and availability of case managing doctors. Mechanism of complaint delivery had not functioned effectively. Therefore there should be a special unit that managed customer complaints and a punishment system should be adopted to increase commitment of hospital staff in managing customer complaints.

Keywords: Management, Complaints, Customers, Hospitals

IMPLEMENTATION OF HAND HYGIENE IN BANTUL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: At present the incidence of nosocomial infections has used one of the benchmarks in assessing the quality of services in hospitals. Nosocomial infections not only harm the patient but also hospital. One of the efforts that can be done by the hospital in terms of decreasing the number of infections by conducting education related to hand hygiene. X Hospital has verification standards in the implementation of hand hygiene for health workers, namely 70%, but from the 2017 audit results obtained only 55%. The purpose of this study was to determine implementation of hand hygiene in X Bantul Hospital. This type of research was used qualitative methods and analysed by triangulation with indepth interview for Infection Control and Prevention (PPI) Team Leader, 1 IPCN and 1 IPCLN (head of ward) and 15 nurses for observed. Research instruments are interview and measurement guides. The interview result was found that to support the implementation of hand hygiene, hospital had been given education and training to nurse and complete hand hygiene infrastructure. From the observation, it is known that the number of implementation 5 moments of hand hygiene is in accordance with the standards determined by the PPI team of X Hospital, namely 73.3%. The implementation of Hand Hygiene in X Bantul Hospital has been carried out according to SOP and policies that apply at the Hospital. There are no prizes or solutions for efforts to increase numbers.

Keywords: Hand Hygiene, Nurse, PPI, Hospital

CHARACTERISTICS OF ELDERLY HEALTH AT BONDOWOSO INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE CENTER

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ABSTRACT

The increasing level of welfare and health of the population makes an increase in life expectancy, including an increase in the number of elderly people. An increase in the number of elderly people is also included with the increase of elderly people in social care institutions including Bondowoso Integrated Service Unit Tresna Werdha Social Institution (UPT PSTW), but the health status of the elderly has not been identified so that the intervention does not meet the needs of the elderly. The purpose of this study was to map the health of the elderly in the Bondowoso PSTW UPT. This study used a descriptive observational analysis design in a number of 86 population of elderly people who were in Bondowoso PSTW UPT who met the requirements with purposive sampling there were 59 samples. Data collection was carried out for 12 weeks by involving caregiver and health workers in the Bondowoso PSTW UPT. Ethics Committee Approval No.102 / UN 25.8 / KEPK / DL / 2018. The results of the study revealed that 59% were men, 70% were Muslim, 54% were Javanese, 17% were Madurese, 41% were elementary and 17% were high school, mean age was 66.5 years, mean weight was 49 kg, height Body 155 Cm, body temperature 36 C, Respiratory frequency 21 x / minute, blood pressure systole 131 mm Hg, diastole 86 mm Hg, blood sugar 124 mg%, uric acid 6.5 mg% and cholesterol 154 mg%, mild cognitive impairment 29 % and moderate 22%, felt mild pain 20% and moderate pain 10%, and difficulties in social skills 44% mild difficulties and 39 moderate difficulties. Most of the elderly come from farming families who are generally of a large family type with close kinship, so that it becomes an oddity with families who abandon the elderly, the possibility of cognitive problems and lack of social skills are the main problems in the care of the elderly in the UPT PSTW. It is hoped that with the description of the condition of the elderly, it can be recommended for interventions that are appropriate to the needs of the elderly.

Keywords: Elderly Health, Institutional Health Care Center

EFFECTIVENESS OXYTOCIN MESSAGE TO COLOSTRUM RELEASE FOR POST PARTUM PERVAGINA IN COASTAL AREA OF SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Colostrum is a breastmilk that is produced some time after the baby is born until the day of the third or fourth, the color is more yellow and more viscous than breast milk. The phenomenon that occurs in the community lack of knowledge about Early Breastfeeding Initiation so that mothers who have not issued a colostrum directly provide SUFOR to the baby. Design of this research used Pre-Experimental design. The population in this study was postpartum mother who had not released colostrum. The research sampling technique used Non Probability sampling with purposive sampling counted 6 mother. Independent variable in this research was oxytocin massage and dependent variable was the time of release of colostrum on vaginal postpartum mother. Instrument of questionnaire research on demography. Data were analyzed with Paired Samples T-Test. The results of this study found that the effect of oxytocin massage on postpartum vaginal mother who has not issued a colostrum with the result $p = 0.001$. Results obtained by postpartum vaginal mothers who have not released colostrum with $p = 0.001$. The implications of this study are the effect of oxytocin massage with colostrum release. Factors that affect breastfeeding of working mothers, stressful mothers, scuffed nipples, increased promotion of infant formula. As a task nurse we should educate the public about the importance of colostrum for the baby's immunity.

Keywords: Oxytocin Massage, Colostrum Release

THE ROLE OF FLOATING HOSPITAL IN HEALTH SERVICES AT THE KALIMAS PORT OF TANJUNG PERAK SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Ksatria Airlangga Floating Hospital is a hospital ship that aims to provide remote island health services in Indonesia. During high wave seasons, floating hospitals cannot sail and lean in Kalimas port in Tanjung Perak Surabaya. Around Kalimas port is crowded with native people and migrants with different economic, educational and social backgrounds. Heterogeneous port community life causes various problems, including in the health sector with various diseases. The port is an area with very large sun exposure, where ultraviolet radiation has an effect on the skin, cornea and eye lens. Exposure of ultraviolet radiation even in the lowest levels will increase the risk of cataracts. Floating Hospital is equipped with very adequate facilities so that it can provide treatment for diseases, especially those at high risk. Health services were counseling, examination, treatment and surgery for the people in Kalimas port which had been selected by the local primary health center. During the two-days implementation, 523 patients with various diseases attended at harbor. Total of 188 people received skin health counseling and all patients received treatments. After going through a screening process by an ophthalmologist, cataract surgery was conducted in 6 patients from 38 cataract patients (16%). The number of people who need health services at Kalimas port is very high. Health care needs in the form of counseling, treatment and surgery have been carried out by the Ksatria Airlangga Floating Hospital very adequately.

Keywords: Floating Hospital, Health Service, Port Society

WHAT DOES YOUTH'S SAY ABOUT YOUTH CARE HEALTH SERVICE ?

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ABSTRACT

Youth Care Health Service (YCHS) is a model of health care for adolescents in primary health care services. YCHS is a policy to improve adolescent health. The success of the program requires the participation of various stakeholders involved in implementing strategic steps of YCHS program. In 2014 there was a national standard guidebook that was prepared as a reference in the implementation of YCHS that was in accordance with the needs of adolescents. YCHS National standards include the standards of health workers, health facilities, adolescents, networks, and health management. This study aimed to describe the perception of adolescents about the implementation of the YCHS national standard. This research was a descriptive quantitative study and the data was collected using questionnaire. The respondents were 445 senior high school's student, aged 14-19 years taken with simple random sampling. Furthermore, the data were analyzed descriptively through frequency distribution tables. The results showed that 78.4% of youths not aware of the existence of YCHS programs in Surabaya, 92.1% of adolescents did not get exposure to YCHS programs, whereas 55% of adolescents had already used adolescent counseling services in primary health care services. This study showed that most youth does not aware that youth counseling is a part of the YCHS program. Therefore YCHS program needs to be re-evaluate to accomadate adolescents's need.

Keywords: YCHS, Adolescents, standards

ATTITUDES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS POLICY OF PEER COUNSELOR PROGRAM TO PREVENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

The increased number of substance abuse or the use of illicit drugs cases became the major threat for youth in Indonesia. In 2017, there were 16 % of increased cases of substance abuse in Surabaya (BNNK, 2017). Surabaya's city government has conducted peer counselor program for senior high schools based on 4 ministry joint regulation(2014) since 2010 but it ended in 2015 due to changes of authority of these school from city government to province government that affected the program sustainability. The peer counselor program to prevent substance abuse is currently not accessible for senior high school students because it is intended now for junior high school students. This research aimed to investigate how the attitude of high school students about the peer counselor program (past and present) and their attitude towards the program. This research conducted in 10 high schools in 5 regions in Surabaya with the total sample of 854 students taken randomly. The data was collected from July 2018 to September 2018 using self-administered questionnaire. Result showed that only 52.7% of students know about the program. However, 68% of these students have positive attitude toward the program. This research also found that the similar program exist in some schools because all of the schools in this study consider the program is needed to protect their students from using illicit drugs. The output of this research is recommendation for advocacy effort to continue the peer counselor program for high school students in Surabaya.

Keywords: Attitudes, Students, Peer Counselor, Substance Abuse, Policy

LEGAL ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH SOCIAL SECURITY FOR FLOATING HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Health is a human right of every citizen including citizens on remote islands, and the responsibility for guaranteeing human rights is in the hands of the Government. Human rights are inherent since they were born and are inseparable from human existence, so that integrated and optimal efforts are needed to guarantee these human rights. The Ksatria Airlangga is one of the floating hospital which also serves the health needs of the people in remote islands in Indonesia, after previously there was also KRI Dr. Soeharso and Dr. Lie Dharmawan floating hospitals. The presence of a floating hospital is essential to reach out people on remote islands, and the Government must ensure the sustainability of this type of hospital as an integrated business with the existing health system in Indonesia. For this reason, studies of the legal basis, referral system, and social security certainty for floating hospital are needed, so that their presence does not stand alone and becomes an integral part of a comprehensive health effort for all Indonesians.

Keywords: Floating Hospital, National Health Insurance, Referral System.

GAP BETWEEN SOCIAL INSURANCE PATIENTS' EXPECTED SERVICE AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT PERCEPTION TO PATIENT EXPECTATION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to conduct a gap analysis on hospital managers' perception and social insurance patients' service expectation in hospital. This is an observational study which was conducted using cross-sectional approach using a direct survey technique in a public and a private general hospital located in city of Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia. There were 120 respondents participated in this study which was determined with proportional sampling technique and then distributed equally in two hospitals. On the other hand, respondents of hospital management were determined using judgement sampling technique which include hospital director, head of department, head of outpatient unit, medical staff, and nursing staff. A self-developed questionnaire was used to assess nine service quality dimensions as follow: credibility, communication, courtesy, competency, reliability, assurance, tangible, empathy, and responsiveness (4C-RATER). T-test statistics was used to analyse gap significance between social insurance patients' expectation and hospital management perception to patients' expectation. T-test showed a significant result ($p=0.001$) of gap between patients' expected service and management perception to patients' expectation. Service quality dimension that has the biggest gap aspect were tangibles (5,55 and 5,06), credibility (5,51 and 5,03), and reliability (5,62 and 5,15). This study concluded the gap between social insurance patients' expected services and management perception on patients expectation. These gaps need to be prioritized and closed in order to improve social insurance patients' expectation.

Keywords: Gap Analysis, Hospital Management, Patient Expectation, Service Quality

PATIEN SATISFACTION IN FULFILLING SPIRITUAL NEED IN SURABAYA ISLAMIC HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Spiritual needs are basic needs needed by every human being, including patients who are hospitalized. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of patient satisfaction with the fulfillment of spiritual needs in the adult inpatient room of Surabaya Islamic Hospital. The research design is descriptive. The population in this study were patients in adult inpatients of 460 people. A sample of 107 respondents was taken by purposive sampling technique. This research is the level of patient satisfaction with fulfilling spiritual needs. The research instrument uses a questionnaire. Data analysis uses descriptive statistics with percentages. The results showed that patients in adult inpatients in Surabaya Islamic Hospital from 107 respondents in part of 54 (50.5%) said they were satisfied, and almost half of 53 (49.5%) said they were dissatisfied. Against spiritual needs. In detail it can be explained, in large part of 56 (52.3%) were satisfied with tangible, most of 60 (56.1%) faced with reliability, most of 65 (60.7%) were satisfied with responsibility, in large part 73 (68.2%) % satisfied with empathy. This study were that patients treated in the Adult Inpatient Room of Surabaya Islamic Hospital said some were satisfied. The highest satisfaction in elements of empathy. For this reason, nurses must still improve the fulfillment of spiritual needs that are needed by patients because spiritual fulfillment is also one of the needs that can improve patient welfare.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Spiritual Needs, Patients.

ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT AND INTENSIVE CARE OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE

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ABSTRACT

Acute ischemic stroke (SIA) is a functional impairment of brain function which results in an increase in disability and death rates throughout the world. Stroke is the second highest cause of dementia and the third leading cause of death. SIA has enormous clinical, social and economic implications and demands significant efforts to understand the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms, and thus produce appropriate preventive and therapeutic measures. We conducted a literature review on several source books and scientific journals published in 2013-2018. SIA management has undergone a revolution based on several interventions, such as pre-hospital management and unit stroke care, administration of intravenous plasminogen activators within 4.5 hours of stroke onset, aspirin as early as possible from stroke onset or after 24 hours post-stroke, decompression craniectomy for malignant cerebral infarction. Another new evidence is the successful functional outcome of endovascular action in patients who have had a stroke in the anterior circulation and special attention to the management of vital systemic variables, including oxygenation, blood pressure, serum temperature and glucose. In line with this, the role of neuroanesthesiologists and neuro critical care in managing SIA is increasingly important. In some literature, there is a new type of SIA attack, so that new SIA cases are also found.

Keywords: SIA Management, Neuroanesthesia And Neuro Critical Care

REGIONAL INITIATIVES: BUILDING HEALTH AND WELLBEING IN THE FIRST 1000 DAYS

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to inform regional initiatives on building health and wellbeing in the First 1000 Days. These initiatives were the result of collaborative project between First 1000 Days Australia and The Australia-Indonesia Centre which involves two roundtable discussions. The discussions invited policy makers, community workers, academics, service providers, and representatives from non-government organisations to share and develop novel strategies for NCD prevention through a healthy start to life. Antenatal engagement, the holistic prevention of NCDs, and building strong family environments to ensure that all children thrive were focuses of the meetings. They particularly put lens both on a child's first 1000 days and on families in the Indigenous communities of Australia and Indonesia. This paper will present main themes and concepts developed in the discussions, and the recommendations for future research, education, and policy.

Keywords: Wellbeing, 1000 Days, Regional Initiatives

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE HEALTH FINANCING POLICY IN KLUNGKUNG DISTRICT: FROM PERSPECTIVE OF USERS AND HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

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ABSTRACT

Since November 2017, the Klungkung Regency government has been trying to increase the scope of JKN ownership by issuing the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) program by covering JKN financing for the entire Klungkung community. This study aims to find out to explore UHC program implementation in Klungkung Regency as a lesson learned in the implementation of health financing in Indonesia in the JKN era. This research is a qualitative descriptive study conducted in Klungkung Regency. Data were collected through in-depth interview technique then analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. Study found that the UHC financing policy was carried out since the JKBM program was removed because it integrated with JKN so that many Klungkung people did not have health insurance. Initially, UHC program budgeted as much as 65,000 population quota with a premium of Rp. 23,000 for class 3 care. Then from that result many still did not have health insurance. Then the quota is increased in early 2018 until almost 90% of the people already have health insurance. However, there are many problems in the implementation, especially in membership issues. From interviews with the community it was found that they did not know what the UHC program was suddenly got card from BPJS Kesehatan without getting an explanation. There are independent participants who switch their membership from independent to the responsibility of the government so that it will have an impact on the increase of the health budget of district government and its sustainability remain questionable. In its implementation, the Department of Health Office needs to work together with the Department of Population and Civil Registration and the Office of Social Affairs to address membership issues.

Keywords: Financing, Health, JKN, Universal Health Coverage, Policy

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DURATION OF SMOKING WITH LEVEL OF CARBOXYHAEMOGLOBIN (HbCO) IN ELECTRIC SMOKER (VAPE)

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ABSTRACT

According to data from World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013, cigarette consumed in Indonesia was the fourth of fifth largest smoker country in the world about 260 billion cigarettes. According to RISKESDAS in 2013, there was an elevation the amount of smoker >15 years old from 34.2% in 2007 became 36.3% in 2013. The proportion of active smoker in everyday from age 30-34 years old is 33.4%. WHO has forced society to quit smoke, one of it's way is by using Nicotine Replacement Therapy(NRT), is a media to replace the needed of nicotine without tobacco substance. The product was known save for health because there was no tar, tobacco, nor toxic substances that used to exist in tobacco cigarette, such as carbonmonoxide. Carbonmonoxide could decrease supply and the function of oxygen in body's tissue. This study was conducted by 40 subjects. Subjects had been filled out quitionnaires about the duration of smoking (≤ 2 years and > 2 years) and samples of blood was taken to measured the level of HbCO by Hindsbers-Lang method. The mean level of HbCO for smoker ≤ 2 years was $2,949 \pm 1,096$, while smoker > 2 years was $5,121 \pm 1,992$. Statistic test showed that $p=0.000$ ($p<0.05$), which there was significant difference between the level of carboxyhaemoglobin between the two groups. Statistic result showed that there was significant relationship and positive correlation between duration of smoke and level of carboxyhaemoglobin in electric smoker, which was the more length of electric smoker the higher HbCO.

Keywords: Electric Cigarette, Carboxyhaemoglobin, HbCO, Vape

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DURATION OF SMOKING WITH LEVEL OF CARBOXYHAEMOGLOBIN (HbCO) IN TOBACCO SMOKER

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ABSTRACT

According to data from World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia was the third largest smoker country in the world after China and India. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) predicted the amount of smokers in Indonesia were 59.9 million (57.6 million were men and 2.3 million were women). Smoke that produced by tobacco cigarette contained almost 4.000 substances which were been released by some chemistry process, pyrolysis, oxidation, decarboxylation, and dehydration would generated carbonmonoxide (CO), hydrogencyanide (HCN), and nitrogen oxide. Carbonmonoxide that inhaled by smoker then diffused along bloodstream, thus would strongly attached with haemoglobin (Hb) then formed carboxyhaemoglobin (HbCO) and affected to some organs. This study was conducted by 40 subjects. Subjects had been filled out quitionnaires about the duration of smoking (≤ 2 years and > 2 years) and samples of blood was taken to measured the level of HbCO by Hindsbers-Lang method. The mean level of HbCO for smoker ≤ 2 years was 4.059 ± 1.119 , while smoker > 2 years was 4.963 ± 1.710 . Statistic test using Mann-Whitney showed that $p = 0.234$ ($p > 0.05$) which there was no significant difference between the level of carboxyhaemoglobin between the two groups. And the correlation test by spearman showed that there was a weak relationship between length of smoke duration and the level of carboxyhaemoglobin ($r = 0.191$) but it showed positive correlation. Statistic result showed that there was no significant relationship between duration of smoke and level of carboxyhaemoglobin in tobacco smoker, with $p > 0.05$. means that this result was not consistent with our hypothesis which stated that there was an association between duration of smoking and level of carboxyhaemoglobin in tobacco smoker.

Keywords: Smoking, Carboxyhaemoglobin, HbCO, Tobacco

COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN CONTROL OF RATS IN LEPTOSPIROSIS TRANSMISSION AREAS IN PACITAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Rats, apart from being pests in the field of agriculture, can also be used as transmitters of diseases such as PES, viral viruses, Rat bite fever and Leptospirosis. Mice have the ability to adapt and multiply rapidly. The existence of mice for the community has a negative impact, among others, decreasing the degree of environmental sanitation. Various methods of controlling mice have been carried out traditionally and modernly. This study aims to explore people's behavior in controlling the presence of rats. The study was conducted with qualitative methods with descriptive analysis. Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, with research locations in Pacitan District. The results showed that there were several ways to control mice in the study area such as gropyokan, use of rat poison, sticking, clothes perfume, bait food, cats, and with slametan, which could kill or just expel. There is a myth in the community that mice are pet gods, causing control of the existence of these mice are often constrained.

Keywords: Behavior, Control Of Rats, Cases Of Diseases Transmitted By Rats

THE DESIGN OF BODY MASS INDEX AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH WEIGHT GAIN OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND WEIGHT OF NEW BORN BABY IN KALABAHI, ALOR DISTRICT – EAST NUSA TENGGARA

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ABSTRACT

The nutritional status of a baby is determined by the mother's nutritional status during pregnancy which is characterized by maternal weight gain and nutritional status, which is, body mass index (BMI) before pregnancy. Low weight gain is associated with an increased risk of intrauterine growth retardation and prenatal death. Low weight gain during pregnancy is also associated with an increased risk of fetal growth retardation and prenatal death. of this study is to analyze the effect of nutritional status and health on weight gain of pregnant women and weight of newborn babies. 275 pregnant women were purposively distributed to Kalabahi District Hospital, Mebung Health Center and Air Kenari Health Center from January to July 2016. Sample registration was conducted through interviews with officers at the Hospital and Health Centers using maternal medical records (height, initial and final weight, body mass index) and infant growth as the outcome of the causative factors, namely BMI and maternal weight gain during pregnancy. The type of research used is analytic observation with a cross sectional study. The statistical test used in this study is multiple linear regressions. Weight gain during pregnancy both indicated by weight and height before pregnancy showed that most of the samples have normal weight and height before pregnancy, which is 39-55 kg and 144-156 M with weight gain ranging from 10-12.5 Kg and more than 12.5 Kg. The average sample weight gain according to BMI is as follows: very thin (14.3 ± 5.1); thin (13.5 ± 3.6); normal (12.9 ± 2.2); fat (11.6 ± 1.4); and obese (11.7 ± 3.4). MUAC of the samples ranged from 20-27.5 cm (23.3 ± 2 cm) where as many as 52.5% of samples have a MUAC size of ≥ 23.5 cm, while others (47.5%) have MUAC of <23.5 cm. The sample blood hemoglobin values ranged from 8.4-14 g / dL (11.6 ± 1.7 g / dL). 38.2% of samples have Hb levels <11 g / dL, whereas 61.8% of samples have Hb levels > 11 g / dL. It is found that anemia is the factors that influence weight gain during pregnancy. Anemia greatly affects weight gain, where women who are at risk of anemia during pregnancy should be encouraged to gain more weight than those who do not have anemia. Nutritional status before pregnancy (BMI) also affects weight gain during pregnancy.

Keywords: BMI, MUAC, Pregnant Woman's Weight, Birth Weight

TO ANALYZE DIFFERENCES IN NUTRITIONAL STATUS BETWEEN CHILDREN WITH PHBS AND THOSE WITHOUT PHBS

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ABSTRACT

Clean and healthy behavior (PHBS) is essentially a preventive behavior by individuals or families from various diseases. The PHBS program aims to improve the level of family health and nutritional status. To analyze differences in nutritional status between PHBS children and those without PHBS aged 5-7 years. A total of 120 children aged 5-7 years in kindergarten in Tuban District, East Java participated in this cross sectional study. The research subjects were selected using simple random sampling, so the selection was done randomly. Data on clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) was obtained through interview techniques using questionnaires, while nutritional status was obtained from antropometric measurements. Chi square is used to analyze research variables with a significance value of $p < 0.05$. The results of the chi square analysis of clean and healthy life behavior (PHBS) with nutritional status was $p = 0.012$. **Conclusion:** There are differences in nutritional status between children aged 5-7 years who are phbs and those without PHBS.

Keywords: Clean And Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS), Nutritional Status, Children Aged 5-7 Years

ACCESSIBILITY OF ELDERLY SAFETY ASPECT ALONG RIVERBANK IN RESIDENTIAL AREA ALONG ALALAK RIVER BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

The level of dependency of the community who live along the bank of Alalak river in Banjarmasin upon river is quite high. However, it is not complemented with the quality, safety, and comfort of the accessibility facilities in the area. The dwellers of residential areas along Alalak river bank varies from children, teenagers, adults, and elderly. Elderly, who has experienced biological, physiological, and psychological degradation, has different needs from other age groups. This leads to some problems experienced by elderly that are induced by lack of safety and comfort related to the condition of accessibility facilities available in the area. The method used in this study is descriptive method with cross-sectional approach. Five neighborhood groups (RT 4, RT 5, RT 7, RT 10, and RT 14 of Kelurahan Alalak Utara) have been chosen to be the sampling using purposive sampling method. This study shows that the condition of of accessibility facilities in the residential area along the bank of Alalak river have not met the needs of elderly. Some elderly experienced accidents such as slipped and fall.

Keywords: Accessibility, Elderly, Residential Area, Riverbank, Alalak River

THE EFFECT OF PROBIOTIC AND VITAMIN B1, B6, B12 SUPPLEMENTATION ON PLASMA INTERLEUKIN-17 AND IMMUNOGLOBULIN-G LEVELS IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT DURING INTENSIVE PHASE OF THERAPY

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ABSTRACT

In tuberculosis infection, IL-17 have a role involved in stimulation of granulopoiesis, recruitment, and activation of neutrophils, while IgG affects the outcome of infection through bacterial opsonization. Probiotics and Vitamin B supplementation has been reported may increase lymphocytes and improve NK cells activity. To analyze the effects of probiotic and vitamin B1, B6, B12supplementation on plasma IL-17 and IgG levels in tuberculosis patient during intensive phase of therapy. A pre post test randomized control by time series group design was conducted. Samples were obtained at baseline, after one month, and two months of therapy to measure plasma IL-17 and IgG levels by using the ELISA method. Twenty two patients who met the inclusion criteria were divided into two groups, 11 patients in the intervention group and control group, respectively. Plasma IgG levels in the intervention and control group tend to increase in the first month ($p=0.229$ vs $p=0.058$) then tend to decrease after two months ($p=0.489$ vs $p=0.249$). IL-17 levels tend to decrease in the first month ($p=0.05$ vs $p=0.182$) and second months ($p=0.423$ vs $p=0.023$). Supplementation of probiotics and vitamin B1, B6, B12 did not give diferent change in plasma IL-17 and IgG levels in tuberculosis patient during intensive phase of therapy.

Keywords: Immunoglobulin-G, Interleukin-17, Probiotic, Tuberculosis, Vitamin B.

THE DIFFERENCES OF FLESH AND SHELL BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS OF RAZOR CLAM (SOLEN SP) SAMPANG COAST

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ABSTRACT

Razor clam (*Solen Sp*) is one type of Mollusca from the Bivalvia class which is found in many Indonesian coast, one of which is Sampang beach that believed had an antioxidants compound. The purpose of this study was to compare the differences between flesh and shell bioactive components of razor clam. Biochemical compounds (alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolics, saponins, tannins, steroids and triterpenoids) extracts were isolated from razor clam. The results showed that ethanol (polar) extract of biochemical compounds of crude extracts of razor clam flesh have a bioactive component of saponins, while crude extracts of razor clam shell have saponin components. including alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolics, saponins, tannins, steroids and triterpenoids. From the results of chloroform (nonpolar) extracts from biochemical compounds, crude extracts of razor clams flesh have bioactive alkaloid components, flavonoids, while crude extracts of razor clams shell have alkaloids and saponins. including alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolics, saponins, tannins, steroids and triterpenoids. The test results of biochemical extract compounds ethyl acetate (semi polar) extract from crude extracts of razor clam flesh have bioactive components of alkaloids and flavonoids, while the crude extract of the razor clam shell contains alkaloids. The conclusion in this study was that the crude extract of razor clam flesh was stronger than the crude extract of razor clam shell.

Keyword: Razor Clam, Flesh, Shell, Extract, Bioactive Components,

ANALYSIS OF WORK POSTURE ON BATIK WORKERS IN PEKALONGAN

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ABSTRACT

One of the efforts made to produce quality products is by paying attention to hazards and risks such as the environment, health and work safety. Habits and work positions that are not suitable can cause work accidents and occupational diseases in the workforce. Batik worker are one of the workers who are at risk for lower back pain with the main symptoms are pain or discomfort in the lower spine. This study aims to obtain an overview of the relationship between work posture with complaints of low back pain in batik workers who have 60 people. In this study, the method used to analyze attitudes and work position is the Rapid Upper Limb Assessment (RULE) to estimate the risk of skeletal muscle disorders, while to analyze skeletal complaints Nordic Body Map is used. The results obtained by the RULA method showed that 10% had mild complaints, 58% had moderate complaints and 32% had severe complaints. While musculoskeletal analysis using the NBM questionnaire found that workers experienced complaints of pain in the neck, shoulders, arms, hips, wrists, knees, calves, and soles of the feet. The conclusion obtained from this study is that there are complaints from skeletal muscles ranging from high level, moderate level, to low level which can reduce concentration and accuracy of work.

Keywords: Ergonomics, Work Posture, RULA, NBM, Batik

REDESIGN ASSISTIVE DEVICES OF MATERIAL HANDLING IN MANUFACTURING PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Assistive device for material handling e materials handling device such as wheels rack is very common for manufacturing industry application as it helps worker to proper and safe handle. However, the negligence of the design of assistive device for material handling as may cause injury or discomfort to the workers and musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) complain. The aim of this study were to determine the working posture risk level and suggest recommendation of to redesign the assistive device for material handling in one of the manufacturing company in Indonesia. This study was descriptive observational with cross sectional study design. The samples workers activity of this research was selected by purposive sampling. OWAS (Ovako Working Posture Analysis System) was used to analysis current work posture and finding recommended actions to redesign for improvement the working postures to. The MSDs complain measured by deep interview workers. The result have identified working postures when using the assistive device for material handling which about 80% - 90% working postures categorize action level into category 3, that was distinctly harmful postures and correvtive action should be taken as soon as possible. The OWAS scores of the worker's working postures have been improved into category 1 after redesign the assistive device with a good coupling for handled. The redesign solution of the assistive and improve working posture and have a significant reduction in MSDs complain.

Keywords: OWAS, Manual Material Handling, MSDs,

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENT SANITATION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM IN SURABAYA CITY HEALTH OFFICE, 2018

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ABSTRACT

Environment is the aggregate of all conditions and external influences that affect the lives and development of an organization. In general, distinguished neighborhood on the physical environment and non-physical environment. Indonesia Health Profile Data 2016 known average increase access to sanitation from 1993-2006 reached 0.78% per year. Since the adoption of CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) in 2006 which later became national policy STBM in 2008 the average increase in access to sanitation per year to reach 3.53%. In 2017 the city of Surabaya from 154 villages / village have 100% implement programs STBM but until October 2018 not a single or 0% who achieve certification STBM village. Village of ODF (Open Defecation Free) reached 35.06% of the target of 50%. Eligible home indicator reached the target of 572 897 homes (86.99%) of the target of 75%. This study is to surveillance system evaluates the systems approach (input, process and output), to examine the use of information systems in the surveillance, analyzing the state of public health, so as to set the priority issues to be addressed, We conducted in-depth interviews at the time of data collection program managers sanitation The Health Department of Surabaya and evaluating surveillance systems with a systems approach, studying the problem, determine priorities and plan for solving the problem. Identification of the problem consists of input that is the number of workforce is sufficient sanitarian, just lacking motivation so that the performance of the officer to be low marked by the delivery report is not timely. In the process of the timeliness of reporting is still lacking SIK 46.03% and 44.45% Program management. The process of inputting and data analysis was done by two managers of data that is at the SIK and Program Manager, and data processing is still done in a simple and do not use a particular application. On Output Percentage Village / Sub ODF is still low: 31.5% Percentage Village / Sub STBM: 0%. The percentage of patients who get counseling: 4.56%. Priority issues with using CARL is the component that processes Timeliness of reporting at SIK still less 46.03% and 44.45% Program management. The cause of the problem using the technique of fishbone. Plan alternative solutions to problems that is making a schedule of activities, rewards for officers, commitment and discipline sanitarian with an individual approach and their applications / software, which can help record keeping and reporting at the health center, thereby reducing the time and effort required to perform data processing and analysis program environmental sanitation settlement.

Keywords: Environmental Sanitation. Evaluation, Sanitarian Surabaya, Software.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) EXPOSURE FOR SUKAWINATAN LANDFILL RESIDENTS IN PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Sukawinatan landfill is one of the landfills that still operates actively in the city of Palembang. The types of Sukawinatan landfill was controlled landfill with increased risk of decomposition activity of anaerobic microorganisms to produce hydrogen sulfide gas after the waste dumping process. This study aims to assess the environmental health risk of hydrogen sulfide gas exposure for residents living around Sukawinatan Landfill. This study was descriptive research and used quantitative analysis method. The approach used was Environmental Health and Risk Assessment. The sample in this research was 100 respondents who were divided into two radius, 300 meters and 600 meters away from the landfills, 50 respondents for each radius. Purposive Sampling was conducted to select respondents. Air sampling was conducted to assess hydrogen sulfide concentration around the landfill. Data was collected through interview using questionnaires, weighing weight and assessment of hydrogen sulfide concentration used impinger. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and risk analysis. The study found that the average of hydrogen sulfide concentration in radius 300 and 600 meters were 0.0017 mg/m³ and 0.0023 mg/m³ which did not exceed the threshold based on State Minister of The Environment decision Number 50 in 1996. Then, we still found that the residents remained at risk with RQ ≥ 1. The risk analysis resulted that there were 38% residents in 300 meters and 30% residents in 600 meter radius had RQ ≥ 1. Even though, the concentration of Hydrogen sulfide was still below the threshold but the residents living around Sukawinata landfill would be at risk to be exposed by Hydrogen sulfide which is dangerous for their health. Relocation of Sukawinata landfill should be conducted since it is not eligible for landfill area anymore.

Keywords: Environmental Health Risk, Hydrogen Sulfide

THE INFLUENCE OF DRINKING WATER AS PREVENTION OF DEHYDRATION OF METAL PROCESSING WORKERS AT PT. MULTI INSTRUMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

Heat pressure is one of the causes of dehydration that causes weakness, fatigue, lack of focus, nausea, dizziness, increased heart rate and even stroke to death. High heat pressure will cause the body to lose much fluid and electrolytes. Its ISBB metal processing section exceeds NAB (29.1⁰C) whereas according to Permenkes Number 70 Year 2016 NAB climate of industrial working environment at heavy work with 75% working hours arrangement is 27,5⁰C. The purpose of this study to determine the effect of drinking water as an effort to prevent dehydration of metal parts workers. The type of research is pre-experiment with one group pratest posttest design. The research population is all workers of metal processing PT. Multi Instrumentation Bandung amounted to 42 workers. Sampling technique with total sampling that is 33 workers who experience dehydration. The analysis used is univariate analysis and Bivariate Analysis in this study using non-parametric statistical test of Wilcoxon Match Pairs Test.

Preliminary results showed that almost all workers were dehydrated (79%), most of whom were lightly dehydrated (67%). After drinking water intervention, almost all workers are not dehydrated (91%). It can be said that there was a significant dehydration status change to the workers after drinking water with P-Value 0,000.

Keywords: Heat Stress, Dehydration, Drinking Water

IN VITRO ANTIPLATELET ACTIVITIES OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF GARLIC (ALLIUM SATIVUM) AND BLACK GARLIC IN HUMAN BLOOD

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease is one of the deadliest cardiovascular disease in the world. Recent studies have shown an increase in aspirin resistance as a gold standard therapy causing recurrent heart attacks. Antiplatelet of natural resources thus need to be explored. Garlic (*Allium sativum*) is known to be effective as an antiplatelet, but the problem arose after consuming garlic prolonged is the presence of unpleasant breath and body odor which reduces patient compliance in therapy. Black Garlic is a product made of garlic which tastes delicious and does not smell pungent like raw garlic. There has been no study of Black Garlic as an antiplatelet before. The aim of this research was to determine the antiplatelet activities of aqueous extract of garlic (AEG) and Black Garlic (AEBG) and to evaluate their differences in human blood in vitro. This research was designed to be experimental posttest only, which was performed in 10 groups, namely the vehicle controls, positive controls, as well as the concentration groups of AEG and AEBG (each 1-4 µg/µL). The antiplatelet activity was tested using the Born method, which measured the plasma uptake before and after induced with Papain. Evaluation was done by calculating the percent inhibition of platelet aggregation of the concentration groups relative to vehicle controls. The results showed that both AEG and AEBG have antiplatelet activities ([H=16.664; 5 df; p=0.005] and [H=16.225; 5 df; p=0.006] respectively). The inhibition of platelet aggregation is also shown to be significantly different in both samples [H=21.693; 7 d.f; p=0.003].

Keywords: *Allium sativum*, Antiplatelet, Black Garlic, Garlic, Papain

EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH PROMOTION TO THE ABILITY OF 8 INDICATORS OF CLEAN AND HEALTHY BEHAVIOR USING BUZZ GROUP METHODS IN MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH KECAMATAN MOJOROTO KOTA KEDIRI

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ABSTRACT

Strategic efforts to improve the quality of Indonesian people with a variety of approaches have been taken to improve public health, including the implementation of health services in schools. However, health problems related to clean and healthy behavior are still the main health problems in Indonesia. School communities have an important role in improving and improving community health, so if health promotion is not done well, it will have an impact on knowledge of PHBS, and ultimately reduce the quality of health and academic achievement of children. Concern and involvement of the school community in health promotion activities are very important in efforts to maintain and improve the health status of the school community. With regard to the realization of schools as a vehicle for Health Promoting School, it is necessary to participate in school citizens, especially teachers and students as part of PHBS in the school setting. The research design used was a quasi-experimental design of pre-post test with control group which looked at the effectiveness of health promotion on the ability of 8 indicators of clean and healthy living behavior using the Buzz Group method in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Mojoroto Subdistrict, Kediri City. Data analysis uses statistical tests with t test. Decision making results of the analysis by comparing the significant value (p) with the value α , p result showed 0,036. From the results of the analysis using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test on the ability of PHBS there was significant difference before and after the health promotion by the Buzz Group method in the treatment group and control group.

Keywords: Health Promotion, Behavior, Life, Clean, Healthy, Buzz Group

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND INCIDENCE OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN IN CO-ENDEMIC AREA OF BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women are a vulnerable group who experience severe nutritional disorders to the incidence of anemia. The most common anemia in pregnant women is Iron Deficiency Anemia. Iron deficiency in pregnant women can produce premature offspring and LBW. In co-endemic areas of malaria and helminthiasis, infection with malaria and helminthiasis parasites and lack of nutrients can make iron deficiency anemia worse. This study aims to determine the relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of iron deficiency anemia in third trimester pregnant women in the co-endemic area of Bengkulu City. Method: this study is a cross-sectional study with a total sample of 108 respondents who met the inclusion criteria. The sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling. Data in the form of interviews and questionnaires. Anthropometric examination is performed to determine nutritional status, taking blood speciation for examination of malaria parasites and iron status and fecal retrieval for helminthic examination. Data were analyzed using chi-square test and multiple logistic regression. Results: The results showed that pregnant women who had LAB <23.5 cm as much as 30.6% and mothers who experienced Iron Deficiency Anemia were 22.2%. There is a clear relationship ($p < 0.05$) between nutritional status and the incidence of iron anemia deficiency in pregnant women. Based on the results of logistic regression analysis. Two factors that influence. Iron deficiency Anemia, education factor is the most important factor (OR = 10.303, 95% CI 2.95-35.89). Conclusion: Pregnant women who have nutritional status are less likely.

Keywords: Nutritional Status, Iron Deficiency Anemia, Pregnancy

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF WORKERS WITH ACCIDENT-CAUSED DISABILITIES IN GRESIK AND SIDOARJO, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The number of workers who experience accidents increases every year. The impact of accident is experience in the form of physical disability, functional disability, and death. Disability can cause decrease in quality of life. Quality of life is influenced by various factors, such as social support. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of social support on quality of life. This study used a cross-sectional method. The population in this study are workers with disabilities due to accidents in Sidoarjo Regency and Gresik Regency. The sample size is 190 participants with simple random sampling technique. The variables studied are individual characteristics, social support, and quality of life. The social support measurement tool used is the MOS Social Support Survey, while the quality of life measurement was carried out using WHOQol 100. Data analysis was performed using a linear regression test. The results show that the majority of participants are male at 77.9%, and the age of participants is in the range of 20-65 years. Based on the measurement results, social support scores are between 10.42 – 83.85 , while the quality of life scores are between 40-70.59. Statistical test results show that social support has an influence on quality of life ($P = 0.000$) with the regression equation of $Y = 36.221 + 0.369$ (social support score). The social support has an influence on quality of life. The advice that can be given is that The workers can become participant of Return To Work program as a form of social support.

Keywords: Individual Characteristics, Social Support, Quality Of Life, Accident.

POOR PROTEIN AND ZINC INTAKE IN ADDITION TO REPEATED BOUTS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION IS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT STUNTING AMONG TODDLERS IN NGANJUK DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Child short stature known as stunting is one of major public health problem in developing countries including Indonesia. Protein and zinc deficiency as well as repeated bouts of infectious disease are believed to be the driving force for stunting. The objective of the study was analyze association between protein, zinc intake, the history of acute respiratory infection and current stunting among toddlers in Nganjuk District. This was a case control study involving 23 stunted and 23 non stunted toddlers. Samples were selected using simple random sampling technique. Body height data using stadiometer, stunting was defined as <-2 height-for-age z-score, food intake with 3x24 hours food recall and questionnaire interviews. Data were analyzed by chi square test, independent t-test and logistic regression. The study showed that currently stunted toddlers were associated with less protein intake (OR=1.253; $p=0.001$), less zinc intake (OR=19.891; $p=0.001$), and the incidence history of acute respiratory infection (OR=3.800; $p=0.043$). Compare to the non stunted toddlers, the toddlers experiencing current stunting were associated with lower protein and zinc intake and also greater frequency of acute respiratory infection. This study confirms the UNICEF framework on malnutrition that nutrient intake and infectious disease are two major direct cause that need to be addressed with both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions.

Keywords: Short Stature, Stunting, Upper Respiratory Infection, Nutrition Intake

CONTENT ABSTRACTS ORAL PRESENTATION ROOM 3

THE EFFECT OF AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA USE ON THE DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING IN WORKING MOTHER

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ABSTRACT

The success of providing breast milk for the first six months is a challenge that must be faced by working mothers. Workload and work stress sometimes become obstacles that cause irregular expressing breast milk, rush and even boring and unpleasant activities. The solution that can be used to overcome this is to use audiovisual media when expressing breast milk so that the activity of expressing breast milk becomes fun and not boring. The purpose of this study was to prove the effect of using audiovisual media on the duration of breastfeeding for working mothers. This research was conducted using the quasi-experimental method with the posttest control group design taking place in several workplace agencies in the Wonokromo village area for the period February - September 2018. The control group was working mothers who expressed breast milk without using audiovisual media and the case group was working mothers who expressing breast milk using audiovisual media. A total sample of 30 respondents. Data collection was carried out by using observation sheets and analyze bivariate with independent sample t test $p = 0.02$. The conclusion of the results of this study is the use of audiovisual media influences the duration of breastfeeding in working mothers.

Keywords: Audiovisual Media, Duration Of Breastfeeding, Working Mothers.

EXPLORATION OF THE DAUGHTERS' FEELINGS RELATED TO ACCEPTING THEIR MOTHER'S CONDITION OF HAVING BREAST CANCER IN EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Having the mother diagnosed with breast cancer may create difficulty for the family in relation to accepting it, especially for the daughter who cares for the sick person. This qualitative study aimed to explore the experience of the daughters of women with breast cancer and to understand the meaning of acceptance. The study employed a phenomenological approach by involving eight participants whose mothers were hospitalised with breast cancer in East Java. The data collection was conducted through a semi-structured interview. The data was transcribed verbatim and analysed using the Braun & Clarke method. Two themes emerged, namely (1) feeling the mothers' feelings, and (2) being sincere and surrendering to God. This findings reflect the empathy of the daughters and their faith and cultural background as Javanese Muslims. Health professionals are recommended to provide mental and spiritual support for the daughters to help them in the acceptance process.

Keywords: Acceptance, Breast Cancer, Mother-Daughter, Feelings

A GENDER ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL CONTRACEPTIVE USED IN SIKKA DISTRICT, EAST NUSA TENGGARA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The Family Planning Program has been implemented by the government to reduce the population growth rate, including in NTT which has Total Fertility Rate of 4.2 children. (TFR 4.2). The dominant patriarchal culture in NTT, including Sikka, has made women tend to be unconditionally obedient to their husbands in terms of using contraception, and they avoid medical contraception due to its side effects, hence, traditional contraception becomes a safe solution. This study aimed at describing traditional contraceptive methods and analyze whether gender gap exists in traditional contraceptive use. This research uses descriptive method by using an in-depth interview technique. Informants of 10 persons consist of 3 informants (hattra as traditional contraceptive service providers) and 6 women and one man as service recipients (7 people). This research was carried out in Talibura, Sikka District. The gender analysis technique used was Longwe technique. Traditional contraceptive methods available are concoctions and massage with herb oils to "reverse the womb". The use of concoctions consists of a mixture of medicinal herbs and dried ant-lions. Based on the results of gender analysis, it was found that there was no gender gap in the use of traditional contraception as husband and wife both consume the concoction given by hattra and no side effects experienced during the use of traditional contraception. Traditional contraception may be emerged as a new solution to help the government in suppressing population growth especially in rural areas. A further qualitative research on its effectiveness and community satisfaction is required before introducing this new type of contraception worldwide.

Keywords: Contraception, Traditional, Method, Gender, Analysis

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND PERSONALITY TYPE WITH DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the relationship between socio-economic status and personality type in relation to the occurrence of depression in adolescents. The samples of this study were high school students, as many as 248 persons. The study was carried out in six high schools in Bukittinggi City, Indonesia. This study applied a mixed methodology using a sequential exploratory design. The quantitative study was conducted using questionnaires with a correlational design and the cross-sectional approach. The qualitative study used an in-depth interview as the data collection method. The independent variables in this research were the personality type and socio-economic status. Meanwhile, the dependent variable was depression. The data was analysed using Chi-square analysis. The odd ratio was applied to identify the relationship significance of the independent and dependent variables. The results shows that there were significant relationships between socioeconomic status and depression ($p=0.002$; OR 2.241) and between personality type and depression ($p=0.000$; OR=1.935). The incidence rate of depression within adolescents relates closely to the factor of socioeconomic status and personality type. Therefore, adolescents are expected to understand themselves further to not trigger depressive incidents.

Keywords: Depression, Personality Type, Socio-Economic Status.

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PREGNANCY-RELATED HEALTH CARE SERVICES THROUGH THE CONTINUUM OF CARE APPROACH IN PUSKESMAS BUKITTINGGI CITY

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ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality was related to 303,000 complications in pregnancy and childbirth in 2015. In the City of Bukittinggi, the number of maternal deaths in that year was three people. For 2016 to reduce the mortality rate, the WHO and other organisations in various countries advocate for the Continuum of Care program, which provides care in a sustainable and integrated manner. This research study was qualitative with a phenomenological approach. This research was carried out in the working area of the Bukittinggi City Health Office with the study time being July - October 2017. The data was obtained from in-depth interviews with two kinds of informants, namely key informants and supporting informants. This interview was conducted semi-structurally (semi-structured interviews). The data analysis used the Collaizi method. The results of the input, processing and output research showed that the Continuum Of Care program for pregnant women and postpartum mothers in the Bukittinggi city health centre was well-implemented because it was supported by the performance of the health workers and supported by the government. It was concluded that the Continuum of Care program at the city health centre of Bukittinggi was well-implemented.

Keywords: Continuum of Care, Maternity Services, Postpartum Maternal Health Services.

ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST 1000 DAY LIFE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN THE WORKING AREA CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PADANG PANJANG

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ABSTRACT

The Impact of Nutrition Deficiency in the First 1000 Days of Life, from the fetus to two years old children, not only to physical development, but also to cognitive development that affects intelligence and thought dexterity and to work productivity. Nutritional deficiency at this time was also associated with the risk of chronic diseases in adulthood, namely obesity, heart disease, hypertension, stroke and diabetes. The purpose of this study was to analyze nutritional status in the first 1000 days of life in the work area of Padang Panjang City Health Office. This study used a qualitative descriptive design, this research was conducted from December 2017 to February 2018 in Padang Panjang City. The informants in this study were the Head of the Padang Panjang City Health Office, and the entire head of the Puskesmas in Padang Panjang City in data collection. The researchers conducted data collection on primary and primary data. Secondary data is taken from the Padang Panjang City Health Office Profile 2017. Primary data is obtained by conducting in-depth interviews. The results of the analysis of the research found that nutrition in the 1000 Days First Life Program was maintained at 35.50% in 2016 and 37.93% in 2017. LILA <23.5 cm was 2.73% in 2016 and 3.55% in 2017. The Gizibur status was 0.41 %, very short 1.82% and manage 2.32% in 2016. In 2017 there were 0.50% giziburuk, 3.31% very short, and 1.57% thin. Conclusions from the research about the analysis of the 1000 HPK program found that all activities in the 1000 First Day of Life program had been going well but there were still nutritional problems found in pregnant women, babies and poor. For that all activities of the Health Service could form nutritional posts in each working area and health services provide home care services in order to understand nutrition problems more clearly and the community can improve their nutritional status, especially nutritional status in the first 1000 days of life

Keywords: 1000 HPK, Nutrition

CORRELATION BETWEEN SPONTANEOUS PRETERM POSTPARTUM AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHY CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTHER IN SINGLE PREGNANCY: CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Maternal sociodemographic characteristics can help identifying a preterm postpartum so the intervention can be performed earlier to prevent it happens. To analyze the sociodemographic relationship of a mother with the risk of spontaneous preterm postpartum in a single pregnancy. Cross sectional study with showed Frequency analysis and Chi-square, categorical data were used in 281 mothers pasca spontaneous preterm postpartum in East Java. From 30 variables there were only 16 significant variables with $p < 0.05$, i.e., maternal age was $p.0.001$ (OR 2.63, CI 95%:1.48-4.67), education was $p.0.007$ (OR 1.99, CI 95%:1.23- 3.23), number of children with $p.0.000$ (OR 3.72, CI95%:2.15-6.45), weightlifting work was $p.0.000$ (OR 5.30, CI 95%:2.75-10.20), smoking was $p.0.010$ (OR 0.36, CI 95 %:0.17-0.76), EPDS was $p.0.000$ (OR 11.97, CI 95%:2.73-52.48), fetus less mobile was $p.0.004$ (OR 2.46, CI 95%:1.36-4.45), total sleep time was $p.0.00$ (OR 2.47, CI 95%:1.52-3.99), fetus was less mobile at $p.0.004$ (OR 2.46, CI 95%:1.36-4.45), the number of visits during pregnancy was $p.0.000$ (OR 12.11, CI 95%:3.58-40.97), premature history was $p.0.000$ (OR 25.6, CI 95%:3.38-19.71), socio-economic values was $p.0.000$ (OR 2.25, CI 95%:1.65-4.58), child's sex was $p.0.004$ (OR 1.66, CI 95%:1.04-2.67), height was $p.0.001$ (OR 5.10, CI 95%:2.12-12.2), BMI was $p.0.000$ (OR 0.18, CI 95%:0.11-0.30), upper arms circumference was $p.0.000$ (OR 8.21, CI 95%:3.52-19.12) and BV status was $p.0.015$ (OR 9.27, CI 95%:1.14-75.13). The significant maternal sociodemographic characteristics with spontaneous preterm postpartum can be used as a basis for subsequent research in the effort to prevent premature postpartum disorders based on maternal sociodemography.

Keywords: Spontaneous Preterm Postpartum, Sociodemographic Characteristics, Single Pregnancy

EFFECTIVENESS OF BAY LEAVES (*SYZYGIUM POLYANTHUM*) IN INHIBITING THE GROWTH OF *CANDIDA ALBICANS*

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ABSTRACT

Flour albus is derived from secretion of woman vagina. Flour albus is undergone by all women. It is physiological process due to the increase of estrogen and progesterone hormones. Colour and odor changes happen on flour albus because of pathogenic microorganisms infecting it. The pathogenic microorganisms are from the groups of bacteria, molds, and viruses. The major molds which become pathogenic microorganisms on flour albus is *Candida albicans*. Bay leaves is one of herbs that is easy to obtain and has been reported to contain effective antimold activities to inhibit the growth of *Candida albicans*. This research aimed to know the effectiveness of bay leaves extract in inhibiting the growth of *Candida albicans* and beneficial to know which extract effective in inhibiting *Candida albicans*. This research was in vitro experimental research with group random design. In this research there were 8 kinds of extracts as treatment with three replication. Data was analyzed using Anova. The results showed that extraction of bay leaves with soaking in water for 24 hours had the highest inhibition on *Candida albicans* (12 mm using Sabouroud dextrose agar), while the extraction using ethanol, hexan and hot water did not influence the mold growth inhibition. In addition, young bay leaves extract dissolved by ethanol had the highest antioxidant capacity 11.273,41 mg/L GAEAC). It is suggested to observe the effectiveness of young bay leaves extracted with water and alcohol on women with flour albus directly.

Keywords: Bay Leaves, *Candida Albicans*, Flour Albus, Growth Inhibition

PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN, A CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER TO INCREASE PRENATAL VISITS AND BIRTH WEIGHT

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ABSTRACT

Conditional Cash Transfer or known as Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) in Indonesia is a potential program to increase maternal and child health. Women benefit directly from the improved obstetrical and reproductive health care and health information that form an integral part of the programme. Many studies shows the positive impact of conditional cash transfer on improving prenatal visits and birthweight. The Objective of the research was to document the impact of the Indonesia's conditional cash transfer (PKH), on prenatal visit and birthweight. We carried out a Cohort Retrospective study to assess the number of prenatal visit and birthweight among PKH beneficiaries. The data were collected through KIA book belonged to 184 participants who gave birth between 2012 to 2016. Result indicate that birthweight mean among PKH beneficiaries was slightly lower 23.7 grams compared to Non-beneficiaries. However, the differences was not statistically significant. The PKH programme improved prenatal visits for women but Non-beneficiaries mostly had 8-9 times prenatal visits during the pregnancy. In other word, women in this community already aware of the important of prenatal visits even before the programme. This finding is irrelevant to other implementing conditional cash transfer programs which showed significant effect of CCT on birthweight.

Keywords: Program Keluargaharapan, CCT, Effect, Birthweight, Prenatal Visits.

THE EFFECTS OF TUI NA MASSAGE ON THE GROWTH STATUS IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE WITH KMS T STATUS (LOW WEIGHT GAIN)

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ABSTRACT

One of three children under five experiences growth problems (low height-for-age/stunted growth) and nearly one-fifth of them experience low weight below average/underweight (UNICEF, 2011). Nutritional problems in urban areas are generally caused by food absorption disorders which can be treated by Tui Na massage. The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of Tui Na massage on the growth status of children under five with KMS T status (low weight gain) in Wonokromo Surabaya. This quasi-experimental study was conducted by using before-and-after design with a control group. This study involved all children under five with KMS T status in which 26 children were chosen as the samples by using simple random sampling technique. This study was done in February-July 2018. Tui Na massage treatment was performed based on standard operating procedure (SOP). Moreover, observation sheets were used to directly collect the data which were analyzed by using paired t-test and independent t-test. The results of analysis using paired t-test on the effect before and after Tui Na massage showed $P = 0.019 < \alpha = 0.05$, whereas independent t-test applied in the control and treatment group obtained $P = 0.065 > \alpha = 0.05$. It showed that Tui Na massage affected the growth status of children under five with KMS T status. Based on those results, the midwives are expected to be able to perform Tui Na massage as an effort to overcome the growth status of children under five with KMS T status.

Keywords: Tui Na Massage, Growth Status, Toddler

MATERNAL AND CHILD HAND BOOK PACKAGE FOR IMPROVEMENT CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT: AN INTERVENTION OF PARENTING CLASS IN RURAL AREAS OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Parents as caregivers have an important of roles for children development. This study want to examine the influence of parenting class intervention using maternal and child hand book (PC-MCB) for children of 0-72 month of development. Method: A randomized controlled trial was conducted for 145 of care givers and their children (72 of control and 73 of intervention groups). The PC-MCB was conducted for 14 weeks, comprising 1 weeks of pre-intervention, 12 weeks of intervention, and 1 weeks of post-intervention at rural areas of Jember. Sociodemographics of care givers and their children was measured using self-administered questionnaire. While development of children was measured using auditory test, visual test, emotional test, and hyperactivity test (Simulasi, Deteksi dan Intervensi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak/SDIDTKA). Results: The proportion of normal children development (visual) were higher in intervention group compared to in control group (17.8% vs. 47.2%; 95% CI: 1.94-8.81; $p < 0.001$). While, there was no differenced significance of normal of children development (auditory, emotional, and attention) between intervention and control group, respectively (86.3% vs. 83.3%; $p = 0.790$), (38.4% vs. 33.3%; $p = 0.073$), (52.1% vs. 63.9%; $p = 0.350$). However, the number of disturbance hearing, emotional problem, and hyperactivity behavior among intervention group were reduced comparing control group during the PC-MCB intervention with closely interaction between care givers (mothers) and their children. Conclusion: The PC-MCB intervention are improved the visual development of children. While, to promote development of auditory, emotional, and attention of children, the PC-MCB could be modify based on the care givers background to stimulate their children development regarding maternal child hand book in Posyandu for rural areas.

Keywords: Parenting Class; Maternal And Child Hand Book Package; Children Development

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BODY MASS INDEX AND THE EVENT OF PREECLAMPSIA IN BANYUMAS HOSPITAL PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2017

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ABSTRACT

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is a serious health problem in developing countries. According to the 2015 Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS), it showed that MMR in 2015 was 305 per 100,000 live births, meaning that it had not achieved the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) target, which was below 118 per 100,000 live births in 2015. The cause of maternal death in Indonesia is dominated by bleeding, infection and hypertension in pregnancy. Indonesia ranks second out of all cases that afflict pregnant women and cause death with the incidence of preeclampsia around 7-10%. Excessive weight gain during pregnancy can also increase the risk of preeclampsia. To find out is there a relationship between body mass index (BMI) and the incidence of preeclampsia in Banyumas General Hospital, January-December 2017 Period. Observational analytic study with cross-sectional design. Sampling was done by purposive sampling method with a total sample of 118 samples. The sample data used in this study were maternal medical record data with preeclampsia from January to December 2017. Data analysis used Chi square test. BMI overweight category who experienced preeclampsia were 55 people (46.6%) and there was a relationship between BMI and the incidence of preeclampsia. There is a relationship between BMI and preeclampsia ($p = 0.014$).

Keywords: Preeclampsia, Risk Factors For Preeclampsia, Body Mass Index

ANALYSIS FACTORS AFFECTING THE NUMBER OF INTRADIALYTIC COMPLICATIONS IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Intradialytic complications are complaint that experienced by the patients during hemodialysis process. Kinds of its complication could be hypotension, hypertension, muscle cramps, dizziness, and shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting, fever, and chest pain. Associated factors that related with its problems are age, sex, Intradialytic Weight Gain (IDWG), Quick Blood (QB), eat during hemodialysis, and duration of hemodialysis. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the incidence of complications of intradialytic complications in patients undergoing hemodialysis. This study was quantitative descriptive with cross sectional approach. Fifty six patients undergoing haemodialysis were selected in this study using simple random sampling technique. The data were analyzed by linear logistic regression analysis. The highest incidence of intradialysis complications was hypertension (85.7%), followed by muscle cramps (55.4%), nausea (51.8%), headache (46.4%), chest pain (12.5%), fever (8.9%), hypotension (5.4%). IDWG, age, sex, duration of haemodialysis and QB factors was significantly affect the number of occurrences intradialytic complications in patients undergoing hemodialysis with R value (0.453) and the p value 0.037 (>0.05). In this study, IDWG was the most influence to the number of occurrences of intradialytic complications with the r value 0.427. Screening and monitoring of intradialytic complaints must be carried out by nurses throughout the hemodialysis process.

Keywords: Intradialytic Complications; Hemodialysis; Nursing; IDWG; Quick Blood

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CONSUMPTION, INCOME LEVEL WITH LEARNING PERFORMANCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

A household's low income level causes an inability to access various food sources especially animal protein sources, vitamins, and minerals. This is reflected through a low household expenditure of fruits and vegetables consumption. More than 50% of sub-districts in Timor Tengah Selatan district are vulnerable to food, resulting in low consumption of fruits and vegetables. To analyze the correlation between fruits and vegetables consumption, income level with learning performance in elementary school students. Analytic observational using cross sectional design. Sample size of 108 students was achieved used simple random sampling method. Independent variables are fruits and vegetables consumption, income level. Dependent variable is learning performance. Fruits and vegetables consumption data was collected using food frequency, income level data was collected using questionnaires, and learning performance was collected from student reports in the second semester. The statistics tests used is spearman's correlation. The mean number of fruits and vegetables consumption of the elementary students was $0,36 \pm 0,483$ and the mean number of income level was $2,46 \pm 1,045$. Bivariate test results shows a significant correlation between fruits and vegetables consumption and learning performance ($r = 0,220, p=0,022$) and a significant correlation between income level and learning performance ($r = 0,276, p=0,04$). There is a correlation between fruits and vegetables consumption, income level with learning performance in elementary school students.

Keywords: Fruits And Vegetables Consumption, Income Level, Learning Performance

COMPARISON OF ENDORPHINE MASSAGE AND EFFLEURAGE MASSAGE ON PRIMIGRAVIDA 1st STAGE LATENT PHASE PAIN IN AURA SYIFA KEDIRI HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

1st stage latent phase pain was happen caused by some several condition such as cervix dilatation, uterus muscle hypoxia, lower segment uterus stretching, fetus head lower movement, and other condition which increasing pain nerve system stimulus. One of Non-pharmacological therapies to reduce the level of primigravida latent phase pain were Endorphin massage and Effleurage massage. This massage block catecholamines and adrenaline hormone thus trigger the birth process by stimulating oxytocin production. The aims of this study is determining the comparison of the effectiveness of the Endorphin Massage and Effleurage Massage on primigravida 1st stage latent phase pain in Aura Syifa Hospital of Kediri. This research is Pre Experimental research with one group pretest-posttest design. Subject are divided in two groups which are the Endorphin Massage, and the other is Effleurage Massage group, with 16 respondents each group which suitable with inclusion criteria. Data collection techniques use the Wong Beker observation sheet to measure the pain scale at the latent phase. Data were analyzed using the Mann Whitney test to compare the effectivity of the Endorphin Massage and Effleurage Massage on the reduction of primigravida latent phase pain. Mann Whitney test results revealed a significant value (p) of 0.039. This shows that the value of $p < \alpha$, where $\alpha = 0.05$, which means that H_0 is rejected by H_1 . It can be inferred that Effleurage massage more effective for relieving primigravida latent phase pain than Endorphine massage. there is a comparison of the Endorphin. Based on the results of these study, Effleurage massage can be recommended for non-pharmacological therapy analgesic in delivery room management.

Keywords: Endorphine Massage, Effleurage Massage, 1st Stage Latent Phase Pain

THE INFLUENCE OF THE COWPEA EXTRACT AGAINST SUPEROXIDE-DISMUTASE (SOD) LEVELS ON THE OVARIAN RATS EXPOSED WITH INJECTION CONTRACEPTIVE OF 3 MONTHS (DMPA)

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ABSTRACT

Depot Medroxyprogesteron Acetate (DMPA) is an injectable form of progestin or injection contraceptive of 3 months. DMPA has various benefits that can be obtained which does not affect the sexual intercourse and does not affecting breast milk. But there are also some weakness on DMPA injection contraceptive is disturbances of menstruation. Return to fertility in DMPA contraceptive users is delayed until more than 18 months. This study aimed to prove the effect of cowpea extract on Superoxide-Dismutase (SOD) levels in ovarian rats exposed with injection contraceptive of 3 months (DMPA). Twenty-five female Wistar rats treated were divided into the following groups (n= 5 rats each): negative control (healthy rats), positive control (received DMPA), DMPA plus cowpea extract at doses 0.5 mg/day (treatment 1), DMPA plus cowpea extract at doses 2.5 mg/day (treatment 2) and DMPA plus cowpea extract at doses 5 mg/day (treatment 3). SOD levels were measured using Nitrobluetetrazolium (NBT). The treatment with DMPA plus cowpea extract was performed for 4 weeks. The SOD levels in ovarian rats were significantly higher in the negative control (healthy rats) compared with the positive control (received DMPA) ($p < \alpha = 0,05$). The DMPA significantly decreased the SOD level in ovarian rats compared with the untreated group. The decrease in the SOD level was significantly attenuated by highest doses of the cowpea extract. ($p < \alpha = 0,05$). The same thing was also found in other studies which stated that in female rats with DMPA only can reduce antioxidant defenses, namely SOD and giving cowpea extract, can increase SOD levels.

Keywords: Injection Contraceptive, DMPA, Cowpea, SOD

Influence Of Response Time Against The Treatment Of Pregnant Women With PROM Aterm In IGD PONEK Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri Regency

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ABSTRACT

Premature Rupture Of Membranes (PROM) is one of the circumstances that may increase the occurrence of infections. The risk of infection will be increased at the PROM who experience delays in responses. PROM is also much cause infection in the mothers and babies PROM treatment therefore requires action that is detailed so that it can decrease the incidence of labor prematuritas and infection in the uterus. The general objective of this research is to know how the response time against the treatment of pregnant women with PROM atterm in IGD PONEK Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri Regency. Methode: The design on this research is comparative Sampling using a non probability sampling technique convinience sampling/accidental sampling and obtained the respondent as much as 32 people. The collection of data used using observations. Statistical tests using logistic regression test can be explained that the results of the out put can note a significant value (ρ) of 0.04. This indicates that the value of ρ , $\alpha = \alpha < 0.05$ meaning H_0 is rejected and the H_1 is accepted so there was significant influence between response time and treatment of pregnant women with PROM atterm. Research showed that the response time provided by medical personnel to the treatment given to pregnant women with PROM atterm. Based on the results of this research recommended that medical personnel who were on the IGD PONEK need to pay attention to a response time that is given to increase the treatment given to pregnant women with PROM atterm to be effective.

Keywords: Response Time, Aterm Pregnant Women, PROM

Can a head village act as a health communicator to increase men's knowledge of maternal and child health? A preliminary study using a quasi experiment in rural Eastern Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Partnership with local head villages to deliver maternal and child health (MCH) education is considered necessary, as the availability of health professional is limited in rural remote area. While the head villages could be viewed as credible, they have rarely been involved as a health communicator in their villages. This study aimed to analyze the difference of knowledge level of the head of family (husband) after attending MCH education delivered by the head village and midwife. The research method applied was Quasi Experiment with Non Equivalent Control Design conducted in two remote villages located in Timor Tengah Selatan District. The population was all heads of family (husband) living in two selected villages, with a total of 920 and a sample of 60 men was selected purposively. Experiment and control group consisted of 25 and 35 men respectively. Data were analyzed using t-test dependent and t-test independent. The result showed that 1. Both MCH education delivered by the head village and midwife increased the level of knowledge of household heads (husband) with the value of (p) 0,00 < (α) 0,05; 2. The head village and midwife were equally effective as health communicators in increasing knowledge level of the head of family (husband) about MCH with the value of (p) 0,245 > (α) (0,05). Thus, the head village could be empowered as an alternative health communicator of MCH in rural remote area.

Keywords: Head of Village, Health Educator, Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Remote Village

EFFECTS OF REMINISCENCE GROUP STRATEGIES ON DECREASING DEPRESSION IN THE ELDERLY

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ABSTRACT

Mental health is an important aspect of the elderly health. One of the mental health problems that the elderly experience is depression, which can adversely affect the elderly health due to the lack of attention either from the elderly, families, and health workers. Depression which is improperly treated can negatively affect the quality of life of the elderly. Treatment of depression in the elderly can be performed using reminiscence therapy to help the elderly accept the past to achieve life satisfaction of the past or present times. This study aimed to know the effects of reminiscence group strategies on decreasing depression in the elderly. This study was pre-experimental research using one-group pre-posttest design. The samples were 29 elderly people recruited using total sampling technique. Data were collected through GDS 15 questionnaires. The results showed that the mean value of depression in the pre-test was 11.34, indicating that the elderly suffered from depression. Meanwhile, the mean value of depression in the post-test was 4.72, indicating that the elderly did not experience depression. The results of the statistical analysis using paired t-test obtained p-value = 0.00 < α 0.05, meaning that there were effects of reminiscence group strategies on decreasing the level of depression in the elderly. Recalling memorable memories could reduce the perceived negative emotions and improve positive moods in the elderly.

Keywords: Reminiscence Group Strategies, Depression, Elderly

ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING PATTERN ON EXTEMPORANEOUS COMPOUNDING SUSPENSION IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS

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ABSTRACT

Extemporaneous compounding is one of traditional drug prescribing methods. Although this compounding is still used until present days, but it remains problematic since many unexpected cases happen such as medication error, quality of the compounding and also bacterial contamination that may appear in each compounding dosage. On the other hand, the use of antibiotics has been successfully decreasing number of morbidity and mortality caused by infections, thus it encourages excessive use of antibiotics. This study aimed to figure out prescribing pattern of antibiotic on dosage form of extemporaneous compounding suspension in primary health care centers. The employed method was cross sectional survey conducted in 24 primary health care centers in Banyumas regency, Central Java; it was obtained 87 extemporaneous compounding suspensions containing antibiotics. Patients using extemporaneous compounding suspensions containing antibiotics consisted of the patients aged 0 - 17 years, 2-5 years (54.02%) and 6-11 years (24.14%). The antibiotics frequently used in the compounding in the primary health care centers were amoxicillin (90.62%), cefadroxil (4.17%), erythromycin (4.17%) and chloramphenicol (1.04%) in form of tablet dosage form (10.42) and suspension dosage form (89.58%). Number of antibiotics used in suspension dosage form of extemporaneous compounding was one antibiotic (one antibiotic type with one dosage form) (89.66%) and two antibiotics (one antibiotic type with two dosage forms) (10.34%). The most used pattern of antibiotic prescribing in dosage form of extemporaneous prescribing suspension was antibiotic suspension + anti-histamine tablets + corticosteroid tablet (18.39%). Those getting extemporaneous prescribing suspension containing antibiotics were pediatric patients aged 2-5 years. Amoxicillin antibiotic was mostly prescribed in the suspension, and the most used prescribing pattern of antibiotic in dosage of extemporaneous prescribing suspension was antibiotic suspension + anti-histamine tablets + corticosteroid tablet.

Keywords: Prescribing Pattern, Antibiotic, Suspension, Extemporaneous Compounding, Primary Health Care Centers

THE PROFILE OF NEW ANDROGENIC ALOPECIA PATIENTS AT DERMATOVENEREOLOGY OUTPATIENT CLINIC DR.SOETOMO HOSPITAL SURABAYA IN 2009-2011

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ABSTRACT

Androgenicalopecia(AAG) is a hair loss mediated by androgen hormone and genetic factors. The course of the diseases is progressive with a characteristic pattern of hair loss. It is a common problem with high prevalences and the variety of therapeutic options are available. To describe the profile of new androgenic alopecia patients in Dermato-Venereology outpatient clinic Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya periods 2009-2011. This research was a retrospective study which data consist of distribution of new patients, sex, trigger factor, location, stage of the diseases, and therapy were recorded from medical report of the patients. During the period of three years (2009-2011) there were 91 new patients of AAG. The highest number of new cases AAG found in 2011 that were 37 patients. Most of them (39,6%) were belong to 15-24 years old. Male was more predominant than female with the most common location on the frontal region (47.2%). No surgical treatment performed during those period and majority got minoxidil therapy (23.1%). Minoxidil therapy is the most frequent treatment for androgenic alopecia, but it takes a long time to get satisfactory results thus in need of two-way communication with patients about the course of the disease, prognosis, duration of treatment, the efficacy and side effects of medications.

Keywords: Androgenic Alopecia, Retrospective, Minoxidil

ANALYSIS PREDICTING OF LOSS POTENTIALLY UNWANTED PREGNANCY AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Unwanted pregnancies have serious and adverse health, social and economic impacts and risks for maternal and child mortality. In Indonesia, Unwanted pregnancies are one of the most disturbing public health problems and major reproductive health problems worldwide that will put social and economic burdens on individuals and communities. . This analysis influenced by several factors, among others: intrapersonal, interpersonal, institution health service. The type of research used is descriptive analytic with cross sectional study design using cross-sectional study in 2012. This research will be analyzed using logistic regression analysis. Sampling is done by determining the research variables in each year of the Demographic Health Survey in 2012 by way of determining the questionnaire in accordance with the content of research variables. Participants ranged in age from 15 years to 49 years old and had a median age of 30 years. women pregnant who became respondents, 85% showed their most recent pregnancies as wanted pregnancy and 15% unwanted. Multivariate analysis showed that there were only variables of maternal age and number of children who had an effect on unwanted pregnancy. Mothers younger than 20 years have a risk of 2,5 times to get an unwanted pregnancy compared to mothers aged over 20 years after controlled by the number of children and mothers who have 2 children are 4,4 times more likely to get unwanted pregnancies than mothers who have more of 2 children after controlled by maternal age. The number of children is the most dominant factor affecting unwanted pregnancies. About one and a half of women in Indonesia are unwanted pregnancies. Women, especially the most vulnerable should be empowered to avoid unwanted pregnancies for their own awareness and independence.

Keywords: Unwanted Pregnancy, Women, Childbearing, Predicting, Loss Potentially, Indonesia.

MODELING OF INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE USING SEMIPARAMETRIC REGRESSION MODEL BASED ON TRUNCATED SPLINE ESTIMATOR

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ABSTRACT

Health is an important factor in realizing quality human resources. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is one indicator of public health status. IMR Indonesia in 2007 with 27 of 33 provinces having a higher infant mortality rate than the national average, one of which was East Java, was 35 deaths per 1,000 live births (UNICEF, 2012). East Java IMR in 2013 to 2014 decreased from 27.23 per 1000 population to 26.66 per 1000 population but East Java IMR in 2014 was still unable to achieve the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) target which set at 23 per 1000 live births. The high IMR shows that maternal and neonatal services are not good, so efforts are needed to reduce the IMR. One way that can be done to reduce IMR by knowing the factors that have a significant effect on IMR. In this study using two variables, parametric variables and non-parametric variables. Parametric variables are percentage of traditional birth attendants, percentage of poor people, and percentage of women married less than 17 years. While nonparametric variables are complete basic immunization coverage and coverage of pregnant women visit. Based on this, correct analysis method used is semiparametric regression with truncated spline estimator. The best model based on optimal sequence and knot point with a minimum value of Generalized Cross Validation (GCV). The results showed that the increase and decrease in IMR were influenced by several factors in the community. The determination coefficient based on the best model is obtained at 80.80%.

Keywords: IMR, East Java, Semiparametric Regression, Spline Truncated.

THE STRUCTURAL MODEL OF SOSIOECONOMIC, PARENTING, ENVIRONMENT AND DIARRHEA OF THE UNDERFIVE CHILDREN IN COASTAL CITY: CASE STUDY IN MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea killed about 1.5million children underfive year in developing countries. Prevalance rate of underfive children with diarrhea about 2.606 cases (2013) or increasing 1.149 cases from 2009. Risk factors of diarrhea are children individual, family socioeconomic, behavior/parenting, and environment. The purpose of this study was to discover the structural model of health's variable with the incidence of diarrhea in underfive children in theManado city. This research was an observational study. One-hundred and twenty underfive children with diarrhea as research samples. Sampling methode was proportional random sampling. The research variables were sosioeconomic, parenting and environment as the independent variables and diarrhea as the dependent variable. Data obtained through the interview. Analysis modelusing the General Structured Component Analysis. The results of this study showed that the correlation between family socioeconomic with under five children incidence has direct effect coefficient value amount -0.246. The correlation between behavior/parenting with underfive children incidence has directeffect coefficient value amount-0.172. The correlation between environment with under five children incidence has direct effect coefficient value amount-0.273. The conclusion of this research was the sosio-economic factor as a major cause to diarrhea incidence in structural model of underfive children diarrhea in Manado city. Based the accurate strategy to controlling underfive children incidence in Manado as Multisectoral collaboration between Manado city government, private sector and academic people. Promotive program about hygiene, sanitation and breastfeeding has co-work between government, university and corporate.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Sosioeconomic, Parenting, Environment

SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE WITH SELF ADJUSTMENT OF SANTRI IN PONDOK JABAL NOER SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

Many santri experienced obstacles in their adjustment, due to being forced into boarding schools. The number of demands that are different from the life before living in the cottage caused the problem of adjustment to the students in Islamic boarding schools. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of spiritual intelligence with the adjustment of santri in PondokJabalNoerGeluran Garden District Sidoarjo District. The design used for this study is analytical with Cross sectional approach method. the population of this study is all students of class VII who live in boarding school as many as 60 people, a large sample of 53 people. Sampling using Probability Sampling with Simple Random Sampling technique. Independent variable is spiritual intelligence and dependent variable that is self adjustment. This research instrument using questionnaire with Chi-Square test with hipotesis H1 accepted if $p < \alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that of the 27 respondents who had spiritual intelligence were all (100%) had a negative self adjustment and 26 respondents who had high spiritual intelligence altogether (100%) had a positive adjustment. Chi-Square statistical test results with a significant level $\alpha = 0.05$ got the value of $p (0,000)$ so that H1 is accepted which means there is a relationship of spiritual intelligence with adjustment. The conclusions of this research is the better the spiritual intelligence possessed by santri it will affect the process of adjustment. It is expected that students always improve their spiritual intelligence in order to adapt to the boarding school environment.

Keywords: Spiritual Intelligence, Self-Adjustment, Santri

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LITTLE DOCTORS TRAINING ON THE LITTLE DOCTOR KNOWLEDGE AT MUHAMMADIYAH 4 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN MALANG

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ABSTRACT

The program of little doctors is an effort of educational approach to actualize hygienic and healthy life behavior of elementary school children. Elementary school is the most effective and efficient place to improve health, thus a training program for little doctors is created and implemented to achieve better health status of elementary school children. The study aimed to find out the influence of training for little doctors to knowledge of little doctors as well as activities of little doctors at Elementary School of Muhammadiyah 4 Malang. Quasi-experimental research design using the method of Pre test and Post test Group approaches. Samples consisted of 20 candidates of the little doctor at Muhammadiyah 4 Elementary School of Malang taken from 3rd, 4th and 5th grade of elementary school who never get a little doctor training. Samples determined by purposive. Data of knowledge were obtained from questionnaires. Data analysis used Wilcoxon test. The result of Wilcoxon test showed there was significant difference in knowledge, before and after training of little doctors significance $p < 0.05$. Knowledge of little doctors were improved after training and there was increase of little doctors' knowledge after training.

Keywords: Training, Little Doctor, Knowledge

THE KNOWLEDGE OF A MOTHER DETERMINES NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF HER CHILDREN
(A Study at Kirana Posyandu (Pre and Postnatal Health Care Unit) of Surabaya City on 2017)

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ABSTRACT

Nutrition is a beneficial factor for establishing Indonesian. Lack of nutrition at early age children can also influence their cognitive and intelligence, and affected their productivity. One of all factors that related to nutritional status is knowledge factor. Knowledge is a product of know, and this happened after one has sensing a specific object. This study about the correlation between mothers with toddler's knowledge about nutrition and their toddlers' nutritional status (weight/age) at Kirana Posyandu (Pre- and Postnatal Health Care Unit) of Pegirian Health Care Center of Surabaya City. This type study is an analytical correlation study with the study design of cross sectional and using simple random sampling as the technique of data's sample collection. The sample of this study are 37 mothers with toddler and their 37 toddlers. The result of this study produce that there is a connection between mothers with toddler's knowledge about nutrition and their toddlers' nutritional status (weight/age) at Kirana Posyandu (Pre- and Postnatal Health Care Unit) at Pegirian Health Care Center of Surabaya City using statistic test of spearmen that yield $p = 0,006$ and $\alpha = 0,01$ ($p < 0,01$). Thus for increase the mothers' knowledge about nutrition by utilizing posyandu for toddler, it is necessary to activate Meja 5 (a part of 5 steps in caring postnatal children), in the form of giving counseling about nutrition by health workers and reactivate the cadre role as the frontline to increasing the mothers' knowledge about nutrition as an effort of early detection of the risk toward the toddlers' nutritional status and decreasing the number of lack nutritional and poor nutritional status in society around posyandu.

Keywords: Toddler, Nutrition, Mother, Knowledge, and Nutritional Status

ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT OF SEXUALITY IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Treatment of breast cancer such as chemotherapy, radiation, and surgery affected the problem of sexuality. Sexuality is part of psychosocial problems. Assertive community treatment is a holistic approach to psychosocial services for breast cancer clients conducted in a residential environment. The aim of this to analyze the effect of assertive community treatment on the sexuality of breast cancer survivors. The study used a pre-post test control group design. Sampling in this study was purposive sampling, namely breast cancer clients who were treated at puskesmas Medokan Ayu as many as 15 people in the treatment group and 15 in the control group. The variables in this study are assertive community treatment and sexuality. Collecting data using questionnaires and analyzed using Paired T-test and Independent T-test. The results showed $p = 0.262$ meaning that there were not significant differences in sexuality level before and after being given assertive community treatment. The conclusions in this study assertive community treatment have no effect on sexuality. This study recommends health workers need to increase family support in addressing the problems of sexuality in breast cancer survivors.

Keywords : Assertive Community Treatment, Sexuality, Breast Cancer, Family Support, Psychosocial

MODELING OF TODDLERS PNEUMONIA SUFFERERS PERCENTAGE IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE USING NONPARAMETRIC REGRESSION APPROACH BASED ON SPLINE TRUNCATED ESTIMATOR

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ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is a disease that dominates the cause of death in children under five in the world, it is 124 million cases. The aim of this study was to identify factors that were considered to influence the incidence of toddlers pneumonia in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. This research using nonparametric regression based on linear spline truncated estimator. The spline truncated estimator is suitable for use in modeling the percentage of infants with pneumonia because the pattern of response variables and predictor variables forms an irregular or diffuse pattern. The response variables used in this research were the percentage of toddlers with pneumonia and predictor variables were the percentage of infants under the red line, the percentage of exclusively breastfed infants, the percentage of vitamin A coverage in infants and children, and the percentage of infants given complete basic immunization. Based on the modeling results, the R-square value is very high it is 96.9% so that it can be said to be good in describing the percentage pattern of toddlers with pneumonia in the province of East Nusa Tenggara.

Keywords: Nonparametric Regression, Toddlers Pneumonia Sufferers, Spline Truncated Estimator

RELATIONSHIP OF PLACE OF DELIVERY AND CHILDBIRTH LABOR WITH THE EVENT OF BABY DEATH IN THE REGIONWORK OF HEALTH CENTER SORAWOLIO BAUBAU CITY

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ABSTRACT

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is one of public health status indicators related to various health and other development indicators. IMR does not only describe a success of health sector development, but also directly relates to an average of population life expectancy in an area. In Baubau City, the highest Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) occurred in Sorawolio Community Health Center working area, which was 3 cases in 2017. It was suspected that the main cause of infant mortality was closely related to the place of delivery and childbirth labor. This research aims to know the relationship between the choice of place of delivery and childbirth labor with the incidence of infant mortality in Sorawolio Community Health Center working area of Baubau City. This type of research was an observational study using an analytical approach with a cross sectional study design. The population in the research were mothers who had given birth in 2017 in Sorawolio Community Health Center working area of Baubau City, they were 190 people. The samples were 60 people using stratified random sampling technique. Data collection through primary data using questionnaires and secondary data from the Community Health Center and the Health Office of Baubau City. The data obtained in this research were analyzed using the chi-square test statistical formula. The results showed that there was relationship between the place of delivery (p value = 0.004, $p < 0.005$) and childbirth labor (p value = 0.006, $p < 0.005$) with the incidence of infant mortality in Sorawolio Community Health Center working area of Baubau City. The conclusion of this research states that there is a significant relationship between the place of delivery and childbirth labor with the incidence of infant mortality.

Keywords: Infant Mortality, Place Of Delivery, Childbirth Labor

The Effect Of Papaya (*Carica Papaya* L.) Leaf Extract On Decreasing The Intensity Of Menstrual Pain In Adolescent

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ABSTRACT

During menstruation, many women complain of discomfort or intense pain and this is called dysmenorrhea. Primary dysmenorrhea occurs because of the excessive amount of prostaglandin in menstrual blood. Papaya leaf extract contains flavonoids which have anti-inflammatory function by inhibiting the cyclooxygenase metabolism thereby it can reduce the production of prostaglandins. This study aims to prove that papaya leaf (*Carica papaya* L.) extract can decrease the intensity of menstrual pain. The research used Quasy Experiment Design, one group pre -post test design. The total sample of 21 respondents used simple random sampling. The treatment was conducted for 4 days. Measurement of the intensity of dysmenorrhea pain was measured with Numeric Rating Scale (NRS). Analysis of menstrual pain level data using Wilcoxon statistical test. The result showed that there was an effect of papaya leaf extract on decreasing the intensity of menstrual pain with p -value 0,000 (<0.005). The provision of papaya leaf (*Carica papaya* L.) extract of 350 mg could significantly decrease the intensity of menstrual pain, could be used as a herbal remedy which is safe and effective for to reduce menstrual pain.

Keywords: Papaya Leaf Extract (*Carica Papaya* L.), Dysmenorrhea, Adolescent, Menstrual, Prostaglandin

THE EFFECT OF QUARTET MENARCHE CARDS ON SANTRIWATI KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENARCHE IN YAYASAN NURUL-HAQQ SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

Menarche is the first menstrual period that can occur in the age range of 10-16 years or in the early teens. Menarche is a sign of a change in social status from children to adulthood. This change can lead to anxiety in young women, so it is necessary to be given the right health education to overcome these anxieties. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of quartet menarche cards on santriwati knowledge about menarche in Yayasan Nurul-Haqq Sidoarjo. This research was a quasy experimental study with a pre-post test design without control approach. The study population was santriwati in Yayasan Nurul-Haqq Sidoarjo. The sample in this study were 38 santriwati in Yayasan Nurul-Haqq Sidoarjo who met the inclusion criteria as follows: 1) Experiencing puberty (age 10-16 years), 2) Physical and mental healthy, 3) Status as active santriwati. The research instrument used was an observation sheet. Data were analyzed by Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The results of data analysis using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test showed $p = 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$), meaning that there were significant differences in the level of santiwati knowledge before and after being given health education through the menarche quartet card game. Health education through the menarche quartet card game could increase santriwati knowledge about menarche in Yayasan Nurul-Haqq Sidoarjo.

Keywords: Santriwati, Menarche, Knowledge, Health Education, Quartet Menarche Cards

OPTIMIZING ANTENATAL CARE BY DIGITALIZATION PREGNANCY RISK SCREENING

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ABSTRACT

In 2012, the Indonesian maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was 359 per 100,000 live births. Indonesian MMR is far above the target Millennium Development Goal of 102 per 100,000 live births in 2015. Indonesian government have been established the target MMR in Sustainable Development Goals of lower 70 per 100,000 live births. Some pregnancy complications are the chronic energy deficiency (CED), anemia, iodine deficiency, HIV / AIDS, malaria, Tuberculosis etc. Antenatal care must be carried out in a comprehensive, integrated and quality manner in order to detect all risks of pregnancy. Our goals were to develop a tool for digitizing the pregnancy risk screening. It is a part of electronic integrated antenatal care (e-iANC) was developed by used the Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) method in September 2017. To understand user needs for an e-iANC, we conducted in-depth interviews with representatives of key stakeholder perspectives. Seven informants were interviewed include the head of the Indonesian Sub-Directorate of Maternal and Child Health in the Directorate of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition, the head of the Indonesian Midwives Association of DKI Jakarta, and five midwives. The results we developed the digitalization pregnancy risk screening consist of the Cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD), CED, preeclampsia, hypertension, Anemia, and Poedji Rochjati's score which described as low, high, or very high risk. Digitalization of pregnancy risk screening on the ANC can be employed for accelerating risk maternal care interventions.

Keyword: Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC), Screening of Risk Pregnancy, CED

CORRELATION BETWEEN FATNESS ON CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD AND GROSS MOTORIC DEVELOPMENT.

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ABSTRACT

Children under 5 years old had a critical ages, which is in that ages children will have a phase to determine their next life's quality. The problem in that period is variant, one of them is fatness. The prevalence children with fatness is increasing every year in global as well as in Indonesia even in Malang Regency, East Java. Malang Regency, Donomulyo subdistrict has a highest number children under five years old who had fatness compared with 11 other subdistrict. According to Piaget's theory, children under five years old is a proportional phase where they will find and doing a new activity. Fatness suspected will influence this phase. To find out the correlation between fatness on children under 5 years old and gross motoric development. Analytic observational with cross-sectional study. Total 239 sample children under 5 years old with fatness that taken from population with consecutive sampling. Children's weight and height measured and their body mass index (BMI) will be counted first to ensure they had the fatness. Then gross motoric development will be measured with Denver DDST II. Data were analyzed using Spearman and Confidence Interval (CI) 95%. Discuss and Results : Significance's score (p) from Spearman result is 0,000 or showed less than 0,05 and RR score is 2,3 95% CI (1,73 – 2,94). There is a correlation between fatness in children under 5 years old with their gross motoric development. Children with obesity has 2,3 higher chance to have delayed in gross motoric development than children with overweight.

Keywords: Overweight, Obesity, Gross Motoric Development

IMPROVING STRATEGIC PLANS ON REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY IN JEMBER DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality is reflecting the achievement of health development in a region(s). Regarding to SDGs target on reducing the maternal mortality ratio by 2030, it needs strong efforts to achieve the target, including Jember district. The maternal mortality ratio in Jember from 2014 to 2017 showed an increasing trend. Identifying determinants and designing intervention by improving strategic plans will have important role to achieve the target. Therefore this study aimed to identify correlation of maternal mortality ratio and describe it using path diagram to understand the underlying factor related to maternal mortality. This study was conducted using Jember District Health Office data bases from 2014 to 2017. The dependent variable was the maternal mortality ratio, while the independent variables were socio-economic, health care related to maternal mortality, and morbidity variable. Data was analyzed using correlation between variables, then each correlation was described using path diagram. Maternal mortality ratio in Jember was relatively higher in urban than rural area. Unfortunately there were no significant relationship between maternal mortality ratio and each independent variables, but a significant relationship were exist within each independent variables. Due to this finding, a path diagram within each independent variables to maternal mortality ratio was developed. Furthermore the strong relationship was exist between antenatal care coverage (K1) and skilled births attendance. Maternal mortality ratio in Jember could be reduced by increasing the antenatal care coverage (K1) and improving an interesting approach during the services.

Keywords: Maternal Mortality Ratio, Correlation, Path Diagram

PATH ANALYSIS FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1000 FIRST DAYS OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

As many as 250 million toddlers are at risk of not achieving optimal growth and development. This is because until now the implementation of the first 1000 days of life Movement has not been optimal. In Indonesia 37.2% of toddlers have failing to growth and development. The purpose of this study was to analyze factors related to child development in the first 1000 days of life. This study is an observational analytic study with a case-control approach. The study was conducted in the districts of Klaten, Karanganyar, and Sragen in February-June 2017. The subjects were taken using multi-stage random sampling. With a total of 390 research subjects. Data analysis uses path analysis. Development of child under two years was influenced by exclusive breastfeeding ($b = 0.96$; $CI\ 95\% = 0.35$ to 1.62 ; $p = 0.002$), and parenting ($b = 0.86$; $CI\ 95\% = 0.20$ to 1.52 ; $p = 0.011$). In addition, the development was influenced by ANC ($b = -3.01$; $95\%\ CI = -5.08$ to -0.93 ; $p = 0.004$) and work ($b = 0.83$; $95\%\ CI = 0.09$ to 1.57 ; $p = 0.028$). Child under two years development is directly influenced by exclusive breastfeeding and parenting. In addition, it is indirectly influenced by ANC and employment.

Keywords: Child Development, 1000 First Days of Life, Path Analysis

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS TO FLOOD DISASTERS IN BEDAHAN, BABAT, LAMONGAN

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ABSTRACT

Flood is a frequent disaster in Bedahan Babat Lamongan which needs serious attention. Around 490 houses were flooded. Disaster preparedness is an action undertaken to anticipate and mitigate the impact of disasters. As a result of the lack of preparedness in facing floods, some people panicked when flooded, the evacuation process was delayed, only a few people could save property, and infrastructure were damaged. The purpose of this study is to know the level of knowledge and community preparedness about flood disaster in Bedahan Babat Lamongan and the relationship between them. This study used analytic correlation design with accidental sampling method, which obtained 238 respondents. About 75,7% respondents had high level of knowledge about flood disaster and 93,3% are well prepared to face flood disaster. By using Spearman correlation test with $\alpha = 0,05$ obtained p value = 0,000 which means there was a relationship of knowledge and the level of community preparedness to flood disaster in Bedahan Babat Lamongan. Based on the results of the study, there were still residents who had not prepared important documents, therefore some documents were wet or missing. Only a small number of families prepared first aid boxes for first aid. And there were still houses that lower than the road, so it can increase the risk of flooding. It was expected to increase the level of knowledge and maintain the preparedness of flood in order to always be in standby state so it can reduce the impact caused by flood disasters.

Keywords: Level of Knowledge, Disaster Preparedness, Flood Disaster

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN YOUNG FEMALES 16-18 YEARS OLD AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH MENSTRUAL DURATION

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ABSTRACT

One sign of normal reproductive organs and hormonal systems in young and adult female is a normal menstrual characteristic. Physical activity will affect the endocrine system in a person's body, which is one of them related to reproductive hormones. The level of physical activity of young female can affect the menstrual duration. To analyze association between physical activity and duration of menstruation in young females. A total of 120 young females who were in year X and XI of six senior high schools in Magelang City, Central Java, participated in this cross sectional study. Research subjects were selected using the cluster sampling technique with inclusion criteria: 16-18 years old with normal BMI, and had first menstruation or menarche in 12-15 years old. Both of physical activity and menstrual duration data were collected by interview using the questionnaire. Pearson correlation was used to analyze research variables with the significance value < 0.05 . Most of young females (45%) at 1.5 level for their physical activity, which is most of them carry out light activities in their leisure time and carry out very light activities in their work. 7 days of menstruation was observed in the majority of young females. The result of Rank Spearman Rho were (r) -0.050 and probability value (p) 0.585. There are no relationship between physical activity and menstrual duration of young female 16-18 years old. This result suggested that another factors such as hormonal system of each person, sleep duration, and food intake also can affect the menstrual duration of young female.

Keywords: Physical Activity, Menstruation, Young Females

ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS OF LOW EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE IN URBAN SLUM COMMUNITY OF SURABAYA: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

WHO's recommendation for infant's feeding is exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and followed by semi-solid food. The purpose of the study is to analyze the determinant factors related to low exclusive breastfeeding practice in urban slum community of Surabaya. This is qualitative study with case study as method. Data were collected by indepth interview with mothers and with Posyandu cadres and community leader for validation. Ishikawa diagram tool was used to identify and categorize determinant factors and USG (urgency, seriousness, growth) method to prioritize factors. There are 10 determinant factors categorized into 5 categories; two 'man' factors, three 'method' factors, three 'material' factors, one 'money' factor and one 'environment' factors. Man factor is caregivers and Posyandu cadres. Method factors are less knowledge and worries about pumping breastmilk, and easy way to give formula milk. Material factors are the unavailability of pumping equipment, container and refrigerator to store breast milk. Money factor is low income so mother had to work. Environmental factors are local beliefs that say the breasts can be deflated if breastfeed and the breasts can explode and become cancer if pumped. The problem that is considered priority to be resolved is educating mothers related to local beliefs of breastfeeding and pumping. Local beliefs related to breastfeeding and pumping in this area is a priority to overcome. There is a need of strengthening support group of exclusive breastfeeding in this area so the mothers could have positive knowledge, attitude and behavior toward exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Exclusive, Breastfeeding, Determinant, Urban, Slum

CONTENT ABSTRACTS ORAL PRESENTATION ROOM 4

MENTAL HEALTH IN THE INDONESIA'S HEALTH POLICIES (Study of Factors That Lead to Mental Health Not A Priority Issue in National Policy)

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ABSTRACT

Mental health is one of the important sectors in health services. At the Rembuk Nasional 2017, for example, the mental health issue proposed by mental health activists seemed unattractive, so it did not become one of the recommended formulations. According to WHO 2016 globally data, there are around 35 million people depressed, 60 million has bipolar disorder, 21 million people with schizophrenia, and 47.5 million people with dementia and Indonesia has the fifth largest population in the world with a prevalence of mental sufferers reaching 11.6% of the adult population. Indonesia only has very few of mental health professional workers such as clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, and mental health nurses. The number of psychosomatic cases, bipolar, bullying, depression that is not handled properly due to lack of information and available health services. People who need mental health care do not have access to high-quality health services, some people with mental illness even did not realize their sickness. The stigma of mental health sufferers, less campaign and socialization of mental health in the community, less attention from mass media, very few of research in mental health policy, including financing and infrastructure problem contribute to the low quality of mental health care. Mental health problem actually has a major impact for the quality and productivity of human resources, it is a very critical problem, but the government does not recognize this as an important issue. The purpose of this study is to understand why the mental health problem has not become a priority in health policy in Indonesia. This study aims to explain factors cause mental health has not become a priority issue in the formulation of public policy in the field of health in Indonesia. Additionally, this article highlights the importance of mental health issue that should be considered by government as healthcare service providers. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method, through interviews, observation, literature review, and secondary data. Using Lester and Stewart perspective, this study found that mental health issues received less attention due to several factors: 1) the issue proportion is less critical, 2) lack of particularity, 3) less attention from mass media, 4) less associated with the legitimacy of power, and 5) lack of attention. In other words, a problem, such as mental health problems will become a priority issue if it meets the five criteria above. The mental health sector can be improved by government policy; it means need movement in several aspects to put mental health issue as agenda policy.

Keywords: Mental Health Policy, Public Policy, Mental Health, Priority Issue

THE LEVEL OF SELF-ESTEEM AND DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS DIABETES MELLITUS

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ABSTRACT

Self-esteem is an individual assessment of the results achieved, by analyzing how far the individual in accordance with the ideal of self At DM patients who had complications and suffered physical disability will cause sufferers to view themselves negatively, felt useless and becomes inferior to know the relationship between self-esteem with the level of depression in patients with Diabetes Mellitus. The study design will be used is a cross sectional study, the population in this study as many as 52 people, a large sample of 48 people rounded to sampling through simple random sampling technique. In this research instrument used is the questionnaire used SPSS version 16 with Pierson test with significance level α of 0.05. Most of the respondents 'level of depression in the lightweight category as 33orang (68.88%), the average value of respondents' level of depression of 2.67 with a minimum value of 1 and 3 mximum reach standrt deviation of 0519. Most respondents have a mild depression as many as 33 people (68.8%). There is a relationship of self-esteem with the level of depression. Based on statistical test results obtained Spearman rho Significant value $\rho = 0.014 < \alpha 0:05$. Health services are able to provide in order to enhance the role of motivator of health workers in an effort to alleviate depression suffered by patients with Diabetes Mellitus.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Depretion Levels, Diabetes Mellitus

CONSTRUCTING WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITY AND PARTICIPATION IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS AND SERVICES IN RURAL ALOR, NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

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ABSTRACT

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all, including women and children, is part of the UN-Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indonesian maternal and child deaths are still considered remain too high which currently stands at 228 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Studies have reported that lack of reproductive health knowledge and empowerment among women especially in rural areas is strongly associated with the high risk of maternal and child mortality. Taking place in Alor, NTT (dominated by rural areas, poor MCH outcomes, and strong traditional practices), the study has three objectives: to deliver evidence-based on women's opportunity and participation in reproductive health rights and services; to identify social exclusion among women decisions in relation with traditional practices and cultural beliefs; and to explore reproductive health policies in Alor. A purposive sampling approach is applied to collect information from different stakeholders who are involved in the reproductive health issues. It included village midwives, health cadre, traditional birth attendant, women in reproductive age, family members, and community leaders. Information was collected by qualitative method. Preliminary results confirm that limited reproductive health education are still commonly found among women in the study area. Such condition has even been unsolved due to strong traditional practices in the community. Women are commonly placed as the second class, the practice of 'belis' bride-gift culture-Moko, and child marriage. In short, many women in Alor are still not aware about their reproductive health rights.

Keywords: Women, Reproductive Health Rights, FGD, Belis, Policy

GRAND DESIGN OF DEMOGRAPHY DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED TO PEOPLE CENTERED DEVELOPMENT IN SURABAYA CITY

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ABSTRACT

The population had influenced by three demographic components, namely birth, death, and migration. Births that occur would be an addition while death would be a reduction in population. Likewise with migration, the number of incoming population was additional and the population that comes out was a deduction. The number of births in Surabaya in 2015 was 55,373. The number of deaths in Surabaya in 2015 was recorded at 20,642 people. The number of incoming migration to Surabaya in 2015 was 46,654. The number of outgoing migration from Surabaya in 2015 was 22,015. From the quality aspect, Surabaya City had various achievements and problems, among others: education, health, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, employment, gini ratio rate, and open unemployment rate had still leave problems. The purpose of this research was to find out the grand design of demography development of an integrated to development plan in Surabaya City. The research method used was longitudinal research where research examined various levels of growth by following developments for the same individual over a long period of time about population of Surabaya City. The results of this study were to conduct a variety of strategies to conducted population mainstreaming. All development policies must had been carried out based on the principle of people centered development to achieve population-oriented development.

Keywords: Demography, Development, Demography Development; Grand Design of Demography Development; People Centered Development

THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION IN IMPROVING COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE ON BASIC LIFE SUPPORT DLANGGU DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Life support is an attempt to sustain life when a person experiences a life-threatening situation. Basic Life Support is defined as the effort undertaken to preserve the life of a man who is in his mental state (Frame, 2003). Basic Life Support should be given to survivors with respiratory arrest, cardiac arrest, and bleeding. Ignorance of help and even incompetent (BLS) management of a helper often occur in real cases in the field. This study aims to determine the effect of health education on basic life support to the level of public knowledge. This research design using Pre Experimental Design, with One Group Pretest-Posttest Design method. The population of this research is the community of Dusun Bendo Lor Kalen Village, Dlanggu Sub-district, Mojokerto Regency. The sample was taken as many as 29 respondents. Sampling method used is Probability type Simple Random Sampling. The data were collected using questionnaire. After tabulation of existing data was analyzed by using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test with significance level $<0,05$. The results showed that the level of public knowledge about Basic Life Support (BHD) before health education was obtained resulted from 29 respondents (100%) had less knowledge about Basic Life Support. The level of public knowledge about Basic Life Support (BLD) after health education was obtained resulted from 24 respondents (83%) have good knowledge and few respondents have enough knowledge as many as 5 respondents (17%). Efforts to improve the level of public knowledge about Basic Life Support especially in Dusun Bendo Lor Village Kalen District Dlanggu Mojokerto regency is by providing information or seminars in ways that can understand the common people.

Keywords: Basic Life Support Education, Community Knowledge Level

SPEECH DELAY AND EARLY DETECTION WITH FAMILY FACTOR

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ABSTRACT

Speech delay is one of the more and the incident rate always was increase for this time. The development of childrens language to be one of the primary in the next development achievement. Early detection for speech development and language childrens must be done by parents and their other family. This study to detect early factors that affect speech delay in children aged 48-72 months. This quantitative research uses analytical research design with cross sectional approach and collective data by using modification pre-screening development questionnaire (KPSP) to children in preschool. Data Analyze with Chi-square. The position of the child in their family have p value 0,056, factor of mother work with p value 0,245 And the family factors of speech delay with p value of 0.853, all this value exceeded the alpha value so that this factor had no effect for speech delay in children age 48-72 month. The need of stimulation that begins to the children from the baby, Accustoming communication for the baby in every baby activity will make it easier for the children to understand that speaking is the first thing in communicating and be able to understand the meaning of the communication. Stimulation by using various game media will help children to practice speaking skills.

Keywords: Speech Delay, Preschool Children Development

SOCIALISATION IN ADOLESCENT HEALTH PROMOTION

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ABSTRACT

Adolescent health is a national priority in Indonesia, adolescence was the one of valuable national assets for development sustainability in the future. Adolescent health problems are increasing. Development of information technology, science and technology are causes in this problem. Aims of this study is identify adolescents needs related to access in adolescent health programs. This research was a quantitative descriptive study and data was collected using questionnaire to identify youth needs in adolescent health programs. The respondents were 367 senior high school's students, aged 14-19 years taken with simple random sampling. Data were analyzed descriptively through frequency distribution tables. Results of this study showed that most respondents (91.9%) are expose to adolescent health education methods through lectures and 56.1% of respondents had received education through printed media. Respondents said, adolescent health education methods should developed in line with today's teen-style life, respondents want to get socialization in health promotion trough smartphone application program. After using health education through the android, 51.1% of teenagers stated that the program was interesting, and 34.9% was very interesting. Most respondents use mobile phones to access social media as much as 90.6%, while access to health education is only 26.3%. The results of this study are necessary for health education media using the Android application to make it easier for adolescent to access health information. This study suggest for further research to develop health promotion program with edutainment style and appropriate with adolescents medium characteristics.

Keywords: Adolescent, Health Promotion, Methods, Media

APPLICATION OF PAEDIATRIC TRIAGE METHOD OF JumpSTART INFLUENCES THE READINESS OF INITIAL HANDLING OF EMPLOYEES IN CHILDREN IN SDN PURWOSARI I PASURUAN

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ABSTRACT

Emergency cases often happens in school child include unconscious, choking, fever, epistaxis, were torn, and vomiting. The Emergency cases in schools can occur and need to the readiness teachers and workers in schools in initial handling emergency cases before the child taken to health facilities. The judgment address the crisis (triage) on child one is jumpstart method. The to be achieved in this study is to find the influence of application paediatric triage method jumpstart against the initial handling emergency cases on child in SDN Purwosari I Pasuruan. Research design is an experimental research by approach the pretest and posttest one group design where measurement readiness initial handling Emergency cases be conducted at the beginning and in the or after the treatment. The population covers the whole teachers and employees who worked at the SDN Purwosari 21 people with purposive sampling and sample used 16 people in accordance with the criteria for inclusion. An instrument used to measure variable readiness on the use of questionnaires and a record of observation that arranged researchers based on a literature review. The results of the research uses marginal test homogeneity to know the influence of the application of paediatric triage a method of jumpstart against readiness initial handling Emergency cases on child use obtained p value as much as 0.001 (significance 0.05 percentage point). It is hoped that the next researcher will examine the factors that influence the readiness of the initial handling of emergencies in children.

Keywords: Child, Emergency Cases, Jump START, Triage

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF REPORT ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENTS; INDONESIA VERSION OF ZUNG SELF RATING ANXIETY SCALE (SAS)

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety is associated with decrease of quality of life. Self-reports anxiety scale are needed to screen and prevent adolescents into worse mental health. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess the psychometric properties of Indonesia Zung Self rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), including translation, validity, reliability and receiver operating characteristic (ROC). Methods: We used cross sectional study and correlational design in this study. Total sample was 1000 adolescents in junior and senior high school. The Zung Self Anxiety Scale (SAS) was translated into bahasa Indonesia based on WHO guideline. SAS and Indonesia version of Beck Depression Inventori-(BDI) II questionnaires were used to develop construct validity. Correlation between item score and total score was used to establish convergent validity. Cronbach's alpha was used to calculate reliability and receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curves was used to examine cut off point of SAS. Results: In our study, construct validity showed positive correlation between the SAS and Indonesia version of BDI scores. Convergent Validity showed positive correlation between each item score and total score, except item 19. Cronbach's alpha was 0.691. The ROC was 36.5. Conclusion and discussion: Indonesia version of SAS provides reliable and valid tool to screen anxiety among general adolescents.

Keywords: Anxiety, Psychometric, Indonesia, Validity, Reliability

TEAM CHARACTERISTICS AND CHANGE IMPLEMENTATION EFFECTIVENESS: LESSON LEARNED FROM ACCREDITATION PROCESS OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The process of organizational change often occurs not as simple as planned. Existing facts indicate that organizational change often faces resistance from members of organizations who feel that they are in a comfort zone. A policy that requires every health service organization to follow the accreditation process, can be seen as a trigger for changes in health care organizations. Assessment standards in accreditation require that health service organizations apply rigid quality standards. If it is not anticipated properly, the quality improvement process through this accreditation will fail and tend to only be trapped in the formal activities of document fulfillment. This research was conducted to anticipate the failure of implementing change through strengthening the work team in the organization. This research was conducted at the Public Health Center as the first level health care organization in Indonesia. Interviews were conducted to a group of midwives who worked in the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) unit to identify the characteristics of the team consisting of the task structure, goal clarity, team functioning, group norms, and group composition, as well as measuring the implementation efforts of the changes that had been made. Sampling was carried out by simple random sampling from all public health in Surabaya. A total of 180 midwives from 38 public health center were included in this study. A simple statistical test, a chi-square test, was conducted to prove the differences in characteristics in teams that succeeded or did not succeed in implementing changes consistently. The results of the study show that there are prominent characteristics in some teams that have successfully implemented changes. The successful implementation of the changes described in the form of initiative and persistence activities looks better in public health center with better task structure, goal clarity, and group composition. While the team functioning and the group norms even though the measurement results obtained a positive result, but statistically did not show significant differences. The findings of this study indicate that in order to improve the successful implementation of change, the organization needs to strengthen the team through better task sharing arrangements, make the operationalization of goals to individual levels, and consistently need to do activities to make the relationships between team members remain harmonious.

Keywords: Team Characteristic, Change Implementation, Public Health Center Accreditation, Organization Change

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE AND CHILD CREATIVITY DEVELOPMENT AT TK RA AL-ISLAH, PATUK GEMPOL SUB-DISTRICT, PASURUAN

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ABSTRACT

Practically, many children experience non-optimal creativity development, such as low interaction ability, irresponsibility with the given duties, and low curiosity. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to analyze the correlation between the mother's parenting style and the creativity development in children aged 4-5 studying at TK RA Al-Islah (Kindergarten), located in Patuk, Gempol Sub-district, Pasuruan. The design of study was analytic-cross sectional. The population involved 32 mothers having children aged 4-5 years studying at the kindergarten mentioned above, in which 30 respondents were taken as the samples using simple random sampling technique. The independent variable was the mother's parenting style, whereas the child creativity development was the dependent one. The data were collected by using a questionnaire filled out by the respondents. Moreover, the data were analyzed by using Fischer's Exact test with the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. The result of study showed that nearly half of the mothers (40.0%) applied permissive parenting style, whereas most of the children (56.7%) experienced low creativity development. Furthermore, the result of analysis showed that $p (0.016) < \alpha (0.05)$ showing that there was a correlation between the mother's parenting style and the creativity development in children aged 4-5 studying at the kindergarten mentioned above. The conclusion of study was that the child creativity development received influences from good parenting style applied by parents to their children. Hence, they are expected to apply good parenting style to their children so that the child creativity development can run optimally.

Keywords: Mother's Parenting, Child Creativity Development.

ELDERLY HEALTH BASED ON ELDERLY FAMILY'S EDUCATION AND AGE IN SLUMS

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ABSTRACT

Families have a role to improve the health of elderly people in slums. Characteristics of diverse elderly families will show differences in giving roles to the elderly. The purpose of this study is to get a relationship between age and education with the health condition of the elderly. This study uses a cross-sectional approach and implemented in slums located in Bagan Deli Village, Medan Belawan District. The population is a family in which there are elderly or have an elderly even though it is different from home but still one village. Samples were taken purposively as many as 124 families, dependent variable is the state of health of the elderly (physical and mental health) and independent are age and education. Analysis is done using chi-square. Elderly age and family education are not related to physical health and social health but have a relationship with the mental health of the elderly.

Keywords: Elderly Health, Family Age, Family Education, Slums

**ANALYSIS OF GADGET USAGE WITH THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF WARUBERON
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BALONGBENDO
SUB-DISTRICT SIDOARJO REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Stimulation has a very important influence on children's social development. But the stimulation of parents today is much less appropriate. Looking forward to a time, technological progress and economic status of being a parent Giving a gadget as a form of communication for children with the aim of communicating with children, direct socialization of children has an adverse impact. The purpose of the study was to find out there was an analysis of gadget relations with the social development of children of Waruberon Elementary School, Balongbendo District, Sidoarjo Regency. The type of research conducted in this research uses a cross-sectional approach. The population of all grade 4, 5 and 6 children was 88 students at Warberon Elementary School in Balongbendo sub-district, Sidoarjo regency. The sample size of 72 respondents, taken by Probability sampling, is a Simple Random Sampling technique. Variable independent gadget usage, variable depends on social development. The instrument uses a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Rank Spearman test with significance = 0.05. The results of the study of 72 respondents for the gadget usage variable, most (69.4%) respondents showed the danger and the social development variable most (63.9%) of respondents experienced poor. Spearman Rank Test is obtained $\rho = 0.002$, so H_0 is rejected, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between gadget usage and children's social development in Waruberon Elementary School, Balongbendo District, Sidoarjo Regency. Gadgets when using more dangers. Besides that, social development is not good. Parents must be able to spend time with children, use children's gadgets and use gadgets to help and improve computer performance.

Keywords: Use of Gadgets, Social Development

Cost Reduction using Time Driven Activity Based Costing Method in Ca Mamae Patient Chemotherapy at The National Health Insurance (JKN)

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ABSTRACT

Mamae cancer is one of the leading cause of death in Indonesia after cervical cancer. Indonesian mamae cancer patients should get managed well in order to make efficient and sufficient treatment without reducing the quality. The National Health Insurance (JKN) well known as Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) supporting mamae cancer treatment via BPJS stands for Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (Indonesian Government Insurance Coverage). Generally, the payment method in BPJS are divided based on INA CBG's and outside INA CBG's which the payment depends on hospital class. INA CBG'S packages including consultation, accommodation, medical, medical treatment (operation and non operation). Packages outside of INA CBG'S include anticancer drugs, health aids, chronic drugs, ambulances and CAPD. This package encourages hospitals to be able to make efficiencies so it is not going to make financial loss for Hospital. The research goal is giving best treatment to mamae cancer patient without financial loss for the hospital. Measurement Used Time Driven Activity Based Costing. Moreover The Benefit of this research are 1. Reducing cost (direct and indirect) without decreasing patients quality treatment. 2. Reducing patient treatment time at the hospital since the patient get direct doctors therapy. To date The Results of this reseach are 1. Day care treatment can be compressed into two day. 2 Reducing length of stay

Keywords: The National Health Insurance Coverage (JKN), Hospital Cost Reduction, Time Driven Activity Based Costing, Chemotherapy Unit

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO MATERNAL HEALTH IN FEMALE WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF SIDOARJO, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Female workers have different ability to male workers. Female workers are often exposed to various risk factors that potentially threaten their health, including reproductive health. One of the reproductive problems for female worker is a pregnancy disorder. Disorders during pregnancy can result in the occurrence of infant mortality and maternal death. WHO data said that around 830 pregnant women die every day due to pregnancy disorders. The objective of this study was to analyze the factors associated to maternal Health in female workers in Sidoarjo Industrial area. The study was cross-sectional study. This research was carried out in the industrial area of Sidoarjo, Indonesia with female worker respondents. The number of research samples was 500 people, but those who followed the study until the end were 388 people. Sample selected by simple random sampling. The dependent variable of maternal health was the occurrence of disturbances during pregnancy. Independent variables included maternal education, BMI, shift work, length of work, hazard in the workplace. Data was analyzed using chi-square. The results showed that pregnancy disturbances in pregnant women had a relationship with maternal education ($p = 0.05$), work shift ($p = 0.036$), dust ($p = 0.04$), vibration ($p = 0.009$). Maternal and child health is influenced by internal factors such as education level and external factors in the form of work shifts, hazards dust and vibration in the company environment. The Company need to provide health education about MCH to female workers and the company need to control the existing hazard.

Keywords: Female Workers, Pregnancy Disorders, Maternal Health, Hazard

META-ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS OF CERVICAL PRECANCEROUS LESIONS AND CERVICAL CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is one of the non-communicable diseases (NCD) and a public health problem, both in the world and in Indonesia (Muttaqin, 2010). One of them is cervical cancer that occurs most frequently in the female genital organs. Worldwide, an estimated 529,409 new cases and 274,000 deaths occur each year. The purpose of this study was to describe risk factors for cervical precancerous lesions and cervical cancer. The method used is to review scientific articles on the risk factors for cervical precancerous lesions and cervical cancer published through publication media both in Indonesia and in other countries published before 2018 with the design used in case control studies. The results of this study found that from 15,342 respondents, the number of cases was 6,986 and controls 8,356. of 24 journals the risk factors for cervical precancerous lesions and cervical cancer are couples who are not circumcised, parity >5, never pap smears, early sexual activity <17 years, IUD contraception, PIL contraception, PIL contraceptive duration >5 years, active smoking, income <1 million, age of women >35 years and number of sexual partners >1. The lowest score is a pair that is not circumcised while the highest score is the number of sexual partners. Providing information about risk factors for cervical precancerous lesions and cervical cancer is very necessary to be given to all women because cervical cancer can be prevented by routine early detection of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Cervical Precancerous Lesions and Cervical Cancer

EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION THROUGH AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA IN NGADI HEALTH CENTER OF KEDIRI DISTRICT, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Community Health Center (Puskesmas) is a primary health care in Indonesia, as the Frontliner of health services in maintaining and improving public health. Community Health Center is institution that emphasize promotive and preventive efforts rather than curative and rehabilitative; and therefore health promotion is one of the key elements of Community Health Center activities. One of the problems in organizing health promotion activities is the limited number of health personnel and time limitation of health personnel to perform health education activities. One solution that is done is to conduct health education using audio visual media (video). The objective of this study was to reveal the effectiveness of the application of audiovisual media at the Ngadi Health Center in Kediri Regency. The research method used is qualitative with experimental design. The researchers collaborated with the Puskesmas to prepare audio visual health education media and applied it to the Puskesmas visitor in waiting area for three months. Data retrieval is done by interviewing techniques (indept interview) to the health center customers, employees of Ngadi Health Center and to manager of Health Promotion program of Ngadi Health Center The results showed that the use of audio visual media was quite easy to be applied by health personnel, getting good attention and good response from visitors; and assessed as an effective effort to improve the achievement of the Health Promotion program at the Puskesmas in addition to increase the performance of Ngadi Health Center. From the results of the study, it is expected that the use of audio visual media in Puskesmas can be maintained and improved with more various content in accordance with the health problem and health program for the community.

Keywords: Health Education, Audio Visual Media, Puskesmas

THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION ABOUT THE TRUE POSITION OF BREASTFEEDING FOR POST PARTUM MOTHERS IN THE PEPE VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a natural process, but that does not mean that breastfeeding will occur automatically by placing nursing mothers and hungry babies together. The wrong technique and position during breastfeeding is one of the biggest causes of failure in breastfeeding and this can even cause abrasions on the nipple or breast. This study aims to determine the effect of health education on maternal behavior in correct breastfeeding techniques in Pepe village. The design of this study was pre-experimental with the design of one-group pre-post design. The research sample was cadres in the Pepe Sedati village of 122 post partum mothers by simple random sampling. The research data using observation sheets, were analyzed using the Wilcoxon signed rank test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that before being given health education (Pre-test) most respondents (68.7%) did not do breastfeeding techniques correctly. Whereas after being given health education (Post-test) almost all (95.0%) did the breastfeeding technique correctly. After the Wilcoxon signed rank test was tested, H_0 was rejected, meaning that there was an influence of health education on the correct position of breastfeeding for postpartum mothers in Pepe village. It is hoped that all postpartum mothers can apply the correct breastfeeding technique to their babies so that there is no injury to the nipples and the baby can get full breast milk.

Keywords: Health Education, True Position Breasfeeding

THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN MATERNAL MORTALITY CASE IN PEKALONGAN

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ABSTRACT

Culture is one of the determinants of public health status, including maternal mortality in an area. Annual Report on Maternal Health Programs Pekalongan City Health Office 2017 shows that there are 10 cases of maternal deaths where in the previous year there were 8 cases. The method used is a qualitative study. This study deepens how culture plays a role in maternal death in Pekalongan. Mothers still believe in myths about pregnancy, behavior that is challenged during pregnancy, and also the selection of foods. Husband and family also influence the mother's decision to pregnancy, the choice of place of birth and even in the postpartum period. Based on in-depth interviews with health providers and families who experienced maternal death, most mothers had low knowledge of pregnancy and were very trusting in myths. Excessive adherence to the culture that women are "Konco Wingking" increasingly makes women in Pekalongan do not have full rights to their pregnancies. Accompanying pregnant women by other tertiary institutions through "GemPus Mesi (Gerakan Kampus Mengawal Generasi)". "GemPus Mesi" is expected to be able to contribute to reduce maternal mortality in Pekalongan. Where through these activities the university can become an agent of change in the thoughts and behavior of people who still believe in the wrong myths about pregnancy.

Keywords: Maternal Health Programs, GemPus Mesi

MIDWIFE'S ROLE IN ANTENATAL CARE DROP OUT K4 VISIT: THERAPEUTIC AND INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION IN LOMBOK TENGAH DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Visiting health center for getting ANC service, at least four times during pregnancy consisting of the first visit (K1) during the first trimester, the second visit (K2) during the second trimester, and K3 and K4 visit during the third trimester, must be done by pregnant women in Indonesia. The drop-out rate of pregnant women attending ANC during 3rd trimester at Public Health Centres (PHCs) in Lombok Tengah District increased for three years (from 2010 to 2012). ANC service for pregnant women at PHCs is provided by midwives, so interaction between midwives and pregnant women determine the success of ANC. The objective of this research was to analyze therapeutic and interactive communication by midwives during ANC service. This observational research used cross sectional design. Sample size was 30 women with babies under six months old from 3 PHCs working areas in Lombok Tengah District. Of all therapeutic and interactive communication indicators performed by the midwives, only responsive indicator in therapeutic communication showed insignificant influence on K4 of pregnant women. The other indicators showed significant impact. More than 50% of respondents said that midwives providing ANC had poor attending skill, respect, responsiveness, empathy, informing, persuading, and reminding. The conclusion is that the worse the pregnant women perception of midwives communication behavior is, the higher the chance for pregnant women to drop-out during K4.

Keywords: Drop-out K4 visit, Therapeutic, Interactive, Communication, Midwife.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESPONSE TIME AND PATIENT SURVIVAL WITH EMERGENCY TREATMENT BY THE CODE BLUE TEAM

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ABSTRACT

Code blue has a considerably prominent role in the management of emergency situations in the hospital setting. Rapid and appropriate management will affect the morbidity and mortality rate of patients during an emergency situation. This study aimed at analysing the relationship between time response and the survival of the patients who received emergency treatment by the code blue team in hospital. This research used a correlational design with a cross-sectional study approach. The sample of this study was 74 patients who received emergency treatment by the code blue team in RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta within the period November 2015 - July 2017. The data was generated from secondary data. The analysis test of the data was undertaken by using a Spearman rank test with a 5% significance level. The average response time performed by the code blue team in emergency call management was 6.09 minutes and the survival of patients after obtaining the management of the code blue team was that 82.4% died and 17.6% were treated in an intensive room. The result of the Spearman test showed that there is a relationship between the response time and the survival of patients who received emergency management by the blue code team (p-value: 0.04). The speed response of the code blue team in providing emergency management corresponds to the patient's survival. The faster the patient received treatment, so would the mortality rate decrease.

Keywords: Response Time, Survival, Emergency, Code Blue

HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOL MODEL FROM THE NEW PUBLIC SERVICES PERSPECTIVE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY AT SURABAYA MUNICIPALITY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The health promoting school (HPS) developed by WHO was effectively identified to improve student health status. Most of Indonesian school were not implemented yet those concept. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to portray the chance to be Health Promoting School from NPS perspective. This was a qualitative study which was conducted at Kenjeran Sub-district, Surabaya. Three state elementary schools were taken as a unit analysis. In-depth interview was handled to 16 informants from school and related officials. The informant knowledge about health concept and school health program was not good enough to implement HPS optimally. The teacher workload, the leadership and management of principal at school were internal factors to implement HPS, parent association and environmental surrounding as well. It is needed accompaniment to raise understanding and implementation of health promoting school concept among schools. Translation to Health Promotion Practice: It is imperative that Health Promotion Program need to implement with NPS perspective.

Keywords: Health Promoting School, Elementary School, Qualitative, New Public Services Perspective

CORRELATION BETWEEN SUPPLEMENTATION FOLIC ACID AND SULFAS FERROSUS DURING ANTENATAL CARE AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) AT GENERAL HOSPITAL JOMBANG, MEDICAL FACULTY, UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH MALANG.

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ABSTRACT

Low Birth Weight (LBW) is defined as a birth weight of a newborn infant that is less than 2,500 g regardless of the gestational age. Antenatal care is a service from healthcare professionals for preserve expectant mothers that help them identifying their pregnancy starts from early stage which also prevents Low Birth Weight (LBW) to occur. In 2013, the prevalence of Low Birth Weight (LBW) cases happened in Indonesia is 10,2%. Moreover, 3,71 % LBW happened at Jombang district. The scope of maternal health cares K1 and K4 in Indonesia are 95,25% and 86,85%, while Jombang district K4 scope reach 86,56 percentage, in which has not meet the Ministry of Health's target yet 93%. To identify the correlation between Supplementation Folic Acid and Sulfas Ferrosus during Antenatal Care and Low Birth Weight (LBW) at General Hospital Jombang. Observational analytic study using case control design. Simple random sampling was chosen in this study. The data were analyzed using chi-square test if $p(0,000) < (0,05)$. According to chi-square test result, a significance was found $p(0,000) < (0,05)$. Intense correlation was obtained from the result and depicted on contingency coefficient value reaching (0,626) with OR 0,11 (95%CI:0,02-0,65). There is a significant correlation between supplementation Folic Acid and Ferrous Sulfas during Antenatal Care and Low Birth Weight (LBW).

Keywords: Folic Acid and Sulfas Ferrosus Supplementation, Antenatal care, Low Birth Weight (LBW)

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK PREGNANT MOTHER IN BATANG DISTRICT, JANUARY - JULY 2017 PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Batang District was recorded in 13 cases in 2015. In 2016 the total number of maternal mortality including pregnant maternal mortality, postpartum maternal mortality reached 127.61 per 1000 live births (16 cases), in detail the number of deaths of pregnant women was 4 cases, maternal mortality was 2 cases, post partum maternal mortality was 10 cases. One of the biggest causes is maternal pregnancy status. Therefore it is important to know the distribution of high-risk pregnant women to facilitate monitoring of the health of pregnant women for health workers. Method. This study was an observational study with a cross-sectional approach describing the factors of high-risk pregnant women 10 health centers in Batang District from January to July 2017 through the visualization of the ArcGIS 10.2 program. Result. Risk mapping results for pregnant women in 10 health centers in Batang District are risk factors for maternal age less than 20 years and more than 35 years, parity distance, history of chronic diseases, status of pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK), and history of complications at previous deliveries. Based on the map, not all factors are found in all Puskesmas. Through the ArcGIS 10.2 program can be used as a reference for monitoring the health of high-risk pregnant women through the postpartum period, facilitating the suppression of maternal mortality.

Keywords: Pregnant Women, High Risk, Maps, Maternal Mortality Rate

DECREASING MOTHER'S DEATH RATE PROGRAM IN BATANG REGENCY: AN ELABORATIVE APPROACH TO ACCELERATING THE MOTHER'S DEATH ZERO

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ABSTRACT

Background in 2015 in Batang district, the number of maternal deaths was 103.26 per 100,000 live births (13 cases) and in 2016 there was an increase of 127.61 (16 cases) (Batang District Health Office, 2016). This condition shows that the figure is still above the target of the fourth 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 102 per 100,000 live births. health status is influenced by environmental factors, behavior, genetic and quality health services. The program to reduce maternal mortality in Batang District has been implemented since 2011 with a variety of different programs, it is important to conduct an evaluation to determine the assessment of the effectiveness and implementation of the sustainability program . The objective is to find out and provide an overview of the elaboration of the program to reduce maternal mortality in Batang District. The method uses a qualitative approach with a case study approach with the main informants from the elements of the Health Service and Regional General Hospital of Batang District as PONEK Hospital, using in-depth interview guidelines, and field notes with source triangulation efforts. The results of the DHO have carried out the accelerated decline in MMR & IMR, which breathes community empowerment, through classes of pregnant women even though its implementation is constrained by administrative issues. Programs such as EMAS and MPS have not been optimally implemented. the most effective and evasive program is the class of pregnant women. The general problem of the program is lack of stakeholder commitment. The Health Office has attempted to establish cross-sector cooperation in accelerating the reduction of MMR & MMR with several OPDs, such as: Bapermades, Ministry of Religion, Dindik, PU but not yet optimal. Batang's BLUD Hospital has provided optimal services in referring cases of emergency neonatal obstetric emergencies in a comprehensive manner, despite the fact that there are some technical obstacles that hinder the service process. Suggestions for strengthening the referral system through halo midwives, and utilization of social media. PONEK Puskesmas and PONEK Hospital through intense communication between referral and referral sites, repair of referred hand over patients so that adequate treatment can be given as soon as possible.

Keywords: Program, Mother Mortality Rate

MATERNAL PARENTING AS A RISK FACTOR OF LEPROSY DISEASE IN CHILDREN AT COASTAL AREAS OF PEKALONGAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Leprosy is a public health problem in Indonesia and several countries in the world as a chronic disease. This disease is caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* bacteria which attacks the skin and peripheral nerves and can cause permanent impairment for the sufferer. This study aims to explain the relationship between maternal parenting and the incidence of leprosy in children. The method used in this study is experimental method for analytic epidemiology studies with a case control approach in children with leprosy in Pekalongan District. The variables studied were the level of maternal education and maternal parenting. This research shown of the 70 respondents consisting of 35 cases and 35 controls, 57.1% of mothers in the case group were less educated, while in the control group 65.7% were highly educated mother. Maternal parenting is proven as a risk factor for leprosy in children ($p = 0.047$; $OR = 4.451$; $95\% CI = 1.019-19.444$).

Keywords: Leprosy In Children, Maternal Parenting, Risk Factors,

ANALYSIS OF PATIENT SATISFACTION BASED ON FIVE QUALITY DIMENTION IN SRAGI II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER PEKALONGAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Public Health Center have function to carry out development in the health sector, empower the community and provide integrated services in all sectors. Public health center is expected carry out good management to quality service is reached. This research have a purpose to analyze patient satisfaction based on five quality dimentions in Sragi II Public Health Center Pekalongan Regency. This research includes observational research with cross sectional time approach. Sampling by simple random sampling as many as 200 patients. Data collection by interview using questionnaire. Data analysis is permormed univariate (descriptive). The results showed that most respondent were female (82%), age between 26-35 years (27%), married (91,5%), graduated from elementary school (47%) and stated other job (59%) mostly as housewife. Respondents who were satisfied with the service of Sragi II Public Health Center on tangible/physical dimentions (76%), Reliability (86%), Responsiveness dimention (69%) Assurance dimention (85%), Emphatydimention (63,5%). It is recommended for leaders Public Health Centers to provide guidance, development, and training to health workers in improving the quality of health services is accordance with standard service procedures so as to meet the wishes, expextations of patiens and excellent services.

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction, Quality service, Sragi II Public Health Center

DESCRIPTION OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION INCIDENTS IN CHILDREN BULLYING IN SDN WONOCOLO 1 TAMAN SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

Many victims of child abuse, psychological and physical disorders, one of the psychological disorders of depression and anxiety experienced. Children who become victims of bullying will usually feel shy, scared and uncomfortable. Most (59.6%) second grade students at SDN Wonocolo 1 Taman Sidoarjo are often treated bullying by their friends during break times and learning hours. The purpose of this research is to know the description of anxiety and depression occurrence in child victims of bullying class II at SDN Wonocolo 1 Taman Sidoarjo. The design of this research is descriptive of Cross-sectional design, the population is class II student of bullying in SDN Wonocolo 1 Taman Sidoarjo 2015-2016 amounted to 37 students with a sample of 34 respondents taken by probability sampling with simple random sampling. This variable is anxiety and depression. Instruments using TMAS and CES-DC are modified. Analyzed using descriptive test. Second graders who became victims of bullying mostly (67.6%) experienced anxiety and almost all (82.4%) did not experience depression. Child with good anxiety has a big role to the occurrence of bullying behavior and expected all students of bullying victims to immediately tell the teacher to ask for help when repeated bullying behavior occurs.

Keywords: Anxiety, Depression, Children Bullying

TRADITIONAL PRACTICE AND DECISION MAKING OF CARE CHILDBIRTH IN MALAKA REGENCY, EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCES INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Government policies, especially public health programs, encourage childbirth mothers to use adequate health facilities to reduce mortality. However, accessing childbirth care in this facilities involves many parties and is influenced by many physical and socio-cultural factors. Many mothers choose childbirth at home and are helped by a traditional birth attendant (TBA). In this study, it was revealed how mothers chose a traditional childbirth places in Malaka Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. The method uses qualitative and qualitative analysis. Samples were taken from 10 mothers who had given birth at 6 months earlier. The results showed that trust in a TBA experience, a traditional herb that works to facilitate childbirth, cultural practices, low costs, family support and family decision making in childbirth, postpartum and newborn to umbilical cord care, contributed to traditional childbirth practice. The conclusion of this study is that traditional practices and trust in TBA contribute to the utilization of maternal health services so that it is necessary to increase childbirth danger counseling for mothers and families.

Keywords: Childbirth, Traditional Practice, Decision Making

INCIDENCE, TIME LENGTH, ANDPATIENT'S AGE POST-HYSTERECTOMY IN SURABAYA JEMURSARI ISLAMIC HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Hysterectomy is an intervention to remove the uterus through surgery. (Hickey & Lumsden, 2000). It is not the only intervention done to solve problems with the reproductive organs, especially in women who still expect to have babies. However, it is the correct and the best intervention to permanently overcome problems related to the organs of reproduction (Bobak & Jensen, 2005). This descriptive study was purposed to describe the incidence, time length, and age in relation with hysterectomy. This study involve all of the patients post-hysterectomy in Surabaya Jemursari Islamic Hospital in 2015-2018 in which 103 people were chosen as the samples by using total sampling technique. Medical records were used to collect the secondary data which were analyzed descriptively by using frequency distribution. The results of this study showed that 103 cases leading to hysterectomy have been recorded; nearly half of the patients post-hysterectomy took 2 years; and most of them had hysterectomy at the age of 30-49. 105 intervention so hysterectomy have been done in Surabaya Jemursari Islamic Hospital for the last 3 years (in 2015-2018) to the patients mostly during reproductive age and the time length after having hysterectomy was 2 years. The improvement to health level in women, especially at reproductive age can decrease the problems in their reproductive system so that hysterectomy can be minimized.

Keywords: Incidence, Time length, Age, Hysterectomy

ANALYSIS COMPLIANCE OF CONSUMING IRON TABLETS WITH INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE CO-ENDEMIC AREA OF BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women in malaria-endemic areas are susceptible to the incidence of iron deficiency anemia. Consumption of iron supplementation is an important effort in reducing the risk of iron deficiency and contributing to reducing the number of maternal and infant deaths. This study aims to analyze the compliance of consuming iron tablets with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women in the third trimester in the city of Bengkulu. This study was a cross-sectional study conducted in malaria-endemic areas, Bengkulu City. The sample is the third-trimester pregnant women taken by purposive sampling with a total sample of 106 pregnant women. Determination of anemia based on examination of hemoglobin levels. Compliance analysis is assessed based on the compliance questionnaire. Data analysis was performed by chi-square and binary logistic test. Based on the results of the Hb level examination found 55.7% of III trimester pregnant women and mothers who obediently consumed iron tablets only 19.8%. The results of the chi-square test of the factors associated with adherence, it was found that consumption of iron tablets, ANC services, ANC visits, and availability of iron tablets was significantly associated with the incidence of anemia (p-value <0.05). While the results of the binary logistic test stated that the iron tablet availability variable was the most dominant influence on the incidence of anemia (p-value = 0.023), OR 13.95 (95% CI: 1.438-135.459). Pregnant women who do not comply with consuming iron pregnancy and availability of iron affect the incidence of anemia in pregnancy.

Keywords: Compliance, Availability Of Iron Tablets, Anemia

CHALLENGES FOR HEALTH PROMOTOR IN PEKALONGAN DISTRICT ARISING PRODUCTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Disparities of health promotion program in Pekalongan District appeared in health education of health maternal program, family planning program, HIV AIDS program also nutritional program for under weight cases. Those disparities mainly in frequency of health education among public health centers. Delivering health education is health promotor's tasks in public health centers. Frequency of health education is an indicator measuring health promotor's productivity. This study aims to know how Health Promoters in Pekalongan District challenged to arise their productivities. Its an descriptive quantitative research. Respondents are Health Promotor in public health centers in Pekalongan District which is throughtout 27 persons, its total popupation for sampling technique. Primary datas are structured question about productivities which collected with quesionaire. Secondary datas including public health center profiles which collected based on yearly report. Based on results known 63 percens are good productivites and 37 percens are bad productivites. Quesionts of productivities about presences, output quantity, ouput quality, failure and work term. Health promotor's productivities related to factors, that are internal factors and external factors. One of internal factor is self motivation which means people have internal force to drive themself do the tasks well. An external factors influencing the productivities is leadership style which contructs productivities well.

Keywords: Challenges, Health Promotor, Productivities

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PREGNANCY MASSAGE IN INCREASING SLEEP QUALITY, DECREASED STRESS AND FETAL RESPONSE IN THE THIRD TRIMESTER

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy in the third trimester can trigger a variety of unpleasant complaints. Massage of pregnant women can be done as one way to alleviate discomfort and make pregnant women to relax and sleep with satisfaction. Purpose of this study was intended to develop pregnant massage on sleep quality, decreased stress and fetal response in the third trimester. The design uses a pre-experimental design with one group pre-test - post-test design. The population was a pregnant woman who on the third trimester that less than 32 weeks, with a sample of 30 respondents. The place of research is in Mojowarno Jombang. Sleep quality is measured with The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), stress measurement is DASS 42 which has been standardized. Fetal response parameters in utero using fetal heart rate (FHR). Data collection was conducted in August- September 2017. Wilcoxon signed rank test is used for bivariate. Result: The results of the study showed that maternal sleep quality was higher after the massage performed (12.77) than before massage (9.8). With an average increase of 1.32 hours/day. Statistical test using Wilcoxon test on sleep quality (p-value :0.003), stress level (p-value :0.023), and infant's response (p-value 0.012). It means that there was an effect of pregnant women massage on sleep quality, stress level and infant response in pregnant women. Discussion and Conclusions: There is an effect of infant massage on sleep quality in third-trimester pregnant women. Pregnant massage has a greater influence on improving sleep quality.

Keywords: Pregnant, Massage, Sleep, Stress, Response

ISLAMIC RELIGION PERSPECTIF REJECTED SO THAT THERE IS A CORELLATION BETWEEN EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING WITH HORMONE PROLAKTIN AND THEDEVELOPMENT OFCHILDRENAGED 6-12 MONTHS IN EAST JAVA.

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ABSTRACT

Exclusive breastfeeding is only giving breast without other supplemental food to babies aged 0-6 months. However in factmost mothers do not give breast milk to their childrenby reason of busywork. The purposeofthis studyto analyzethe relationship between exclusive breastfeeding with hormone prolactin and the development ofchildren aged 6-12monthsin East Java. The type of this research wasanalytic done using by cross sectional design. The population involved themothers having children aged 6-12 monthsand their children totally 28 respondents, the sample size was 26 respondent staken by using simple random sampling. The data collection using questionnaires and observation of DDSTform. The data processing includes editing, coding, data entry, cleaning, and tabulating. The data were analyzed usingthe Mann-Whitney statistical test with asignificance value $\alpha=0,05$. Statistical analysis with theMann-Whitney was got $\rho=0,000 < \alpha=0,05$, which means that H_0 is rejected so that there is a correlation between exclusive breastfeeding with the hormone prolaktin. With the Mann-Whitney was got $\rho=0,002 < \alpha=0,05$, which means that H_0 is rejected so that here isa corellationbetweenexclusive breastfeedingwith hormone prolaktin and the development of children aged 6-12 months in East Java. The conclusions of this research is exclusive breastfeeding is adequate to optimize hormone prolaktin and the developmentof the childwithin the normal ranges according to age. Expected mothers to breast feed exclusively though the mother was busy working, andalwayspay attention totheir children's growth. So as to createa great newgeneration.

Keywords: Exclusive Breastfeeding, Prolaktin,Development

**DETERMINANTS FACTORS RELATED TO GIVING COMPLETE BASIC IMMUNIZATION
IN CHILDREN AGES 12-24 MONTHS INBUKIT TUNGGALESIDENTIAL
(Working Area Puskesmas Jekan Raya Kota Palangka Raya)**

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ABSTRACT

Achievement of Indicators of complete immunization in Indonesia in 2015 was 86.54%. This number has not reached the target of the Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) in 2015 which is equal to 91%. Three provinces with the lowest achievements were Papua (47.27%), West Papua (57.11%), and Central Kalimantan (64.86%). Based on data from the Palangka Raya City Health Office in 2016, the average achievement of basic immunization in Palangka Raya City was (81.2%). The working area of the Jekan Raya Health Center covers two villages, namely Bukit Tunggal and PetukKatimpun villages. Analysis of monthly report data for the Jekan Raya Health Center in 2016, shows the lowest percentage of immunization coverage in Bukit Tunggal Village (61.5%). This study aims to determinant factors (predisposing, enebling and reinforcing) related to complete basic immunization for infants aged 12-24 months in Bukit Tunggal Village (Jekan Raya Health Center Work Area in Palangka Raya City). The study was conducted with a cross sectional design by taking location in the Bukit Tunggal Village (Jekan Raya Health Center Work Area in Palangka Raya City). The population in this study were all households with children aged 12-24 months in Bukit Tunggal Village (Jekan Raya Health Center in Palangka Raya City). Data on determinant factors related to completeness of basic immunization is obtained by filling out a questionnaire. Completeness of immunization data by viewing KMS. To strengthen the data, observation was done using a checklist. Data analysis was performed using Chi Square. All determinant factors have no relationship except for predisposing factors for mother attitudes and behavior there are relationships, with p values of 0.000 and 0.022, respectively.

Keywords: Immunization, Determinant Factors, Completeness Of Immunization.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING MECHANISMS AND STRESS LEVELS IN PATIENS WITH CANCER AT THE EAST JAVA INDONESIAN CANCER FOUNDATION

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ABSTRACT

Stress experienced by patients with cancer may be resulted from the inability to overcome the problems which become the burdens in their mind and eventually creating stress. In the Indonesian Cancer Foundation, 399 people are recorded in 2017 to suffer from cancer which will become the leading cause of death in Indonesia. Hence, this study was purposed to identify the correlation between coping mechanism and stress level in patients with cancer in the Indonesian Cancer Foundation, East Java branch. This analytical observational study was conducted by using cross-sectional design. It involved 32 patients with cancer in which 32 patients were chosen by using total sampling technique. The independent variable was coping mechanism, whereas the dependent variable was stress level. Questionnaire was used to collect the data which were analyzed using Fisher's exact test with the significance level or $\alpha = 0.05$. The results of this study conducted to 32 respondents, most of them (78.6%) had adaptive coping mechanism, whereas most of them (40.6%) experienced severe level of stress. Moreover, the results of statistical test showed that the value of $p = 0.000$ which proved that coping mechanism was correlated with level of stress experienced by the patients in the Indonesian Cancer Foundation, East Java branch. The higher the maladaptive coping mechanism is, the higher the level of stress in patients with cancer. The health workers are suggested to be able to give them counseling. On the other hand, the patients with cancer should read, watch, and listen more to find out and avoid the causes of stress.

Keywords: Coping Mechanism, Stress Level.

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT DERADICALIZATION BY INCREASING NATIONALISM AND SPIRITUALISM THROUGH “CHILDREN OF THE COUNTRY” PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

“Children of The Country” program is an innovation in community service which focuses on increasing the spirit of nationalism and spiritualism as an effort to deradicalize children and adolescent. Children and adolescents are groups that are vulnerable to the radicalism influence. Curiosity and trial-error behavior make them tend to do risk-taking behavior. If not accompanied by good self-control ability, encourage them to do actions without thinking about the impact of these actions (impulsivity). If it is not accompanied by empathy, then it tends to be behavior that opposes and disrupts the interests of others (aggressive behavior). To assess the “Children of the Country” program as an effort to deradicalize children and adolescents. An quasi experimental study on 30 children and adolescents in a shelter of street children in Surabaya with a pre-test/post-test design. To measure the success of the program, a Radical Personality Test (RPT) was developed as a personality measurement tool. Measurements were made in the direct way through the interview-based story-telling, and indirect through behavioral observation during the implementation of program. There was an increase in nationalism and spiritualism scores and a decrease in radicalism scores, even at the six weeks post-learning measurement. In behavioral observation, children have more stable emotions and are better able to complete the given task. Conclusion. This program has succeeded in deradicalizing efforts in children and adolescents.

Keywords: Deradicalization, Children And Adolescents, Spiritualism, Nationalism

THE HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLER IMPACTED BY ROB IN THE WORKING AREA OF TIRTO II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN PEKALONGAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Rob floods have a negative impact on residential areas including health problems, especially nutritional status of toddlers. The area of Tirto II public health center has a decrease in the nutritional status of toddlers due to health status, especially poor sanitation, the impact of rob. To find out the description of nutritional status and health status of toddler in terms of birth history, history of infectious diseases of toddlers in the affected area of rob. Descriptive research method by using survey. The purposive sampling technique was taken, the subjects of the study were mothers of toddlers those were 32 toddlers. Nutritional status based on toddlers are 1-3 years old, had poor nutritional status as many as 13 toddlers (81.2%), toddlers are 4-5 years old, 3 toddlers (18.8%) have poor nutritional status, while toddlers are 1-3 years old, 15 toddlers (93.8%) and toddlers are 4-5 years old 1 person (6.2%) has a good nutritional status. LBW birth history of 9 people (56.2%) had a poor nutritional status. History of infectious diseases 14 people (87.5%) were in poor nutritional status. Statistical test with chi square obtained results of LBW history (p value 0,026 OR = 9,000 CI 95%) Infection Disease History (p value 0,001 OR = 21,000 CI 95%). LBW history, infectious disease history related to nutritional status of toddlers

Keywords: Toddler Nutritional Status, Disease History, Toddler Nutritional Status

ANALYSIS OF IRON PROFILE IN THE THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANCY AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN WITH IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN CO-ENDEMIC AREAS OF BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

Iron deficiency anemia is a serious global health problem particularly for pregnant women in malaria-endemic countries. Pregnant women in these endemic areas complain about double burden they have since malaria infections and iron deficiency in pregnancy worsen their gestational anemic conditions. This study was to analyse iron profile among the third pregnant women in malaria-endemic areas. The research design was cross-sectional study. The subject of this study was sixty six pregnant women that met the inclusion criteria. The sample was taken by using purposive sampling technique. The specimen of iron profile for laboratory tests was the whole blood drawn from venous cubity. The iron profile included the tests of sTfR level, hepcidin, and serum transferrin which were analyzed using ELISA method. The determination of iron deficiency anemia was based on the results of laboratory tests i.e Hgb, serum Fe, and TIBC. The data was analyzed using independent t-test for normally-distributed data and Mann Whitney test for data with abnormal distribution. Binary logistic regression was used to analyse multivariate data. The results of this study revealed 39.4% of pregnant women were suffering from iron deficiency anemia. There was a difference between the mean levels of hepcidine and the incidence of iron deficiency anemia (p value of 0.031). Based on binary logistic regression on iron profile with the incidence of iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy, the level of hepcidine was the most dominant factor that influence the incidence of iron deficiency anemia (p value 0.000, 95 % CI 0.296 – 0.709). Serum hepcidine level can be used as marker of iron status in the detection of iron deficiency anemia.

Keywords: Iron Profile, Hepcidine, Anemia, Pregnant Women, Iron Deficiency

IDENTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC RISK AMONG CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLDS CONTACTS WITH TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN MEDAN.

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of tuberculosis in Medan is remains high, while currently the proportion of tuberculosis infection among children in household contact with adult tuberculosis patients is still low (5.4%). The purpose of the study was to investigate proportion of tuberculosis infections among children in households contact with adult tuberculosis patients and to indentify socio- demographic risk factors. The study was a case control study with total number of study recruits was 86 at a case: control ratio of 1:1. Tuberculin skin test were performed to identify tuberculosis infection and followed by assessment using TB scoring for children. Data was analyzed using simple and multiple logistic regressions. The results showed tuberculin test positive in 17 of the 43 children (39.5%). The significant factors for tuberculosis infection among children in households contact were housing density, crowding, habitual not opening window in the morning, bad ventilation, age less than 5 years and sex. Conclusion. Proportion of tuberculosis infection among children in households contacts is high. Therefore, routinely screening for children in households contacts was essential to identify high risk children to be a priority in tuberculosis controlling and design controlling strategy focused on the risk factors.

Keywords: Tuberculosis Infection, Children, Households Contact, Socio-Demographic Risk.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF DENGUE AND ITS ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PREVENTION – A FOCUS GROUP STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Understanding teachers' perceptions of interventions to be undertaken in schools is needed to explore the need and acceptance of interventions by schools. Interventions to be performed include the application of ovitrap, inorganic waste management, and the use of larval inspection liaison books. This study aimed to explore teachers' perceptions of dengue and its prevention in an environmentally friendly manner prior to the prevention conducted. This is a qualitative research. Informants are elementary school teachers with specifications of head masters, Healthy School (HS) teachers, and grade 3-5 teachers who come from six schools located within the research area in Malang City. Data were obtained by Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Source Triangulation is done from different teachers. Data is analyzed by using Systematic Text Condensation and an editing analysis style. The teachers confirmed the presence of dengue patients from among students and residents around the school. Dengue is caused by intrinsic factor and extrinsic factors. Dengue can be prevented by many methods. Environmentally friendly ways was no chemicals action. Most teachers agree and want to know about ovitrap applications in school. However, for inorganic waste management most teachers refuse because from previous experience. While for the larval connector book, most teachers approve it because it is already in school. Teachers have a fairly comprehensive perception of dengue and its prevention in an environmentally friendly manner. However, not all interventions are acceptable to teachers especially when there is dissatisfaction with previous same interventions.

Keywords: Perception, Teacher, Prevention, Dengue, Focus Group

SELF CARE IMPLEMENTATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG CANCER PATIENTS IN FOUNDATION KANKER INDONESIA SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Quality of life is the levels that describe the well-being of individual in their lives. The quality of life of patients with cancer decrease due to difficulty to fulfill the important part of every aspect of quality of life. Self care can help patients with cancer fulfill the aspect of quality of life. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of self-care on quality of life among cancer patients. The design of this study using one group pre-posttest design, total sample was 15 patient with cancer in Yayasan Kanker Indonesia Surabaya using random sampling. The dependent variable in this study was self care and the independent variable was the quality of life. The data was collected used a questionnaire of quality of life. Pretest showed was 6 people (40%) of the respondents had a good quality of life and the post-test showed 7 people (46.67%) had a good quality of life after treatment. Data analysis used wilcoxon signed rank test and there was influence of the implementation of self care on quality of life among cancer patients with significant levels of 0.003 ($p < 0.05$). Self-care had significantly effect on quality of life. Further, Self-care skill is needed among Cancer Foundation officers in Surabaya and family to care patients with cancer.

Keywords: Self Care, Quality Of Life, Cancer Patients

STUDY OF SCHOOL ENTOMOLOGY FACTORS ON THE IMPACT OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGES (COMBI) OF THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Environmental conditions, especially poor basic sanitation, can cause various health problems, including environmental-based diseases which up to now still have a high incidence and are often endemic, epidemics accompanied by death that can cause panic. Objective: To assess major changes in school program activities in controlling vector Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever with entomology indicators which include numbers of school environmental conditions on entomology indicators which include larva free numbers (ABJ) and Container Index (CI), in elementary school. This study used quantitative research by using a quasi-experimental design with pretest and post-test design, entomology evaluation with larvae monitoring in each school for 6 months. The sample of 108 schools was divided into four groups. Data collection instruments were questionnaires. Data were analyzed by using Anova test. The larva-free rate obtained from the post II survey results, the highest in group I (100.0), the highest HI (25.9) in group IV while CI (13.0) and BI (0.07) in group IV. ANOVA test results showed that there were differences in house index and larva free rate between the study groups ($p < 0.05$) both, pre, post 1 and post 2. Environmental sanitation factor with COMBI approach has higher effectiveness to change eradication behavior and mosquito life cycle and regeneration mosquito density can decrease.

Keywords: Dengue, Combi, Behavior, Larvae-Free Rate

CONTENT ABSTRACTS ORAL PRESENTATION ROOM 5

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION WITH TESTIMONIAL METHODS ON PERCEPTION OF PULMONARY TB PATIENTS IN ATTEMPT TO SMOKING CESSATION IN TANJUNGBALAI CITY, SUMATERA UTARA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Over the past 5 years, tuberculosis is the main cause of death from infectious diseases. Smoking can increase the risk of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection, disease progression and death in patients with pulmonary TB. This study aims to analyze the effect of health education with testimonial method on perception of pulmonary TB patients in attempt to smoking cessation in Tanjungbalai City, North Sumatera Province. The study was a quasi experiment with a non equivalent control group design. The independent variable is health education with testimonial method and the dependent variable is the perceived of patients with pulmonary TB. Sampling with simple random sampling technique amounted to 60 respondents consisting of 30 control group and 30 intervention group. Wilcoxon test results showed a significance value of 0,000. The Mann-withney test results showed a significance value of 0,000. Statistical results show that there are differences in respondent's perceptions before getting a health education with testimonial method and after getting testimonial method in an effort to smoking cessation in patients with pulmonary TB in Tanjungbalai City. Discussion and Conclusions: There is an effect of health education with testimonial method on perception of pulmonary TB patients in attempt to smoking cessation Tanjungablai City, Sumatera Utara Province.

Keywords: Health Education, Testimonial, Perceived, Pulmonary TB, Smoking Cessation

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND CONSISTENCY OF CONDOM USAGE AMONG TRANSVESTITE SEX WORKERS IN PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION IN MAKASSAR.

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ABSTRACT

Transvestites become a group with a high risk of HIV/AIDS transmission due to there are many bases area for transvestites to conduct sexual transactions with their sex partners. The risk of HIV/AIDS transmission is high in transvestite sex workers, therefor safe sex practices such as regular and correct use of condom and lubricants need to be done in order to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. Behavioral changes among transvestite sex workers are still difficult, this is proven by the lack use of condoms among all these transvestites. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between self-efficacy and consistency of condom usage among transvestite sex workers in prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Makassar. Method: This research use mix methods research with quantitative and qualitative approaches using sequential explanatory design. Quantitative data collection using cross sectional research design and qualitative data collection using in-depth interviews with case study research designs to strengthen quantitative results obtained from transvestite sex workers with HIV positive. The number of respondents in this study were 60 peoples. Results: This results studies showed that there was a relationship between self efficacy ($p = 0.017$) and consistency of condom usage among transvestite sex workers. Discussion and Conclusions: Self efficacy is related to the consistency of condom usage among transvestite sex workers in prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission.

Keywords: Consistency, HIV AIDS, Transvestites Sex Workers

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG HOMOSEXUAL MEN IN BUKITTINGGI CITY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Homosexual men contributed to the high prevalence of new cases of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia. Sexual behaviour is a major risk factor for HIV/AIDS transmission. This study aimed to determine the relationship between sexual behaviour and the incidence rate of HIV/ AIDS in homosexual men in Bukittinggi City, Indonesia. We employed a quantitative research methodology with a cross-sectional design. The sample population was homosexual men who attended the Rasimah Ahmad Public Health Center in Bukittinggi City, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Of the 118 men, we recruited 50 respondents using an accidental sampling technique. The data collection was conducted from January to May 2018, using a structured questionnaire. The independent variables included knowledge, attitude, and practice while the dependent variable was the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The data was analysed using a Chi-square test. The results showed that 76% of respondents (n=38) had good knowledge, 74% had a good attitude (n=37), and 66% had safe sexual practices (n=33). There were 10 respondents (20%) who had been diagnosed with HIV positive with or without AIDS. Knowledge was significantly associated with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS (95% CI, OR=8.50). Attitude was significantly associated with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS (95% CI, OR=7.07). Practice was also associated with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS (95% CI, OR=7.00). Knowledge, attitude, and practice were significant predictors of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, improving knowledge, attitude, and safe sexual practices should be promoted to prevent the incidence of HIV/AIDS among homosexual men and the community in general.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Action, HIV/AIDS, Homosexual.

THE PRESENTING SYMPTOMS AS A PREDICTOR OF THE HOSPITAL ARRIVAL TIME INTERVALS OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

The hospital arrival time intervals of Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) patients is calculated from the onset of pain to arriving at the hospital. Various factors may affect the hospital arrival time interval including the presentation of symptoms. The purpose of this study was to analyse the relationship between the variables of presenting symptoms and the hospital arrival time intervals among ACS patients at Karsa Husada Batu Hospital and Dr. Soepraoen hospital in Malang, East Java, Indonesia. The research method employed was an analytical observation with a cross-sectional approach. Using a purposive sampling technique, a total sample of 26 ACS patients were recruited. The study was conducted between February and May 2018 (3 months). The significance of the association was set up as having a p-value of less than 0.05. From the data analysis, we found that the presenting symptom variables of provocation, radiation, severity, accompanying symptoms and time were significantly associated with the hospital arrival time interval. Quality and location were not significantly associated with the hospital arrival time interval. ACS patients who experienced pain symptoms with triggers, felt the pain spreading, had a higher level of severity, had accompanying symptoms, and felt continuous pain might have a shorter hospital arrival time interval than their counterparts. Presenting symptoms is a crucial factor to reduce the hospital arrival time interval. Therefore, patients and their families should recognise all aspects of the ACS symptoms.

Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Presenting Symptoms, Hospital Arrival Time Interval

EFFECT OF ILLNESS PERCEPTION ON ASMA SYMPTOMS WITH OMEGA-3 FISH OIL IN ASMA OUTPATIENT

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ABSTRACT

Perception of asthma can affect the patient's self-management behavior, thus affecting the results of his treatment. The results of asthma therapy are not only determined by lung function or other biomedical characteristics, but also from the illness perception that the patient has which can be measured by the Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ). Omega-3 fatty acids, DHA, EPA, in fish oil have a potential effect on asthma. to determine the effect of illness perception on the improvement of clinical symptoms with the provision of fish oil in patients with asthma outpatient as measured by the Asthma Control Test (ACT) questionnaire. This research is an experimental research with pre-post test design method conducted in March 2017-January 2018. The collection of samples using purposive sampling technique. The test of the relationship between ACT value and illness perception using chi square test. The study sample consisted of 26 stable asthma patients. It can be concluded that there is an effect of illness perception related to symptoms ($p(0.018) < 0.05$), related to the duration of asthma suffered ($p(0.018) < 0.05$), and the cause of asthma ($p(0.031) < 0.05$) which is significant to changes in asthma symptoms.

Keywords: Fish Oil, Omega-3, Asthma, Symptoms Of Asthma, Illness Perception

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND VITAMIN D LEVEL IN ASTHMA AND NON-ASTHMA

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ABSTRACT

Asthma is a disease that is more than 235 million people worldwide suffer. The worsening of asthma symptoms is associated with low vitamin D levels that increases risk of asthma attacks. Physical activity is one factor that affects vitamin D levels in the blood. This study aimed to find out the relationship physical activities effects with vitamin d levels on asthma and non-asthma patients. The study was conducted during the period of March-June 2018. The subjects were asthma patients and non-asthma adults and did not have other comorbidities. Data analysis used pearson test to determine physical activity effect with vitamin D levels. The results of the study, there were no differences in asthma and non-asthma about sex-related ($P < 0.740$) and age-related ($P < 0.103$). There were significant differences in vitamin D levels ($P < 0.000$) and physical activity ($P < 0.000$) in asthma and non asthma respondents. The results of the correlation test between vitamin D levels and physical activity in Approximate Significance value was 0.965, which means there were very strong relationships between vitamin levels and physical activity on the respondents of asthma and non asthma. So, the asthma patients with sufficient physical activity will have normal vitamin D levels to improve control of asthma symptoms.

Keywords: Asthma, Vitamin D Levels, Physical Activity

POTENTIAL ACUPUNCTURE AS AN ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE OF PREVENTING HYPERGLICEMY IN DIABETES THROUGH INFLAMATION REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Acupuncture helps the cell regeneration process in the langerhans island of the pancreas. This process is through inhibition of TNF- α pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion and also decreases the apoptosis process. This study aims to determine the potential for acupuncture in ST36 acupuncture points on TNF- α secretion and apoptosis in diabetic wistar rat pancreas. Thirty five Wistar rats, 3 months old, were divided into 5 groups, negative controls (decapitated 7th days), positive controls (decapitated 7th and 30th days), treatment (decapitated 7th and 30th days). Rats were made with a diabetic condition by injected streptozotocin at a dose of 60 mg / kg bodyweight in intraperitoneal. The positive group and treatment were made in diabetes conditions, the treatment group was stabbed in ST36 acupuncture points. After decapitating each group on the 7th and 30th days, pancreas tissue was fixed and made preparations and given immunohistochemical staining and TUNNEL. The number of cells secreting TNF- α and experiencing apoptosis were calculated per 10 visual fields using 400 x magnification light microscopy, then the data were analyzed. Acupuncture at the ST36 point decreased the inflammatory process in the pancreas with diabetic rat but the effect of the acupuncture at the ST36 point showed no direct correlation with the number of apoptotic beta cells. Conclusion: Acupuncture needle puncture in the ST36 acupuncture point decreases inflammation in the rat pancreas with diabetes condition.

Keywords: Acupuncture, ST 36, Diabetes, TNF- α , Apoptosis

CORRELATION ANALYSIS of SKINFOLD THICKNESS (SFT) BASED ON BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) OF MADURA'S TEENAGE GIRL IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Physical changes of teenage girls that are very visible are body composition including increased height and weight that are influenced by genetic and environmental factors. One of the body composition that can be measured is the Skinfold Thickness (SFT), which are part of the adipose tissue. Differences in location allow differences in SFT in individuals even though they are of the same ethnicity. Adipose tissue in the body can be measured through body mass index (BMI) and skinfolds. This study the correlation between body mass index with skinfold thickness in Madura's female students age 17-20 years old in Surabaya. This study is a descriptive analytic non-experimental study using a crosssectional method. The subjects consist of 40 female students of SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Surabaya age 17-20 years. Data Weight, height, and skinfold thikcness of female students were measured, while body mass index was acquired through calculations. The statistical tests used Spearman correlation test. BMI was not correlated with SFT. This correlation had r value of 0,081 for extremity SFT and 0,072 for trunk SFT. There is no correlation between body mass index, with skinfold thickness of Madura's teenage girl in Surabaya.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, Skinfold, Ethnic, Girl

THE EFFICACY OF ANTI SCABIES MEDICINE TO HEALING SCABIES IN PATIENT WHO RECEIVED PERSONAL HYGIENE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of the scabies disease in a populated area (e.g islamic boarding schools) is still high. It is possible that disease scabies are still found here because the hygiene individuals from the community. Scabies disease is easily treated, but to progress, the disease remains a big problem in the specific community health. This study attempts to analyze the effectiveness of an anti scabies permethrine compared gameksan to healing patients who have been getting an individuals hygiene education. Object Samples were 40 student the Islamic boarding in the malang district the age range of 12 - 18 years taken by random. The research is using experimental research design. There were 40 sample the Islamic boarding in the malang district around age 12 - 18 years. The dependent variable was cure from scabies. The independent variable included anti-scabies (Gameksan and Permethrine). The sample taken as random. Research will be tested using chi-square to analyze the data. The experimental work on chi square statistically from the analysis does not obtain a significant relation ($p = 1,000$) between the provision of treatment antiscabies gameksan and permethrine with healing on the subjects of research get education hygiene individuals. Although statistically no meaning, but can be concluded that clinically better to use gameksan and permethrine, if the subject of study get education nice about education hygiene individuals, there is no different effect between the provision of gameksan with permethrine.

Keywords: Gameksan, Permetrine, Individuals Hygiene Education, Healing

THE EFFECT OF DIABETIC FOOT SPA ON BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS AND FOOT SENSITIVITY OF DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disorder which marked by the hyperglycemic that appeared because of insulin secretion disorder and/or the increase of cellular insulin resistance. DM patients have a higher risk to experience foot problems due to blood vessels disorders causing the circulation of blood from legs is decreased. Purposed this research is diabetes could be prevented by doing a foot spa diabetic which the activities include foot exercises, warm water cleansing and massage. The method used in this study is QuaysExperiment pre-post control group design. The population on this study was patients with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 aged 41-50 years old in Waru health center. The sample used was 60 people, divided into 2 groups; intervention and control group, with sampling technique of simple random sampling. The data collection was using observation sheets of diabetic foot SPA; the tool used to assess blood glucose levels was glucometer, whereas cotton, brush and needle were used to assess the foot sensitivity. The data was then analyzed with t-test. The result of the study showed that there were effecton the foot sensitivity($t=10,73$, p value =0, 000) and there were effectdecrease on blood glucose levels ($t=12,34$, p value =0, 000). It is important for families and communities to give motivation to the diabetes mellitus patients to do diabetic foot SPA as one of alternative therapies to prevent foot complications such as foot ulcers and even amputation.

Keywords: Diabetic Foot SPA, Blood Glucose Level, Foot Sensitivity.

PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION AND RELATED FACTORS AMONG OLDER PEOPLE IN NURSING HOME OF JEMBER, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Older people (OP) have high risk for hypertension related with changing during older process in particularly system of cardiovascular. This study is to identify prevalence of hypertension and related factors among OP in nursing home of Jember, East Java, Indonesia. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 42 of OP in nursing home. A self-administered questionnaire was used to identify characteristic of participants. Data of activity daily living, cognitive function, emotional status, depression status, and spiritual activity was measured using Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living (ADL), Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (SPMSQ), The Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale 14 (DASS-14), and Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES), respectively. Blood pressure was measured using a standard protocol employing a stethoscope and sphygmomanometer. A logistic regression analysis was used to determine factors related to hypertension among OP. Blood pressure of systolic and diastolic among OP were 131.90 ± 16.56 mmHg and 82.02 ± 10.18 mmHg, respectively. The prevalence of systolic and diastolic hypertension among OP in nursing home were 38.1% and 21.4%, respectively. The factors of systolic hypertension were age ($p= 0.038$), activity daily living ($p= 0.043$), depression status ($p= 0.012$), and spiritual activity ($p= 0.015$). Meanwhile, factors of diastolic hypertension were age ($p= 0.041$) and education ($p= 0.049$). Increasing age of OP related a risk factor of hypertension by supported by there are psychological problems like depression, although could be reduced by existence of spiritual activity of OP. Provision of health education on changes in the cardiovascular system and adaptation of lifestyle changes in the OP will be able to reduce hypertension factors in the OP.

Keywords: Older People; Hypertension; Blood Pressure; Activity Daily Living; Sprituality; Depression

THE FACTORS OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS PARTICIPATION ON TUBERCULOSIS EXAMINATIONS IN BADUNG DISTRICT, BALI INDONESIA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Active cases finding (AFC) among household contacts is an important strategy on Tuberculosis (TB) elimination program. AFC is a systematic screening and examinations to detect TB among people with higher risk. During the implementation, household contacts participation on TB examinations were very low (20,1%). This study aimed to identify the factors of household contact participation on TB examinations. This was a cross sectional study in Badung District, Bali, Indonesia from July-August 2018. Simple random sampling was performed to select samples among TB household contacts that registered in January until June 2018. Household contact were defined as people that living and sharing room with TB patients in 3 months before diagnosis. Participation were defined as the participation of house contact following home visit, attending health facilities, following 2-time sputum examination and other examinations for definite TB diagnosis. The factors were based on health belief model, social determinant of health and social support theory. Data were collected through face to face interview using a structured questionnaire. Path analysis was performed to identify factors of the participation. This study succeeded to interview 165 household contacts from 184 selected. The average of age was 38.3 years old, 95(57.6%) were female, 85(51,5%) were junior high school or lower education level and 139(84,2%) have health insurance. The encourager factors of household contacts participation were knowledge regarding symptoms and the important of early detection, perceived seriousness, perceived benefit, self-efficacy, cues to action, experienced stigma, informational and appraisal support. The discourager factors of household contacts participation were perceived barrier of the examinations, internal stigma and anticipated stigma. The study shows the multi-theory approach resulting comprehensive factors identified to participation. This imply to problem solving method should be comprehensive using psychoeducation approach adopting all factors to increase household contacts participation on TB examinations.

Keywords: Household Contacts, Participation, Tuberculosis Examinations, Active Cases Finding.

MODEL BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM ON HIV / AIDS RISK BEHAVIOR FOR LGBT TEENAGERS IN GORONTALO CITY

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ABSTRACT

Transmission of HIV and AIDS to adolescents in the province of Gorontalo is more dominated by free sex conducted by ramaja. Based on a survey conducted by Gorontalo Provincial KPA in 2015 of 445 teenagers, 37% of them had a deviant sexual orientation (LGBT). This study aims to analyze the model of HIV / AIDS risk behavior in LGBT adolescents through local wisdom in the city of Gorontalo. This type of research is an observational study. Samples consist of 437 LGBT teenagers who live in Gorontalo City. The results of research on risk behavior of LGBT adolescents in the city of Gorontalo, sexual behavior of respondents there were 63.6% categorized as risky level of knowledge about reproductive health 67% less and there were 38.5% of respondents who did not do STI checks regularly. The results of bivariate analysis between variables showed that there was no significant relationship between the maintenance behavior of reproductive organs and the transmission of sexually transmitted infections with a significance value (p value) of 0.586 and a significant relationship of sexual behavior at risk of transmission of sexually transmitted infections. Significance value (p value) is 0.005. The conclusion of the behavior of maintenance of reproductive organs did not significantly influence the risk behavior of LGBT adolescents in Gorontalo City. It was recommended to screen regularly for LGBT groups to prevent STIs.

Keywords: LGBT and Risky Behavior

SELF CARE BEHAVIOR OF DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH APPLICATION OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL TRAINING AT PUSKESMAS BALOWERTI KEDIRI WORKING AREA

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a disorder of the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, proteins which results in increased blood sugar levels. Environmental factors, unhealthy lifestyles such as overeating, fatty, lack of physical activity, lack of foot care play a major role as a trigger for DM. Self instructional training is a method to change one's knowledge by providing education with the aim of suffering from DM being able to control and manage the disease. The purpose of this study was to analyze self-care behavior of diabetes mellitus patients with application of self instructional training at Puskesmas Balowerti Kediri working area. This research is quasy experimental with non randomized pre-post test control group design. The samples in this study were diabetes mellitus patients who come to Puskesmas Balowerti Kediri on February 28, 2018 until March 30, 2018 which meet inclusion criteria. The number of samples taken by 32 respondents with purposive sampling technique. The data was analyzed by Mann-Whitney test. From the results of the statistical test analysis, the p-value is 0,000 ($p < 0.05$). There is influence of diabetes mellitus patient's self-care behavior with application of self instructional training at Puskesmas Balowerti Kediri working area. Based on the result of this study, can be consideret to applyself instructional training to improve the self-care behavior of diabetes mellitus patients especially in the Puskesmas Baloweri Kediri working area, so that complications in patients can be minimized and can be used as an effort to improve nursing care in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Self Care Behavior, Self Instructional Training

INFLUENCE FACTORS OF THE PATIENTS COMPLIANCE LEVEL ON LEPROSY DRUG USE IN TANJUNGANOM HEALTH CENTER, NGANJUK DISTRICT AT 2017

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ABSTRACT

Leprosy is a chronic disease which is a world health problem with a fairly high prevalence to date. Indonesia is one of the largest leprosy contributors in the world after India and Brazil. Adherence to drugs is one of the factors that has an important role in achieving therapeutic success in leprosy patients. This study aims to determine the level of adherence to drug use based on several variables characteristic of patients who have a relationship with medication adherence in leprosy patients at the Tanjunganom health center. This study was conducted by involving 32 respondents from the Tanjunganom health center in Nganjuk district who came for treatment during January - December 2016. Compliance measurement was carried out using Cross Sections, a sampling technique using total sampling processed and analyzed using multiple linear regression $y=a+bx$. Based on simultaneous testing (F test) concluded that the role of health workers, family support, drug side effects, length of medication, and access distance of residence from health center had an effect on the level of adherence to medication for leprosy patients simultaneously. Based on the calculation of the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.986, it means that the independent variables affect the dependent variable by 98.6%. The multiple regression equation obtained is $y=6.373 +0.029X_1+0.035X_2+0.045X_3-0.061X_4-0.083X_5-0.118X_6$. The factors that influence the level of leprosy patient adherence to the use of leprosy drug in the Tanjunganom Health Center Nganjuk District in 2017 are the role of the family, the role of health workers, length of medication, side effects of leprosy, and distance of residence. Meanwhile, the availability of drugs does not have a relationship with the level of adherence to taking medication for leprosy patients at TanjunganomNganjuk Health Center.

Keywords: Compliance, Leprosy, Nganjuk, Medication, Drug

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BEHAVIORS, FAMILY SUPPORT, USE OF HEALTHSERVICES AND INCIDENCE OF MDR TB IN SANGLAH HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious disease which still becomes a problem in the world. The treatment of TB can cause the patients to be resistant to drugs due to their non-adherence during the treatment, resulting in multi drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). This study aimed to identify the behaviors, family support, and use of health services in patients with MDR TB. This study used a cross sectional design with a total samples of 30 patients with MDR TB. The study was conducted in Sanglah Hospital, Bali. The research was conducted on May-August 2018. The data were collected by questionnaire. The results of this study showed that 23 (76.7%) patients had good knowledge and were positive of MDR TB, and 29 (96.7%) patients had good attitudes and were positive of MDR TB. Furthermore, 29 (96.7%) were indicated to have good behaviors, and 27 (90%) patients were also indicated to have good family support and positive of MDR TB. Finally, 20 (66.7) patients used the health services well but they still suffered from MDR TB. Patients receiving TB therapy are expected to improve their compliance in undergoing the treatment to minimize the occurrence of MDR TB while those who have been undergoing the treatment are expected to optimize the process of treatment.

Keywords: Family Behavior, Family Support, Use Of Health Service, MDR-TB

MODELLING ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN INDONESIA USING SEMIPARAMETRIC SPLINE REGRESSION APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country with the second largest number of tuberculosis cases in 2016. Because of that, the government needs to find out the associated factor to prevent the increasing of tuberculosis cases in Indonesia. In this study, there are certain relationship pattern and also unjustified relationship pattern between the percentage of tuberculosis cases (y) and the associated factors. Therefore, we compare the parametric approach with the semiparametric approach to get the best results. In the semiparametric approach, we use parametric components which are the population density (x_1) and the villages that perform total community-based sanitation (x_2), while the nonparametric component variables are the percentage of poor people (t_1), the number of standards health centers (t_2), households with proper drinking water sources (t_3), and public places that meet health requirements (t_4). The results determine that the coefficient of determination (R^2) of the semiparametric approach was 97%, greater than R^2 of the parametric approach which is 63,6%. Based on the Goodness-of-fit criterion, we conclude that the results of the semiparametric approach are better than the parametric approach in modeling associated factors of tuberculosis cases in Indonesia. Based on the results, parametric component variables which is the population density has a positive effect, while the percentage variable of the villages implementing total community-based sanitation has a negative effect on the percentage increase in tuberculosis cases. As for each nonparametric component variable have a positive or negative effect depending on the point of the knots used.

Keywords: Indonesia, Modelling, Semiparametric Regression, Spline, Tuberculosis Case

A HOME CARE APPROACH TO IMPROVING FAMILY SUPPORT IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS MANAGEMENT: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease that requires discipline in management of the treatment. Even though there has been a national program for pulmonary tuberculosis, the variety in patients' biopsychosocial background resulted in different patients' therapy responses and outcome. Family support is an important factor that influences the success of tuberculosis management. Home care is one of the approaches that can be taken to provide holistic and comprehensive care while building family support. This case report presented an elderly male patient who lives in the nuclear family with his wife, who experienced prolonged cough and diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis. Patient's condition makes it impossible to go to the community health center. We advised the patient to receive treatment at home via his family and the home care team. The patient had clinical improvement after the home care visits. This strategy of home care represents an important opportunity for treatment of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis with mobility limitation, and who is at high risk complication and infection to others.

Keywords: Family Support, Holistic and Comprehensive Care, Home Care, Infectious Disease, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

PRIMARY APPRAISAL ABOUT TAKING ANTIRETROVIRAL BETWEEN PATIENT WHO DO ADHERENCE AND NOT ADHERENCE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV (PLWH)

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ABSTRACT

HIV is an iceberg phenomenon that still needed problem solving. The data from clinic voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) in Waluyo Jati general hospital shows that every month about 8-15 person were renewed infected by HIV and get ART. A half of them is adherence and not adherence to taking ARV. The influence factors is individual factor. It is primary appraisal include perceived susceptibility, severity, benefit, barrier and motivational relevance; secondary appraisal include self efficacy, perceived control outcome and emotion), and external factors. The aim to identify primary appraisal about taking ARV between patient who do and not adherence among PLWH. Design using qualitative. We conducted 10 in-depth interviews among PLWH that accept ART about two weeks – three month. The result is patient who didn't adherence because of bored to taking ARV every day, forget, side effect such as nausea and vomiting, erythema, HIV disclosure, fear of stigma, but patient who do adherence because of perceived benefit of taking ARV make healthy, not get tired quickly, less an anxiety or hospital care costs, have big motivation to living like as people not HIV infected. The suggestion is intervention to eliminate stigma, increase support from family or peer group and health provider.

Keywords: Primary Appraisal, Antiretroviral, Patient, Adherence, HIV

THE POTENCY OF PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS ON TUBERCULOSIS CASES FINDING IN SURABAYA CITY, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The low of tuberculosis (TB) cases finding is a major issue of The National TB Program (NTP) in Indonesia. Private practitioners (PPs) have an important role for TB cases findings and Directly Observe Treatments Short-course (DOTS) expansion. This study aimed to assess the characteristic and potency PPs on TB cases finding in Surabaya City on DOTS implementation. This was an operational research conducted from April until August 2018. PPs is general practitioners who have valid license and private practice session in Surabaya city. Potency assessed by presumptive TB found at last 3 months. Data were collected through interview using a structured questionnaire. Logistic regression was performed to identify characteristic that associated the potency. The study succeeded interviewing 86 PPs with average of age 36.7 years old, 44 (51,2%) were male, 74(86,1%) were full time private practice, 57(66.3%) were practice with associate and average patients load a day were 14,2 persons. PPs who found presumptive TB at the last 3 months were 35(40.7%), most of them, 30(85,7%) refer the presumptive TB for smear examination and 21(60.0) manage the presumptive until definite the TB status. PPs with patient load more than 14 persons a day have higher potency to found presumptive TB (AOR: 10.8; 95%CI: 3.7-31.5). This study shows the high potency of PPs on TB cases finding. The involvement of PPs in Surabaya City on TB cases finding should be arrange in a bold collaboration. First priority is involving the PPs who have more patient load (>14 patients a day).

Keywords: Private Practitioners, Tuberculosis Cases Finding, Potency, Public-Private Mix..

RISK FACTOR OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE ON MINAHASAN PEOPLE IN SULAWESI UTARA

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a non-transmitted disease which is of particular concern at the global, national, and local level. CHD has become a concern because it has caused a lot of deaths. Mapalus, a local wisdom of Minahasan, will contribute to CHD. The purpose of the research is to determine the correlation of Mapalus, Health Behaviour and CHD in the Minahasa ethnic in North Sulawesi. This research was an observational with case-control study approach. Simple random sampling as a sampling technique. In total, there were 220 patients included, 110 patients as a control group and 110 patients as a case group. Variables researched were mapalus, health behavior (smoking and physical activity), and CHD. Data obtained were analyzed using GSCA with GeSCA. The result of this study showed that the mapalus (p -value = 0,000) and health behavior (p -value = 0,000) has correlation with CHD. The mapalus have OR value = 1,8 and health behavior have OR value = 9,5. Based on this result, the health behavior as a major cause of CHD. Mapalus and health behavior has correlation with CHD. Mapalus gives better effect if Mapalus interacts with health behavior. Mapalus is a promotor of CHD because the negative behavior like smoking behavior, consume high fat foods such as pork and consume alcoholic beverages. Models of CHD incidence in Minahasa Ethnic society has found as structural model. This model has shown that Mapalus can strengthen and weaken influence of the other research variable to CHD. The conclusion of this research there was a negative health behavior like smoking, consume high fat foods and consume alcoholic beverages as a highest factor was contributed to CHD. Based on this research results, that needed attention from all stakeholders (government, academia, non-government organization, humanist, public figure and religious leaders) to preventing the negative behavior in Mapalus activity.

Keywords: Mapalus, Health Behaviour, CHD, Minahasa

DESCRIPTION MEDIA THE GRANTING OF HIV PREVENTION INFORMATION TO MEN SEX MEN (MSM) COMMUNITY BY LSM GAPOERA DEMAK

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ABSTRACT

Based on the results of the Integrated Biological Behavior Survey (IBBS) in 2013, there was an increase prevalence Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in Men Sex Men (MSM) 12,8% in 2013, compared to 2009 which was only 7%. Data from the district health office in Demak in 2017 based on Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) results found HIV positive cases inhomosexuals as many as 15 people. Knowledge is very important for the establishment of HIV prevention behavior in MSM. The level of knowledge is influenced by the granting of information. One of the tools the granting of information is the media. The objective these study to description of the media the granting of HIV prevention information to MSM community by LSM GapoeraDemak. This study uses qualitative methods. Data was collected by in-depth interviews with 5 key informants and 3 triangulation informants. Qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The media the granting of information used is electronic and print media. Electronic media such as slides, electronic leaflets, gueberani.com link, movies, social media (facebook, whatsapp, BBM) or chatting through MSM specific applications. Print media such as paper leaflets, flipcharts, handout. Also found obstacles that is paper leaflets containing pictures that can cause negative perceptions of the MSM community. The media the granting of HIV prevention information to MSM community by LSM GapoeraDemak with electronic and print media.

Keywords: HIV, MSM, Media, Information

COMPARISON BETWEEN PHYSICAL EXERCISE AND ALENDRONATE AGAINST BONE CALCIUM LEVELS AND BODY WEIGHT IN WISTAR RATS MODEL GLUCOCORTICOID-INDUCE OSTEOPOROSIS

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ABSTRACT

Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis (GIO) is a bone condition with osteoporosis due to taking long-term glucocorticoid drugs which is the most common cause of increasing the number of fracture cases which is a health problem. GIO is one of the most common forms of osteoporosis in men. Sodium alendronate is a bisphosphonate drug that is approved for prevention and management of GIO but has serious side effects on long-term use. Doing physical exercise "weight-bearing exercise" such as running is known to increase BMD (Bone Mineral Density) and can reduce osteopenia and the risk of osteoporosis. This study was a study with experimental studies, using male Wistar rats aged 8 weeks divided randomly into 4 groups, namely 1) positive control group (given oral prednisolone 0.54 mg / 200g / day), 2) negative control group (not given oral prednisolone), 3) physical exercise group and 4) oral administration group of sodium alendronate (0.09 mg / 200g / day). Bone density will be measured by measuring the calcium level of the tibia bone using the AAS (Atomic Absorptions Spectrophotometer) method and the body weight of mice using scales. The results showed that physical exercise and sodium alendronate significantly affected $p = 0.029$ with ($p < 0.05$) increasing calcium levels in rats induced by glucocorticoids and obtained $p = 0.064$ with ($p < 0.05$) in this study there was no difference significant body weight difference between research groups.

Keywords: Bisphosphonate, Bone Mineral Density, Glucocorticoid, Treadmill.

COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC-JAMU FOR HYPERTENSION IN KALIBAKUNG, TEGAL, CENTRAL JAVA.

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ABSTRACT

Hypertension becomes one of the main health issues and almost one-third (32.2%) of the Indonesian population has hypertension. Since the clinical and economic burden of hypertension is considered significant. Ministry of health encourages the implementation of traditional medicine, including scientific-jamu, in the formal health care system in order to enhance the management of hypertension in Indonesia. A retrospective cohort study was performed for hypertension patients who were treated with scientific-jamu (SJ) for hypertension or conventional antihypertension therapy (CAT) for 3 consecutive months. The total of 30 and 26 hypertension patients who were treated with SJ for hypertension and CAT were included in this study, respectively. The clinical and economic outcomes were the maintained blood pressure (below 140/90 mmHg) and Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER). This study is performed in the provider perspective. There are no statistical differences on patient's characteristics between SJ and CAT groups in terms of gender (66.6% vs 55.4% of female), age (60.0% vs 57.1% of 48-60 y.o), and occupation (30.0% vs 30.0% housewife). There are more patients in the SJ groups (53.8%) who achieved the targeted clinical outcome than patients in CAT group (40.0%) and the average of direct medical cost on SJ group (Rp.102,038,-) is lower than CAT group (Rp.133,196,-). Therefore, the ICER of SJ compared to CAT is Rp.-2,257,-/maintained cases. Conclusion the SJ for hypertension is considerably cost-saving alternative therapy in Kalibakung, Tegal, Central Java, Indonesia.

Keywords: Scientific Jamu, Hypertension, Indonesia

DIABETES MELLITUS EARLY DETECTION BASED ON ANDROID APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to develop an android-based smartphone application for early detection of Diabetes Mellitus. This research used research and development method. Research procedures include problem analysis, data collection, product design, expert validation, design revision, product testing, product and product revision. The research sample was 30 visitors of Janti Public Health Center in Malang City, aged 45-54 years old. Data collection techniques used were interview and survey using questionnaire instrument. Expert validation includes android expert, public health expert, nutritionist, dental health expert and physical activity expert. Data analysis used descriptive data analysis using percentages. Based on the validation result showed that the assessment from android expert was 95.45% categorized "very feasible", general health expert was 95% categorized "very feasible", dental and oral health expert was 95.83% categorized "very feasible", physical activity expert was 97.22% categorized "very feasible" and nutrition expert was 97.5% categorized "very feasible". The survey results showed that 95.40% visitors of Janti Public Health Center said that the product was "feasible" to be developed. The research indicates that the product was feasible to be developed as android-based smartphone application for early detection of Diabetes Mellitus.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Early Detection, Android Application

DIFFERENCES IN DIET AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN CASES OF HYPERTENSION IN KEDUNGOWEK SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

People in Kedung Cowek have a habit of consuming smoked and preserved foods such as salted fish which is a precipitating factor in the incidence of hypertension. A good diet contains a source of energy, building substances and regulatory substances needed for the development and maintenance of the body. A high diet in salt can cause hypertension. Based on preliminary studies obtained results that there were 48.4% communities with hypertension. This study aims to analyze the differences In Diet And Physical Activity Hypertension InKedungCowek. This research uses survey method with cross sectional approach with a total sample of 75 respondents. Data was analyzed by Mann Whitney test. The result showed that $p = 0.86$ and $p = 0.213$ which means that there were no difference in diet and physical activity in patients with hypertension. Coastal communities are expected to start implementing a healthy diet by compensating for the consumption of fish with fruits and vegetables that can balance sodium levels in the body and increase physical activity.

Keywords: Hypertension, Diet, Physical Activity

QUALITATIVE STUDY: ANALYSIS OF INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA BASED ON MATERNAL FACTORS IN PADANG CITY.

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ABSTRACT

Diphtheria is still an Indonesian health problem, especially in the province of West Sumatra, there is an increase in cases from 2016 of 11 cases to 32 cases spread across districts / cities in 2017. The aim of the study was to find out the cause of diphtheria based on maternal behavior in Padang City. A Qualitative Study was carried out for all mothers with diphtheria in the Health Center work areas of Andalas, Ambacang, and Kuranji, collecting data through in-depth interviews, reviewing documents, and observations. Data analysis by source and method triangulation. Mother's knowledge of diphtheria and immunization is sufficient, but not yet understand about the factors that can cause diphtheria. The attitude and actions of the mother in bringing the child to carry out immunization have been carried out, but the care of the child to avoid the disease is not too much attention before, because the mother does not know the prevention of the disease. It was suggested to the officers to hold information about diphtheria especially to mothers of children suspected of diphtheria and the community around the environment

Keywords: Diphtheria, Mother Factors, Knowledge, Action, Attitude

BIRTH WEIGHT MODELLING OF POSITIVE HIV MOTHER USING SEMIPARAMETRIC REGRESSION BASED ON SPLINE TRUNCATED ESTIMATOR

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ABSTRACT

Low birth weight is still be the main problem on mortality and morbidity of maternal and child health in East Java Province. Based on Health Department of Surabaya 2014, there were 20,290 cases of low birth weight occurrences in East Java, and as many as 1,118 people from Surabaya. Another problem that became the main highlight in East Java is HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Data according to the Health Department of Surabaya 2015, the number of HIV cases in women is 38% of the total HIV population. Pregnant women with HIV spread immunosuppression in a long time (chronic) have a relationship with low birth weight babies. Based on that, further analysis is needed to determine the factors that affect the baby's birth. In this study, we use birth weight as response variable and many predictor variable which consists of categorical and continuous component. Categorical component as dummy predictor variables consists of mother's HIV status (x_1), low birth weight history (x_2), parity (x_3), and abortion history (x_4). While continuous component variables are mother's age (t_1), hemoglobin levels (t_2), and gestational age (t_3). To analyze continuous response variable and predictor variables which consists of dummy and continuous variables, we used semiparametric regression based on spline truncated estimator. The best model based on the order value and optimal knot points through the calculation of the Generalized Cross Validation (GCV) value and the minimum Mean Square Error (MSE). The coefficient of determination based on the best model is 82%.

Keywords: Birth, HIV, Semiparametric Regression, Spline Truncated, Weight

THE DIFFERENCE OF ILLNESS FREQUENCY BETWEEN 2 YEAR BABIES WHO GET EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND NOT GET THE EXCLUSIVE ONE

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ABSTRACT

Exclusive breastfeeding is the most suitable nutrient for babies for 0-6 months. In reality, exclusive breastfeeding is still far from the expected target. Meanwhile, it was still found that many numbers of ill babies visit. This study aims to find out the illness frequency difference between the 2 year ill babies who got exclusive breastfeeding and babies who did not get exclusive breastfeeding. This research was a retrospective analytical study. The population in this study was 2 year old babies in Wonokromo Health Center area which had 51 babies. The sample was taken by simple random sampling technique to 46 babies. The independent variable was breastfeeding, while the dependent variable was the illness frequency of 2 year ill babies in Wonokromo health center area. Data collection used questionnaire. To analyze the difference, it used the Mean Whitney Test with a significance level of 5%. The result showed that the characteristic of respondents aged ≤ 20 years was 17.39%, 21-30 years was 60.87%, 31-40 years was 19.57%, and 41-50 years was 2.17%. Based on the educational background, those who had primary education were 8.69%, those who had junior high school education were 26.09%, those who had senior high school education were 60.87%, and those who had college education were 4.35%. While based on the employment, as a trader was 26.09%, as a housewife was 45.65%, as an entrepreneur 13.04%, as a government employee was 6.52%, as a private employee was 8.67%. Those who gave exclusive breastfeeding were 32.61%, those who did not give exclusive breastfeeding 67.39%. The average number of illness frequency of 2 year ill babies was 5 times. After being analyzed, it was obtained that $p = 0.030$ H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there is difference between the 2 year ill babies who got exclusive breastfeeding and babies who did not get exclusive breastfeeding. It means that exclusive breastfeeding can affect the illness frequency of baby. Therefore, it is recommended that breastfeeding mothers should give exclusive breastfeeding to their babies.

Keywords: Exclusive Breastfeeding, Illness Frequency

ABDOMINAL BREATHING AFFECTS BLOOD PRESSURE OF HYPERTENSION SUFFERERS

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ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Treatments for hypertension are pharmacological and nonpharmacological. One of the nonpharmacological treatments is abdominal breathing. This study was to know the affects of abdominal breathing to blood pressure of hypertension sufferers. The design of this study was pre-experimental: one-group pretest-posttest design. The population were hypertension sufferers living in Wonokromo Surabaya. The sample were 39 responden, by using simple random sampling technique. The independent variable was abdominal breathing, whereas the dependent variable was blood pressure. The blood pressure was measured by using sphygmomanometer. The statistic test was done by using Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test with the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results of this study showed that before abdominal breathing, the systolic blood pressure recorded from most of the respondents was 146.41 mmHg, whereas the diastolic blood pressure was 117.43 mmHg. After performing deep breathing relaxation, the systolic blood pressure was 135.64 mmHg, whereas the diastolic blood pressure was 87.95 mmHg. Moreover, the results of Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test showed that the value of $p = 0.000$ illustrating that the results of blood pressure measurement were different before and after doing deep breathing relaxation using stomach breathing performed by the people with hypertension living in the above-stated region. Deep breathing relaxation can decrease the blood pressure of the people with hypertension in RW III Karangrejo Sawah, Wonokromo, Surabaya. Deep breathing relaxation can be performed independently to decrease the blood pressure of people with hypertension.

Keywords: Abdominal Breathing, Blood Pressure, Hypertension

LEPTIN AND ADIPONECTIN EXPRESSION IN DIABETIC INDUCED RATS

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ABSTRACT

Leptin and adiponectin have opposite effects on subclinical inflammation and insulin resistance. Leptin increases proinflammatory cytokines, whereas adiponectin has anti-inflammatory and decreases the expression and release a number of immune-proinflammatory mediators. The imbalance between leptin and adiponectin is an important mediator of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease associated with a high-fat diet. The purpose of study was to analyze the effect of high-fat diets on leptin and adiponectin expression in diabetic induced rats. Preparation of rats was carried out at the Experimental Animal Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga. This study was Randomized Posttest Control Group Design, used Wistar strain rats which were divided into control groups were given placebo (D0), diabetic group with streptozotocin (D1) induction, and diabetic group with streptozotocin + high fat diet (D2) induction. Model of diabetic rats by Streptozotocin induction (single dose of 60 mg/kg BW intraperitoneally) and administering high-fat diet for 7 days. On the 8th day after treatment, all groups of rats were taken blood samples to see leptin and adiponectin expression by ELISA technique. It was conducted at the Clinical Pathology Laboratory of Infection Hospital Universitas Airlangga. Data were analyzed statistically by one way anova test with a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$). There were differences in adiponectin levels ($p = 0.001$) between the control and treatment groups, but there were no differences in leptin levels ($p = 0.078$) between groups. Streptozotocin induction and high fat diet has increase adiponectin level in diabetic rats.

Keywords: Leptin, Adiponectin, Diabetes, High Fat Diet

INFECTION DISEASE PROFILE IN UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE ERA IN AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SURABAYA, 2016-2017

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ABSTRACT

Sepsis is an acute syndrome that requires intensive management of care in hospitals. In the era of Universal Health Coverage is a challenge in the management of infectious diseases because the problems that occur in patients are very complex while costs of patient care are limited by Universal Health Coverage policy. This study was conducted using secondary data on Medical Record Unit in all inpatients in the Internal Medicine at Universitas Airlangga Hospital Surabaya funded by Indonesian Universal Health Coverage in the period 2016-2017. Based on the mapping we did from 1876 there were 494 cases accompanied by sepsis, which was 26.3%. The main source is gastrointestinal infections as much as 34% of cases and comorbid diseases that accompany, mostly due to type II diabetes mellitus as much as 24.57% of cases. A special strategy is needed to manage infectious diseases in the Universal Health Coverage era in Indonesia

Keywords: Universal Health Coverage, Infection

RISK FACTORS FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN A REGION WITH HIGHEST INCIDENCE RATE IN BANYUASIN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a direct infectious disease in Indonesia with second highest incidences after India with case notification rate of 360,565. This study aims to analyze the risk factors for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the covered area of the Sukajadi Health Center in Banyuasin Regency. The fact that this area is a border between densely populated city and developing regency, affected the rate of disease transmission significantly. Based on data from Health Office of Banyuasin Regency, the pulmonary tuberculosis incidents in this covered area was the highest with 166 cases in 2017. The methodology utilized in this research was case-control design with 120 samples (30 cases and 90 controls), matching to gender variables. Chi-square test and multiple logistic regression test was used to analyze the data. Variables that were significantly influence the incidence were room humidity ($p = 0.000$), room temperature ($p = 0.003$), and floor type ($p = 0.001$), with addition of occupation ($p = 0.099$) and income ($p = 0.133$) as confounding variables. Other variables such as age, education, smoking status, and density of residence were significantly unrelated to this case. The most dominant risk factor was room humidity with $OR_{adjusted} = 19.43$ (95% CI 4.73-79.77).

Keywords: Environmental Risk Factors, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Humidity

FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE TOWARD THE PRACTICE OF TAKING ANTIFILARIAL DRUG IN THE ENDEMIC AREA OF DISTRICT OF DEMAK

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ABSTRACT

Filariasis is one of chronic infectious diseases transmitted by mosquitos and is caused by filarial worms.^(1,2) In 2002, Global Programme to Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis (GPELF) was launched to break the chain of filariasis contagion by means of Mass Drug Administration (MDA).⁽³⁾ According to the report of GPELF program development released by WHO in 2015, Indonesia is one of filariasis endemic countries with MDA national coverage number <65%. Until 2017, there are approximately 236 filariasis endemic districts, including Demak.⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾ The purpose of this research is to determine factors which influence the practice of taking medicine for filariasis prevention in the endemic area of District of Demak. This research uses survey research method by means of quantitative approach and cross sectional research design. To collect quantitative data, it uses interview technique to 200 respondents living in regions with filariasis cases, which are villages of Bedono and Timbulsloko, Subdistrict of Sayung, Demak. Factors which influence toward the practice of taking antifilarial drug are age, latest education, knowledge about filariasis and MDA, the perceived benefit of taking antifilarial drug, the perceived barriers of taking antifilarial drug, the respondents' self-efficacy of taking antifilarial drug, and the respondents' cues to action of taking antifilarial drug. The most influential factors toward the practice of taking antifilarial drug in the endemic area of Demak district are respondents' knowledge about filariasis disease and MDA (OR 5,570), cues to action received by respondents (OR 4,527), and respondents' age (OR 3,514).

Keywords: Filariasis, Antifilarial, Mass Drug Administration.

CASE REPORT: MOYAMOYA DISEASE PRESENTED WITH SAH AND SEIZURE IN ELDERLY PATIENT

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ABSTRACT

Moyamoya disease (MMD) is a rare, progressive cerebrovascular disorder. It was first described in Japan literature by Takeuchi and Shimizu in 1957 as a case report of "hypoplasia of the bilateral internal carotid arteries". But the term of moyamoya or in Japanese means "something hazy, like a puff of cigarette smoke" was introduced in 1969 by Suzuki and Takaku for its angiographic appearance that would describe the disease's iconic name. Today, moyamoya disease has been found in all races with varying age distributions and different clinical manifestations between children and adults. We present an adult male, 64 years old, who was admitted to the emergency department with a history of general tonic-clonic seizure during exercise. Previously, the patient complained of myalgia, nausea, and visual disturbance a few hours before seizure. On examination, the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) was 225 with positive meningeal signs and right lateralization. A provisional diagnosis of stroke was made and the patient was taken to CT scan. The CT scan revealed subarachnoid hemorrhages (SAH) and possible aneurysm at M1. The patient was started on treatment with diazepam and phenytoin loading, then referred to a tertiary hospital for Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA). The DSA showed no aneurysm and collateral network of vessels appeared like a puff of smoke, indicating Moyamoya disease. The patient was managed symptomatically with conservative treatment. During CT evaluation, the SAH has been absorbed.

Keywords: Moyamoya Disease, Conservative Treatment, Stroke, Subarachnoid Hemorrhages, Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA)

RELATIONSHIP OF LIFE STYLE WITH HYPERTENSION DEGREE IN RW. 09 SRUNI VILLAGE GEDANGAN SIDOARJO EAST JAVA INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Modernization and globalization tend to have an impact on everyone's life style. Life style can help to control blood pressure for people with hypertension. However, having a healthy lifestyle is not easy. A healthy lifestyle is one of the sources of non-pharmacological management of hypertension. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between life style and the degree of hypertension in patients with hypertension in RW.09 Sruni Gedangan Sidoarjo Village. The design of the study was cross sectional analytic. The population was 143 hypertension patients. The sample size was 105 respondents taken through simple random sampling technique. The independent variable was the life style and the dependent variable was the degree of hypertension. This study instrument used a questionnaire and sphygmomanometer to measure blood pressure. The data were analyzed through statistical test chi-square test with $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that from 105 respondents (63.8%) had an unhealthy life style, 74.3% had stage 1 hypertension. The statistical test results of chi-square obtained the value of $p = 0.007$. This means that $p < \alpha$ concluded H_0 was rejected, this indicates that there is a relationship between lifestyle and the degree of hypertension. Hypertensive patients in RW.09 Sruni Gedangan Sidoarjo village who have a healthy life style, their blood pressure can be controlled properly. A healthy life style is a necessity for patients with hypertension in controlling blood pressure.

Keywords: Life Style, Hypertension

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE LEVEL FAMILY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREHOSPITAL STROKE DETECTION AND THE QUICKNESS OF BRINGING THE PATIENT TO HOSPITAL IN RUMKITAL Dr. RAMELAN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

The success of first handling stroke is depending on the quickness, accuracy, and punctuality. Stroke patient who has the first aid can minimize their brain from damage and death. The purpose of this research was to analyze the relation between the level family knowledge about prehospital stroke detection and the quickness of bringing the patient to hospital in Rumkital Dr. Ramelan Surabaya. Analytic correlational design with cross sectional approach. There are 40 people as the population and 37 as the respondents with simple random sampling technique. Questioner is used as the instrument of the research. The data analysis uses Mann Whitney Test with the value $\alpha = 0,05$. That of the 37 respondents most (54.1%) had sufficient knowledge and most (59.5%) quickly bring to the hospital. Result of Mann Whitney test showed $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, There is a significant relation between the level of family knowledge about prehospital stroke detection and the quickness of bringing the patient to hospital. The better of level family knowledge of stroke patient, the faster they take their family to the hospital. The function of nurse to increase the knowledge of giving many kinds of information about prehospital stroke detection especially about the service of free ambulance and its number and so that their stroke family patient will take them to the hospital when they have stroke attack

Keywords: Stroke, Knowledge, Detection, Prehospital, The Quickness Of Bringing To Hospital

LACTATE AS ENERGY FOR PENUMBRA AREA IN INTRACEREBRAL HEMATOMA

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ABSTRACT

Intracerebral Hematoma is a serious medical emergency that frequently causes permanent neurological damage, complications and death. It is the main leading cause of adult disability and the second leading cause of death throughout the world. ICH causes reduced cerebral blood flow leading to severe ischemia. The loss of oxygen and glucose results in rapid depletion of energy (ATP) storages. Some studies have shown evidence of perihematoma tissue hypo-oxygenation and energy deficit, which will lead to cell necrosis if not restored quickly. Thus, energy deficit in the perihematoma area becomes the rescue target of pharmacological intervention. Lactate has been thought for many years as a useless, harmful end-product. However, during the last few years, a revolution has occurred, starting from the concept of an astrocyte-neuron lactate shuttle by ICH and new therapeutic approach based on ANLSH theory as energy source for neurons, thus, we find lactate as an important part of neuroscience. The transport of lactate to the brain occurs via monocarboxylate transporters and is increased in cerebral cortex injury. We believe exogenous lactate is used as energy source in ICH penumbra area as this was marked by an increased ATP level, MCT-1, and reduced area of necrosis; however, a multimodal therapeutic approach is still needed manage all the pathology that occurs in ICH.

Keywords: ICH, Energy Deficit, Lactate, ATP, MCT-1, Reduced Area Of Necrosis

MODELING OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING OF PULMONARY PATIENTS USING PARTIAL LEAST SQUARE

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ABSTRACT

Families with family members suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are often faced with conditions that cause stress including psychosocial problems such as loss of hope, sleep disturbances, disruptions to the body, the incidence of depression can also occur due to the stigma felt at the beginning of the diagnosis. This study aims to analyze the quality of life and subjective well being of patients with pulmonary TB and influencing factors. This study used an observational analytic design with a cross sectional approach with a total of 73 respondents randomly selected from 89 pulmonary TB patients in June 2017 to February 2018. The research instrument used a questionnaire with data analysis using Partial Least. The results showed that the Partial Least Square (SEM PLS) Structural Equation Modeling approach is that the SWB and QoL models are fit models based on R^2 , Q^2 . Patient characteristics, patient factors and family factors influence Subjective Well Being (SWB) and Quality of Life (QoL). The dominant influence on the Subjective Well Being (SWB) is a patient factor, whereas in Quality of Life (QoL) is a family factor.

Keywords: SWB, QoL, PLS, Valid, Reliable, R^2 , Q^2

DESCRIPTION OF MALARIA DISEASE IN GUNUNG MAS DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARI UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2018

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ABSTRACT

Malaria is a disease caused by Plasmodium Sp transmitted by female Anopheles mosquitoes. This disease is still a major public health problem in Indonesia because it causes pain and death. Central Kalimantan Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia which until 2018 has not succeeded in eliminating malaria. Gunung Mas District is one of the regions in Central Kalimantan that has not succeeded in eliminating malaria with a high malarial incidence rate. This study aims to determine the distribution of malaria based on the number of cases, patient characteristics, and the type of Plasmodium. This study was made in a cross sectional study conducted in all health centers in Gunung Mas District from January to September 2018. Data obtained from copies of Malaria prevention and control reports in Gunung Mas District for the period of January to September 2018. The results shows that, found 67 cases of malaria, most in the age group ≥ 15 that is 65 people (97.01%). Based on gender, male population is more infected with malaria, which is 55 people (82.08%). Based on the type of Plasmodium found, the Plasmodium vivax type infects the population more, which is 47 people (70.14%).

Keywords: Malaria, Cases, Characteristics, Plasmodium sp

OFFICERS ACCEPTANCE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

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ABSTRACT

Health data states that non-communicable diseases (NCD) are the most common cause of death in the world. The type of NCD that causes the most deaths is coronary heart disease. The government implements NCD surveillance for prevention and control of coronary heart disease. The process of recording and reporting surveillance has used information technology (IT) called the NCD Web Portal. The purpose of the study was to analyze the officer's acceptance on the implementation of IT in surveillance of coronary heart disease. Method: This type of research is observational with cross-sectional design. The research location is Sidoarjo City. Research respondents were NCD surveillance officers at Puskesmas and Posbindu. The research variable refers to the concept of Technology Acceptance Model from Davis which covers the perceive ease of use and perceive usefulness of IT. Data collection by interviews and document study. Results: Most respondents said they had good resources and knowledge about the use of information technology. Institutions also provide support for IT implementation. Even though it is considered a burden, the officers have the motivation to learn and use IT in surveillance. Discussion and Conclusions: Officers supporting the implementation of IT and IT implementation can improve the quality of surveillance recording and reporting.

Keywords: Coronary Heart Disease, Information Technology, Surveillance, Technology Acceptance Model

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION AND EARLY MOBILIZATION AMONG PATIENTS POST HERNIOTOMY SURGERY AT RUMKITAL DR. RAMELAN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Currently, clear and precise communication is important to provide effective nursing care, especially to reduce the stress that occurs in patients who does not desire to early mobilization after post herniotomy surgery. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between therapeutic communication and early mobilization of postoperativepatients herniotomy. Observational method used a prospective cohort design. The population was all patients post herniotomy surgery at Rumkital Dr. Ramelan Surabaya, total was 30 patients. Data collected from November and December 2013. The sample technique used saturated samples as many as 30 client respondents post herniotomy surgery. Data collection in this study was conducted through questionnaires and observation sheets, while the data analysis used was theTest Spearman Rank.The results showed, the proportion of good nurse therapeutic communication was 77.8% and early mobilization of clients post operative herniotomy who need a tool was 44.4%. The results of theTest Spearman Rank $p = 0.77$, $\alpha = 0.05$ ($p > \alpha$) Conclusion : There was no relationship between nurse therapeutic communication and early mobilization of postoperative herniotomy patients. Therapeutic communication nurses were not directly related to the early mobilization efforts of clients post herniotomy surgery, so in the future nurses in the room are expected to be able to identify factors that cause clients who can not mobilize as soon as possible to prevent further complications and the quality of nursing services can be improved.

Keywords: Therapeutic Communication, Early Mobilization, Postoperative Herniotomy

PERCEPTION FACTORS IN DOING VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT) BY MALE SEX MEN (MSM)

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ABSTRACT

MSM (men who have sex with men) are key populations that are the primary targets or focus of prevention and control of HIV and AIDS. Health care efforts in the context of HIV / AIDS and STI prevention are carried out on patients using VCT (for cases of HIV / AIDS) and the handling of patients found. The purpose of this study was to analyze the determinants of MSM to conduct VCT (Voluntary Counseling Test). This study uses descriptive method with a qualitative approach and is carried out by in-depth interviews and supporting data. informant research with nine people. The method of determining research informants is by using snowballs. The focus of this study includes perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers and perceived threats. The results showed that MSM as research informants who were susceptible to contracting HIV / AIDS, the perception of the seriousness felt by informants was the decision if HIV / AIDS was a serious and dangerous problem for patients infected with HIV / AIDS, informing the benefits of VCT. Barriers that connect information include fear, shame and VCT schedules that cannot be accessed every day. From these factors MSM to do VCT are perceptions, perceptions of seriousness, perceptions of benefits and recommendations and various experiences of MSM and the community. Background researchers so that VCT service time can accommodate MSM cannot be efficient.

Keywords: MSM, HIV-AIDS, VCT

CONTENT ABSTRACTS POSTER PRESENTATION

DOES THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AFFECT THE WORKLOAD OF A DOCTOR AND IMPACT ON SERVICE QUALITY? A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

National Health Insurance (NHI) was originally a health financing reform that eventually became a 'driver' for change in all sectors involved in the health care system and health system in a broad sense. The absence of barriers to health financing for the community makes access to health services open. The burden on doctors in health facilities is likely to increase. Reports from around the world that one-third to one-half experience extreme fatigue (burnout). Understanding that the presence of burnout in health professionals, especially doctors, is one of the critical points in health services. This will try to answer whether the national health insurance system will affect the professional condition of a doctor? Methods A systematic search was performed of: Medline complete. The search period covered 1983 To 2018. Professionalism was captured by patient safety, medical error and malpractice. Studies also excluded if the study did not examine the relationship between National Health Insurance and the professionalism of doctors. Result: The search identified 853 unique citation. This review shows that globally there is recognition of the potential impact of national health insurance or universal health coverage on national health services on doctor. Physician professionalism was examined using: number of medical errors, malpractice and intent to implement patient safety. Conclusion : The majority studies indicate there is relationship between the implementation of national health insurance and workload of a doctor. Recommendation: The implementation of NHI / UHC should be offset by the availability of human resources as well. In the current conditions, the doctor must be able to maintain physical and mental conditions as an effort to reduce the incidence of errors, failure, poor quality. Doctors are advised to make a positive adaptation to the role and function in this era of NHI

Keywords: Doctor, NHI, Workload, Quality

COMPLIANCE WITH SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS: A SERIAL SURVEY IN BALI, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the compliance to the smoke-free legislation and to identify the associated factors. A cross-sectional study was conducted to assess the compliance at all smoke-free venues. A number of 5,500 smoke-free venues were involved. The data was collected on a six monthly basis through observation and interviews. The study observed 6,670 buildings. The compliance was 11.8% in the second semester of 2013 (1st) as the baseline, which increased to 62.0% in 2015 (5th). Meanwhile, the most common violations of smoke-free legislation were found to be cigarette butts, the provision of ashtrays and smoking. Factors that were associated with compliance were awareness, knowledge and support of the legislation and the presence of internal monitoring. The compliance with Bali's smoke-free legislation remains suboptimal, despite showing increasing trends over time. Hence, continuous education and supervision should be conducted for venue managers to increase compliance.

Keywords: Smoke-Free Legislation, Smoke-Free Venue, Compliance, Bali Indonesia

DEVELOPING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AS A SUPPORTING SYSTEM IN THE CARE OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

People with mental disorders have complex disabilities which make them need other people's assistance in doing their daily living activities. Community resilience is one of the capacities which is needed to make a healthy environment for mental disorder patients. This study aims to describe how community resilience can be a supporting system in the care of people with mental disorders. A literature review was conducted in order to obtain 98 reference sources. Only 15 articles were eligible to be reviewed. The community resilience's supporting system consists of providing social, physical and economical infrastructures through employment opportunities or financial support and a decent life. Interactions between community members and people with mental disorders become a positive relationship, helping people with mental disorders to carry out their activities and to become independent. It also has an impact on decreasing the symptoms of relapse as well as reducing the level of dependency that cause them to continue to be a burden on their families, communities and global society.

Keywords: Community Resilience, Mental Health, Supporting System

THE EFFECT OF YOUNG COCONUT WATER AGAINST MORNING SICKNESS AMONG WOMEN IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY

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ABSTRACT

Morning sickness is experienced by approximately 70% to 90% of women in their first trimester of pregnancy. The slowing motility of the gastric muscles due to the influence of pregnancy hormones causes an increase in the amount of stomach acid that irritates the gastric mucosa. Pregnant women experience nausea, vomiting, bloating, frequent burping, sour taste, bitterness, loss of appetite, and discomfort which causes the loss of fluids and some essential minerals, such as sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium. Method: Using a randomized control trial with pretest posttest method, we employed a total of 74 women in the first trimester pregnancy complaining of nausea and vomiting. The intervention group received a daily dose of young coconut water of 300 ml for a week. The control group received 300 ml of mineral water with added sugar for a week. The morning sickness scores before and after the treatment were analyzed statistically using the independent t-test. Results: The provision of young coconut water reduces the morning sickness scores at an average of 11.19 in the intervention group, while the control group only have a slide reduction of the average morning sickness score at 20.00. The treatment of the intervention group who consumed young coconut water had a significant effect at p-value = 0.042. Conclusion: Consuming young coconut water provides a significant effect on decreasing symptoms of morning sickness in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Keywords: Young Coconut Water, Morning Sickness, The First Trimester Pregnancy

THE SPREAD AREA OF MALARIA VECTOR IN TIMOR ISLAND, EAST NUSA TENGGERA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The existence of the breeding habitat of *Anopheles* spp. is an indicator that malaria transmission can occur in these locations. Vector-borne disease transmission areas consist of several factors such as zoogeography, altitude, geography, geology and total area. East Nusa Tenggara Province is an archipelago consisting of three large islands; Flores, Sumba and Timor. Timor Island is surrounded by a row of hills and consists of steep slopes. Plains are generally found in the coastal areas and estuaries. Timor Island also has regional savannah and steppes. The purpose of this study was to map the *anopheles* adult fauna and the larva breeding habitats in various topography of the Timor Island. The method used in this study was observational, with the technique of a cross-sectional survey research. The most commonly documented breeding habit of *Anopheles* spp. on Timor Island was rice fields and rivers. The malaria vector found was *An. barbirostris*. It is necessary to become aware of the spread area of malaria in relation to the pattern of cropping and irrigation patterns, and to increase the early warning system.

Keywords: Vectors, Malaria, *Anopheles* Spp., Breeding Places.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN POOR AND UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS IN NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The equality of access to healthcare facilities corresponds to the degree of public health. The degree of public health in underdeveloped areas and borders is still far behind other regions, one of the provinces which has many underdeveloped regencies is the province of Nusa Tenggara Timur. Purpose: This study aims to give an overview of access to healthcare facilities from the perspective of resources and community capacity in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province (NTT) by using the perspective of supply and demand. This study is based on secondary data, which is the 2013 Basic Health Research conducted by the Health Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia. This uses the total population of all households in NTT with multi-stage and clusters sampling techniques, with 10,747 households sampled, which were selected based on the block census of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The most popular healthcare facility among the households is Puskesmas, with a proportion of 86.4%, and the least popular is Poskesdes with a proportion of 5.8%, while public knowledge on Puskesmas or Pustu nationally is 89.8%. The type of transportation that is most often used to go to the Puskesmas is motorbikes, with a percentage of 39% and the lowest is bicycles with 0.1%, but if the healthcare provider is a hospital, the type of transportation that is most often used is public transport, the furthest healthcare provider with travel time > 60 minutes is the hospital and the shortest is < 16 minutes which is Posyandu, while the transportation cost to the healthcare facility is Posyandu, with the cost of < Rp 10.000. The location of healthcare providers relatively far from households contributes to the knowledge about the availability of health care providers, the travel time, the alternative modes of transportation used, and the costs incurred to reach the healthcare provider. Puskesmas and Posyandu are still the most popular healthcare facilities because they are well-known, cheaper and closer.

Keywords: Accessibility, Equity, Underdeveloped Area, Poor Area, Healthcare Facility

**THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND ORGANOLEPTIC PROPERTIES OF SOURSOUP
LEAF TEA (ANNONA MURICATA L.) AND MORINGA LEAF (MORINGA OLIEFERA L.)
IN COMBINATION WITH GUAVA LEAF (PSIDIUM GUAJAVA)**

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ABSTRACT

Soursop leaf tea (*Annona muricata* L.) and drumstick tree leaf tea (*Moringa oliefera* L) in combination with guava leaves (*Psidium guajava*) are innovative herbal drinks from Indonesia. Soursop, drumstick and guava leaves contain antioxidant compounds such as tannin, saponin, flavonoids, alkaloids, triterpene and quercetin. This study aims to compare the antioxidant activity and organoleptic properties between soursop leaf tea and drumstick tree leaf tea in combination with guava leaves. The study was conducted through analysing the production of tea with an overall drying temperature at 50 °C, 55 °C, 60 °C and 65 °C respectively. The antioxidant activity was measured using the UV-Vis spectrophotometric method (λ 517 nm), while the organoleptic properties were measured using the parameters of taste, colour aroma, and viscosity. The highest antioxidant activity was performed at a temperature of 50 °C, which measured the lowest EC50 value while having the lowest level of organoleptic properties.

Keywords: Soursop Leaf Tea, Drumstick Leaf Tea, Guava Leaf, Drying Temperature, Antioxidant Activity And Organoleptic Properties

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING THE PULUBALA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE

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ABSTRACT

Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) is an indirect cause of maternal death which affects pregnant women in developing countries. The low nutritional status of pregnant women may result in a poor birth outcome. The purpose of this study is to analyse the factors that influence CED incidences in pregnant women. This quantitative research employed a cross sectional design using a questionnaire, as well as the measurement of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for the data collection methods. Fifty respondents attending the Pulubala community health centre in the Gorontalo district of Eastern Indonesia were recruited to participate. Most respondents were at the age where there was only a low risk of pregnancy complications, in addition to having poor nutritional knowledge, no previous experience with infectious disease, and having CED. Maternal age and knowledge of nutrition were significantly associated with CED. History of infectious disease had no statistical relationship with CED. Pregnant women should be provided with nutritional education and micronutrient supplementation in order to improve their nutritional status.

Keywords: Chronic Energy Deficiency, Pregnancy, Indonesia

EFFECTS OF KNOWLEDGE OF VITAMIN D ON ATTITUDES TOWARD SUN EXPOSURE AMONG MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY INDONESIAN ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Vitamin D deficiency may contribute to certain health problems among senior people. Excessive body weight lowers the vitamin D level. Hypovitaminosis D affects older adults, with a greater risk of infection, disease, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, stroke, and dementia. However, little is known as to what extent the knowledge of vitamin D's benefits contributes to the attitude toward sunlight exposure among people at risk of hypovitaminosis D. The objective was to investigate the effect of knowledge of vitamin D on attitudes toward sunlight among 166 middle-aged and elderly people in East Java, Indonesia. We conducted an observational study using a case control design. The sample was purposively recruited among visitors consulting the geriatric clinic at a community health centre in Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia. Each case and control group consisted of 83 men and women aged 46 years old or older. The assignment of subjects to each group was determined based on their body mass index (BMI). A standardised questionnaire was delivered to the study subjects to obtain data on their knowledge and attitudes related to vitamin D. A Chi square test was performed to assess the difference between the obese group and the non-obese group. Our study found no significant difference in relation to the knowledge of vitamin D between the two groups ($p=0.436$). However, the two groups showed a significant difference in attitude toward sun exposure ($p=0.030$). No significant effect was found between knowledge of vitamin D and attitude toward sun exposure among the adults.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Geriatric, Vitamin D, Obesity

HOW DOES THE DAYAK NGAJU COMMUNITY TREAT MALARIA? A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE USE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Malaria is an endemic disease present in most tropical countries, including Indonesia. The elimination of Malaria has been among the strategies used to improve the health status of the community. However, most traditional tribes in Indonesia who live in remote areas may opt to use traditional medicine instead of the biomedical services available in health facilities. This study aimed to shed a light on the use of traditional medicine for treating malaria within the Dayak Ngaju community. This research was designed using a qualitative approach. Five respondents, consisting of a community leader and traditional healers, agreed to participate in the study. The interviews were conducted in the interviewee's house in Gunung Mas district, Central Kalimantan province. Descriptive analysis was employed to explain the phenomena of the use of traditional medicine within the study community. Three themes emerged as the result of the study, including 1) the community perception of malaria, 2) familial influence on the use of traditional medicine, and 3) access to public health facilities for malaria treatment. People consider malaria to be a mild disease that the traditional healer has adequate knowledge of and capacity to cure. The family has the role of encouraging and deciding on the use of traditional medicine. Despite the use of traditional medicine, Dayak Ngaju community use the biomedical health services when they are accessible. Traditional medicine is considered to be the first option for seeking care among the Dayak Ngaju community. Providing access to health facilities will promote the use of said facilities and biomedical services for malaria treatment.

Keywords: Dayak Ngaju, Traditional Medicine, Malaria, Qualitative Study

IMPLEMENTATION OF BIRTH PREPAREDNESS AND COMPLICATION READINESS (BPCR) IN HIGH RISK PREGNANCIES

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ABSTRACT

Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness (BPCR) is the Indonesia government program aimed at reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The program requires the active participation of pregnant women and their families, as well as the community. Health cadres are recruited from the community to help pregnant women and their families in monitoring their health status and recognising the early signs of pregnancy complications. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the effect of the factors related to the health cadre's perception and BPCR implementation in high risk pregnancies. The study employed an observational analysis with a cross sectional approach. 126 health cadres in Surabaya, Indonesia, were recruited as the study subjects. The data collection was carried out through interviews and observations using a structured questionnaire. The data analysis was conducted using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. Based on the health cadre's perception, the implementation of BPCR was moderately satisfactory (52.4%). Most of respondents had a moderate understanding of the standard procedure and policy targets (48.4%). Most of the respondents selected moderate when rating the resource's availability (72.2%), interpersonal communication (85.7%), technical support (58.7%) and the attitude of the BPCR implementer (92.1%). From the path analysis, the BPCR implementation was significantly affected by the understanding of the standard procedures and policy targets, the technical support from the public health centres, the interpersonal/organisational communication, the attitude of the implementers, and the availability of resources. The public health centre should provide a clear standard procedure and effectively communicate the BPCR program to the health cadres, pregnant women and their families, as well as to the community.

Keywords: Birth Preparedness And Complication Readiness, Health Cadre, High Risk Pregnancy

PARENT COMMUNICATION REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF ADOLESCENT: A QUALITATIVE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Parents have significant influence on the sexual and reproductive health of adolescent. This study aimed to describe parents communication related to the sexual and reproductive health of adolescent. This study present a systematic review of articles related to the topic in the last ten years (2008-2018). The review found 155 articles with 10 articles meeting inclusions criteria. There were five main themes including the reason for sexuality communication, discomfort talking about sexuality, communication barriers, intergenerational comparison and parent as a decision maker. It is recommended to reduce barriers, determine the proper reasons to start communication about sexuality and arrange a comfortable environment for adolescents to express their sexual and reproductive health needs to parents.

Keywords: Parenting, Communication, Adolescence, Sexual Health

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF HERSEY-BLANCHARD LEADERSHIP AND NURSE MATURITY ON CARING BEHAVIOUR PERFORMANCE BASED ON PATIENT PERCEPTION

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ABSTRACT

The quality of nursing care services in Indonesia need to be improved particularly in caring behavior aspect. One cause for this factor is a lack of caring behaviour. Caring behavior as a form of nursing care toward the patient is described as an act that cares for or respects humanity in relation to those who are unable to meet their needs. This was an observational study with a cross-sectional design. Four inpatient rooms were utilized in this study, and each inpatient room was represented by the head nurse and associate nurse. The data obtained using the questionnaire instrument was analysed using Multinomial Logistic Regression ($\alpha = 0,05$). The results showed that the majority of the Head nurses of the inpatient rooms (37.5%) applying the selling leadership style. The nurse associate's maturity level was M3 (42.5%) and M2 (32.5%). Caring behaviour was mostly moderate (45%). The selling leadership style is the most applied leadership style conducted by the head nurse. The head nurses are less appropriate when it comes to applying the leadership style as it is related to the maturity level of the associate nurses, M3. A good level of caring behaviour is influenced by the leadership. The caring behaviour of the associate nurses can be improved by changing the style of the selling leadership into a participating leadership style, which is more appropriate when paired the maturity level of the nurse associate.

Keywords: Leadership Style, Nurse Maturity Level, Caring Behavior, Nurse.

THE SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY TOWARD CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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ABSTRACT

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) cases have increased worldwide. The family supports are crucial for the development of children with ASD. This study aimed to identify the support from the family toward children with ASD. A descriptive study was conducted involving 14 family members who had children with ASD. The variables of this research included informational, judgmental, instrumental and emotional support. The informational (92.8%), emotional (85.7%), judgmental (57.1%) and instrumental (85.7%) supports from families to children with ASD were good. Future research should undertake the study with a larger sample and examine them using different variables.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Family Support

SELF-HELP GROUP THERAPY: THE ENHANCEMENT OF SELF-CARE ABILITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG THE ELDERLY IN BALI, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, the number of people aged 60 years and over has rapidly increased along with the increase in life expectancy. An aging population faces challenges in relation to improving self-care ability and quality of life. This study has aimed to identify the influence of self-help group therapy on the self-care ability and quality of life of elderly people in Bali, Indonesia. We employed a quasi experimental analysis using a pre-test and post-test. A total of 25 retired military officers participated in the study. Two questionnaires (WHO-BREF and WHOQOL-OLD) were adopted to compare the self-care ability and the quality of life results before and after the self-help group therapy was implemented. The data was analysed using an independent t-test. The results showed that the self-help group therapy had a significant effect on the improved self-care ability among the elderly with a mean difference of 0.2, $t = 2.449$ and p -value of 0.02. The self-help group therapy also significantly improved quality of life with a mean difference of 11.7, $t = -8.476$, and p -value of 0.00. Empowering the elderly and their families as well as the community is strongly recommended in order to establish effective self-help group therapy for the elderly.

Keywords: Self-Help Group Therapy, Elderly, Self-Care, Quality Of Life

STRUCTURAL MODEL OF THE FACTORS RELATED TO THE FAMILY RESILIENCE OF STROKE PATIENTS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Post-stroke patient experience alteration on their life conditions which cause dependences in their activities of daily living. Families should take on effective coping strategies in order to achieve optimal family resilience. This study aimed to develop a family resilience model to improve the quality of life of families with stroke patients. A cross-sectional quantitative study was employed to measure the data from 130 families. Structural equation modelling (SEM) was used to examine the relationship between the variables. The analysis method of Partial Least Square (PLS) was used to evaluate if the proposed model is suitable for the data based on goodness-of-fit. The family resilience model focused on the quality of life of a stroke-impaired family has been compiled with the variable modelling comprising of family crisis, stress management, and family resilience. The achievement of high family resilience was followed by improving the quality of family life with stroke in the domains of physical health, psychological, social and environmental. Family health efforts related to primary health care is expected to increase family resilience and quality of life.

Keywords: Family Resilience, Family Crisis, Post-Stroke Patient, Quality Of Life

FAMILY FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH QUALITY OF LIFE IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN SURABAYA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Pulmonary TB is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. The physical and psychological changes in patients with pulmonary TB can affect the patients' quality of life. The family is a key factor in relation to supporting successful treatment and recovery. This study aims to analyse the factors related to pulmonary TB patients quality of life. This research used an analytic observational design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 73 respondents were recruited via the family members of patients with pulmonary TB using a simple random sampling technique. The data was collected using several questionnaires on the sociodemographic characteristics, family development stage, family stress & coping, environmental data and WHOQOL-BREF. The data analysis was performed using a Chi Square test. The results of this study showed that family factors significantly influence the quality of life of patients with Pulmonary TB, including the type of family ($p=0.000$), their level of education ($p=0.000$), employment ($p=0.001$) and monthly income ($p=0.002$). Other factors including the level of stress and coping and environmental health (healthy housing) were also significantly associated with quality of life ($p < 0.01$). Only the family development stage had no significant relationship with quality of life. The significant family factors influence the quality of life among pulmonary TB patients, which reflects the need to strengthen the role of the family in promoting successful treatment. A family with social support from the community would help to improve the quality of life of pulmonary TB patients.

Keywords: Family, Pulmonary TB Patients, Quality Of Life, Indonesia

THE EFFECT OF DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION, BASED ON THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL, ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOME OF TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Lack of knowledge on disease management may distress type 2 diabetic patients, which could negatively affect their quality of life. The health belief model has been widely used to improve the patient's knowledge, skill, and abilities in relation to self-care. The study aimed to examine the effect of diabetes self-management education, based on the Health Belief Model (HBM), on the psychosocial outcome (self-efficacy, self-care behaviour, distress, and quality of life), and glycemic control (measured by their blood glucose level). A randomised control trial was employed, using a pre-test-post-test design. Our study recruited 120 type 2 diabetic patients who were equally assigned to the intervention group (n= 60) and the control group (n=60). The data was analysed using an independent t test with a significance level of 0.05. After the intervention, the intervention group and control group showed significantly different scores in self-efficacy, self-care behaviour, diabetes distress, quality of life, and blood glucose level. Diabetes self-management education based on the HBM had a significant effect on the psychosocial outcome of patients with type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Health Education, Health Belief Model, Type 2 Diabetes, Psychosocial Outcome, Glycemic Control.

THE EFFECTS OF AGE AND BODY MASS INDEX ON BLOOD GLUCOSE, BLOOD CHOLESTEROL, AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN ADULT WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The risk factors of cardiovascular disease include having a high body mass index, hyperglycemia, hypercholesterolemia and increased blood pressure. The purpose of this study was to analyse the effects of age and body mass index (BMI) on blood glucose, blood cholesterol and blood pressure in adult women. An analytical observation using a cross-sectional method was employed as the study design. The study recruited 60 women aged between 30 to 60 years old to participate, using a purposive sampling technique. The data was analysed using univariate analysis and path analysis. Result: Age and BMI showed as having the strongest direct effect on the blood pressure. Age also had a direct effect on blood glucose level and blood cholesterol level. The effect of age on blood glucose and blood cholesterol was also mediated by BMI. Conclusion: Being of an older age had a direct effect on increased blood glucose, blood cholesterol, and blood pressure, while a higher BMI had a direct effect on increased blood pressure. As women get older, maintaining a normal BMI is beneficial to preventing the increase of their blood glucose, blood cholesterol and blood pressure.

Keywords: Age, Body Mass Index, Blood Glucose, Blood Cholesterol, Blood Pressure

CONSUMPTION PATTERNS, ENERGY ADEQUACY, AND THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF SOFTBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

Softball is a competitive sport which requires the players to have a combination of strength, speed and agility. Nutrition and hydration can have a significant impact on the performance of the softball players. The present study aimed to analyse the relationship between consumption patterns, nutritional knowledge, physical activity, and nutritional adequacy with the nutritional status of softball players. An analytic observation within a cross-sectional study design was employed on a sample of 20 softball players from Surabaya State University. The respondents were recruited through simple random sampling. The research variables included energy intake, eating frequency, vegetarian diet, caffeine or soft drink consumption, fast food consumption, food restrictions, infectious disease, nutritional knowledge, energy adequacy and nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements of the athletes were used including body weight and height, consumption pattern data using the 2x24 hours recall method and a food frequency questionnaire, physical activity data using the IPAQ (International Physical Activity Questionnaire) method, and data on knowledge and infectious diseases using a questionnaire. Energy adequacy was calculated by comparing the average energy consumption with the Nutrition Adequacy Rate. Nutritional status was measured using Body Mass Index (BMI). The data was analysed to examine the relationship between the explanatory variables and the dependent variables using the Spearman Rank Correlation Test. Energy intake, eating frequency, and the knowledge of nutrition had a positive significant correlation with energy adequacy. Physical activity was negatively correlated with energy adequacy. Infectious disease was negatively correlated with nutritional status, while energy adequacy was positively correlated with nutritional status.

Keywords: Consumption Pattern, Athletes, Energy Adequacy, Nutritional Status, Indonesia

FIVE TYPES OF PERSONALITY AND THE LOCUS OF INTERNAL CONTROL IN RELATION TO PREECLAMPSIA PREGNANCY

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ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is one of the highest mortality factors for pregnant women. Hypertension, one of the main characteristics of preeclampsia, is the second main causes of maternal mortality at 27.1%. During pregnancy, they will face physical and psychological stressors. One of the factors related to stress management is the woman's characteristics and the locus of control. This study aims to identify the relationship between the five types of personality and the locus of internal control in relation to preeclampsia in pregnancy. This study used a cross-sectional design. The population of this study consisted of pregnant women with preeclampsia who came to the independent midwifery practices in Jombang; 135 women total. The sample was selected using the total sampling method. The data was analysed by regression analysis. The independent variables related to preeclampsia included neuroticism ($p=0.003$; $\text{Exp}(B)=11.234$) and the negative internal locus of control ($p=0.000$; $\text{Exp}(B)=11.387$). It is expected that midwifery professionals can provide counselling services effectively and efficiently in relation to performing antenatal care services.

Keywords: Personality, Locus Of Control Internal, Pregnancy, Preeclampsia.

HEALTHY NURSES FOR A QUALITY HEALTH CARE SERVICE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Healthy nurses are a key component when providing quality health care. This paper aims to review the factors that may relate to the physical and spiritual health status of nurses, and the extent to which health affects the work productivity of nurses which ultimately, has an impact on the quality of health services. We conducted a literature search via an online database and found 92 articles with keywords related to this topic. After the inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied, 15 articles were included in the analysis. Implementing a health promotion model is beneficial to encourage nurses practicing a healthy lifestyle behaviour and improve their health status. This includes creating a healthy work environment, physical activity, having regular meals as part of a balanced nutritional diet, having sufficient rest, and practising stress management.

Keywords: Healthy Nurses, Quality Health Services, Health Promotion

CULTURAL RELIGIOSITY AS THE DETERMINANT FACTOR OF A SUCCESSFUL HEALTHY CITY IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The concept and processes of a healthy city was vary depends on the region. Each city should be allowed to develop and adapt to the uniqueness, culture and value of the respective society. This study aimed to explore the culture of community in Banjar, South Kalimantan, which related to realize healthy city. Qualitative research was conducted through community observation in the form of a documentation study, including an in-depth interview with several people and the respective community leaders. The data was analysed using the Miles and Huberman Model, including data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. There is the existence of a religious culture of the Banjar people of South Kalimantan. Religious cultures can be integrated into people's lives such as in the execution of healthy behaviour, which can be a determinant of a successful healthy city program.

Keywords: Cultural Religiosity, Healthy City, Indonesia

THE ROLE OF POSYANDU CADRES IN IMPROVING THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLERS IN RW VII PUSKESMAS MOJO, SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Posyandu cadres have an important role as health care providers who are located near to the targeted Posyandu. When the Posyandu cadre enters information on the KMS (Card Toward Health) is less clear, resulting in the implication of the Posyandu not performing well. The purpose of this research is to analyse the relationship between the Posyandu cadre's role in promoting growth and the development of toddlers in Puskesmas Mojo, Surabaya. This study used a cross-sectional research design. The population under study in this research were all Posyandu cadres and toddlers registered in the RW VII area, resulting in 38 Posyandu cadres and 38 toddlers. The type of research was analytic, using the Spearman Rank statistical analysis. The majority of the Posyandu cadres performed well (68.6%), and more than half of the toddlers (71.4%) had good growth based on anthropometric measurements. The majority of the toddlers (74.3%) had normal development in accordance with the pre-screening questionnaire that was developed (KPSP). The statistical test used, the Spearman rank, showed the value of $r = 0.29$, $p = <0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between the role of the cadres and the growth and development of toddlers according to their nutritional status. The role of the cadres with the development of relations based on KPSP was $r = 0.12$, $p = <0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between the role of cadres with the growth and development of toddlers by KPSP. There is a need for sustainable activities by involving the active participation of the parents in the early detection of toddler growth and development. Further studies involving the role of the parents, cadres and toddlers is suggested.

Keywords: Posyandu Cadres, Growth and Development, Toddlers.

THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION ON DOCTORS' PERFORMANCE IN MEDICAL RECORD QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHING HOSPITAL: A REVIEW THEORIES

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ABSTRACT

The Performance of doctors in filling medical records plays an important role in medical record quality improvement that are influenced by motivation. This study seeks the strongest factor in affect construction doctors' motivation on doctors' performance in medical record filling in the teaching hospital. The survey revealed employee performance measures such as innovative work behavior, organizational citizenship behavior, organizational commitment, job satisfaction, task performance and absenteeism. A review of the classical literature on motivation reveals four major theory areas: (1) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs; (2) Herzberg's Motivation (two factor) Theory;(3)McGregor's X Y Theories; and (4) McClelland's Need for AssessmentTheory. McGregor's Theory Y matches much of Maslow's self-actualization level of motivation. It is based on the assumption that self-direction, self-control, and maturity control motivation. .Reward systems must correspond to intrinsic factors if employees are to be motivated. More over the employee engagement is the key to improve the doctors' performance

Keywords: Motivation, Performance,Employee Engagement, Compliance, Theory

PARENTING STYLE BASED ON THE MOTHER'S PERSONAL MASTERY AND THE MOTHER-CHILD ATTACHMENT IN RELATION TO CHILD FEEDING DISORDERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Child feeding disorders affect the child's developmental growth due to malnutrition. This study aimed to explore the mother's experience of having children with a feeding disorder in relation to their knowledge and attitude about child feeding. We conducted an observational study with in-depth interviews. Seven mothers of toddlers with eating disorders but without neurological delays agreed to participate. The mothers reported that their children started to have an eating disorder approximately from the age of 2 up to 6 months, and then the disorder worsened by the age of 12 months. Lack of knowledge about the development of child eating behaviour was observed among the mothers. Mothers expressed having anxiety and feeling stressed during feeding times.

Keywords: Child Feeding Disorder, Eating Behaviour, Personal Mastery, Mother-Child Attachment

METAPLAN RESULT OF DIARRHEA INCIDENT ON CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD IN SURABAYA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Surabaya is one of the five largest metropolitan cities in Indonesia. The population is about $\pm 2.870.500$ people with an area $\pm 33.306,30$ Ha. Residents' ODF practices are still low and clean water processing is depend on a dirty and polluted rivers. Diarrhea disease handled in Surabaya (2016) amounted to 60,627 cases of 77,285 case estimates or 78.45%. Also the morbidity rate of diarrhea was 270 to 1,000 population. The purpose of this study was to identify the behind causative factors of diarrhea incident on children under five years old with metaplan method. The used method is observational study with quantitative approach. The data is retrieved using metaplan techniques to children's parents and interviews on puskesmas social workers. The used sampling is a purposive sampling method. This research was conducted in April - May 2016. According to metaplan data, the causative factors behind of diarrhea disease on children under five years old is dominated by dietary factors, environmental factors, parenting factors and immune factors. On parenting factor, the children's parents are busy working on morning until late afternoon. Thus, the role parenting was changed by grandmother or babysitter. Dietary factors caused by indiscriminate snacks around housing and schools. Then, environmental factors caused by the dumping of garbage because of cleaner officer's delay. And childrens also have a low immune system. The interviews results with social workers showing that the effective program interventions is giving free oralite (oral rehydration solution) or zinc tablet that obtained from Puskesmas or Primary Health Care.

Keyword: Behind Causative Factors, Program Interventions, Diarrhea Of Children Under Five Years Old

EXTENSIVE USE OF MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE: THE RECOMMENDED DOSAGE OF MSG AS FLAVOR ENHANCER

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ABSTRACT

Monosodium Glutamate (MSG) is called food synthetic which is used for saved flavoring and smelling to be consumed, in order not to give the worse long effect for health. MSG is a kind of food spice like salt, pepper, and sugar which complete the fifth taste like tastier (umami). Adding MSG helps shifting salty food to be tastier so it can reduce hypertension because of over consuming the salt. There is no current study proves that MSG causes health problem such as asthma, sexual disfunction (fertility), neurological disorders, kidney disorders or take Chinese Restaurant Syndrome. It is not suggested to pour MSG into the food for people get allergy easier. The effective use of MSG is around 0.2 – 0.6% from the food serving. However, 41 gr of glutamate is common used everyday. The most consumption is 11 gr of glutamate (under the glutamate consumed) from protein and 1 gr of MSG. The over consumption of glutamate causes the carboxylation from glutamate acid to be recidu—carboxyglutamicacid. Those could make blood clotting over. But it could be normal after 2 hours coagulation. The over doses of MSG does not give the worse effects of body metabolism.

Keywords: Monosodium Glutamate (MSG), Human Health, Food Additives.

THE ASSOCIATION OF PRE-PREGNANCY BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) AND INCREASED MATERNAL WEIGHT IN THE THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY WITH FOETAL WEIGHT ESTIMATION

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ABSTRACT

Poor nutritional status in pregnancy affects foetal growth, which can lead to low birth weight and subsequently have an impact on intergenerational malnutrition. The purpose of our study was to assess the relationship between pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI) and increased maternal weight in the third trimester of pregnancy with foetal weight estimation. We employed an analytical observation study with a cross-sectional design. We used a total sample of all third trimester pregnant women in Tanggulangin Community Health Centre (CHC) in Sidoarjo, East Java, with a total of 349 women being recruited. The data was secondary, obtained from the maternal and child health status book of the study subjects and medical records. The data was analysed using the Spearman correlation test. Most women with normal pre-pregnancy BMI were multiparous. Pre-pregnancy BMI was significantly correlated with the foetal weight estimation. Low pre-pregnancy BMI increases the risk of low foetal weight. However, our study did not find a significant correlation between maternal weight gain during the third trimester and foetal weight estimation. Most of our study subjects had maternal weight gain of approximately 0.3 – 0.5 kg/week. Improving the nutritional status of women before and during pregnancy is crucial to achieve the recommended foetal weight.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, Third Trimester Of Pregnancy, Maternal Weight Gain, Fetal Weight

CALORIE INTAKE ASSESSMENT ON BUILDING WORKERS WITH RESPIRATORY DISORDERS IN SURABAYA USING 24 HOURS RECALL

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ABSTRACT

Building workers in carrying out activities often get exposure to air pollution. Increased exposure to pollution will cause respiratory problems. This can cause a decrease in the intake of food consumed by construction workers. This study aims to assess calorie intake in construction workers with respiratory disorders in Surabaya using 24 hour recall. The research design used is case control. The variables in this study were calorie intake through 24 hour recall questionnaires and respiratory disorders using spirometry. The sample in this study amounted to 60 people with respiratory disorders and 60 people without respiratory disorders. The results showed a difference in calorie intake in each group ($p = 0,000$), so it can be concluded that respiratory disorders cause a decrease in the amount of calorie intake consumed by construction workers.

Keywords: Respiratory Disorders; Calorie Intake; 24-H Recalls; Air Pollution

CORRELATION BETWEEN MATERNAL'S OCCUPATION AND FULFILLING INFANT'S EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING STANDARD IN AROSBAYA VILLAGE, BANGKALAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) according to WHO means that the infant receives only breast milk. No other liquids or solids are given – not even water. Most of the mothers in Arosbaya Village underestimate the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding (mixing breast milk with other ingredients to elevate child's nutrition intake). Maternal occupation includes in predisposing factors of giving exclusive breastfeeding. This study aims to find the relation between maternal occupation with EBF. The methods used is cross sectional study (cut-latitude) survey design. The population in this study were mothers who had babies aged 0-24 months and were recorded as residents of Arosbaya Village, Arosbaya District, Bangkalan Regency. From 256 women in the area, 94 were taken as respondent randomly. From the amount of 94 women, 56 were non-working mother (59%) while the rest 38 women were working mother (41%). 56 non-working mother had breastfed their infants (100%) and also fulfill EBF standard. The 38 women who works had breastfed their infant (100%). Only 17 working mothers practiced EBF (44.7%) and the rest 21 working mothers didn't practice EBF (55.3%). Maternal occupation does influence in fulfilling infant's standard of EBF, more than half of the working women (55%) couldn't fulfill the duration of giving EBF. However, non-working mothers were successful for complying the duration of EBF. This number could be improved by providing knowledge and raising awareness for the child's well-being.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, EBF (Exclusive Breastfeeding), Mother, Working Mother

RESILIENCE STUDY: CHARACTERISTICS OF DIARRHEA PATIENTS ON WORK AREA OF BULUKANDANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN PRIGEN DISTRICT ON JULY 2017-JUNE 2018

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a disease that characterized by changes in shape and consistency of soft stools to melt like mucous and can be accompanied by blood and increased frequency of defecation more than 3 times a day. Diarrhea is still the biggest health problem in the world, especially in developing countries like Indonesia because of the high morbidity and mortality rates. This study aims to determine the demographic characteristics (gender, age distribution, monthly data, and health facilities used) of diarrhea patients on Bulukandang Community Health Center work area, Prigen District on July 2017 – June 2018. The method of this study was observational descriptive study, with Total sampling technique from secondary data obtained from Bulukandang Community Health Center. From 815 samples of diarrhea patients, there were 51.05% (416 peoples) of female patients, based on age, there were 64.05% (522 peoples) patients with age > 20 years old, based on the place of living on patients with diarrhea, there were 23.5% (198 peoples) living at Dayurejo village, and based on number of diarrhea sufferers, 22.6% (184 peoples) suffered from diarrhea in May 2018. The conclusion of this study is that cases of diarrhea in the work area of Bulukandang Community Health Center on July 2017-June 2018 have varying characteristics for each variables.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Disease, Characteristics

**PATIENT SATISFACTION MEASUREMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES IN PRIMARY
HEALTHCARE:
A COMPARISON STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

The quality of health services is one of the important aspects in improving public health. The high prevalence of disease in Indonesia has led to an increase in people's need for health services at the Health Service Facility. Primary Healthcare as the spearhead of community health development is expected to provide comprehensive and quality health services, so as to be able to meet the needs of patients. This Research aims to compare the results of measuring patient satisfaction with two methods, such as Importance Performance Analysis and Gap Analysis. This study was a quantitative approach with Cross Sectional design. Respondents in this study were Primary Healthcare Patient in Surabaya on March 2017. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire given to patients. Data analysis was done using a Likert scale and processed using Ms. Excel. The results of this study indicate that based on the results of the Importance Performance Analysis there are two factors that become priority improvements to improve service quality. Meanwhile, the results of Gap analysis show that there are five factors that are the priority for improvement. The conclusion in this study gap analysis method produces a priority factor that is more than the Importance Performance Analysis method related to the discrepancy between expectations and services obtained. There needs to be an improvement in the factors that have not satisfied patients to improve service quality.

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction, Gap Analysis, Importance Performance Analysis, Primary Healthcare

THE EFFICACY OF AEDES AEGYPTI NATURAL LARVICIDE GAINED FROM AVERRHOA BILIMBI AND AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease caused by *Aedes aegypti* which is supposed to be demolished by using the Larvicidal activity. However, there are some *Ae. aegypti* larvae which are found resistant against the temephos in some provinces in Indonesia. Thus, this has been one of the biggest concern of The Ministry of Health Republic Indonesia. Apart from the resistance effect caused, temephos has been reported causing a water pollution which triggers the decreasing standard of human health and immune system. These factors have created a need for search of a new and natural larvicide, which one of it can be gained from *Averrhoa*. This research is aimed at comparing the effectiveness between the extract *Averrhoa bilimbi* and *Averrhoa carambola* towards the *Ae. Aegypti* larvae's mortality. This research is an experimental laboratory research involving the design of post test-only control group. Twenty five larvae *Ae. Aegypti* third instar were carried out at 5 different concentrations (0%, 1%, 1.6%, 2.6%, 3.4%, and 4%). The larva demolition is counted within 24 hours. The mortality data is then analysed with the probit analysis. The result of the research shows that the extract of *Averrhoa bilimbi* and *Averrhoa carambola* can cause the mortality of the *Ae. Aegypti* larvae. LC₉₉ 24 hours from *Averrhoa bilimbi* was recorded = 1.47% (1.20-2.04%), whereas LC₉₉ 24 hours was recorded from *Averrhoa carambola* = 8.96% (7.59-11.31%). The major loses appeared is the stretchy necks and injured appendices. The bioactive substances which are predicted to be the causes of the mortality in this research are saponin glycoside and flavonoid. The extract of *Averrhoa bilimbi* produces the strongest and the most effective larvicide which will be potentially developed as a new larvicide.

Keywords: Natural Larvicide, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, *Averrhoa carambola*, *Aedes aegypti*.

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE WITH BPJS CONTRIBUTION PAYMENT IN MALANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

The government is targeting that in 2019 all Indonesian citizens will be registered as BPJS Kesehatan participants. BPJS Kesehatan participants must pay dues every month. Compliance in payment of contributions is very important in organizing BPJS Kesehatan. Payment compliance of BPJS Kesehatan is influenced by predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors. Predisposing factors consist of knowledge, attitude and perception; the enabling factor consists of health facilities and access to services; and reinforcing factors consist of officer behavior and family support. This study aims to determine the influence of predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors with payment compliance of BPJS kesehatan in Malang City. This study uses a quantitative approach with cross sectional design. The population in this study were BPJS Kesehatan participants in Malang City. Sampling using convenience sampling technique with a sample of 200 respondents. Data retrieval is done using a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out by binary logistic regression test which was processed using computer software. The results showed that the p value of the knowledge variable was 0.008; attitude 0.107; perception of 0.037; health facilities 0,000; service access 0.020; officer behavior 0,000; and family support 0.003. Independent variables are considered to have a significant effect if they have a p value <0.05. So it can be concluded that the variables of knowledge, perception, health facilities, access, staff behavior and family support significantly influence payment compliance of BPJS Kesehatan in Malang City. While attitude variables did not significantly influence the payment compliance of BPJS Kesehatan in Malang City.

Keywords: Compliance, BPJS, Predisposing, Enabling, Reinforcing

NATIONAL HEALTH COVERAGE IN THE BIGGEST MUSLIM COUNTRY: HOW IMPACT CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY

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ABSTRACT

All WHO members made the commitment to achieve universal health coverage in 2005. In 2014, Indonesia as the biggest muslim country in the world launched a big project: JKN (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional) also known as National health coverage. Each of JKN Participant must have BPJS card to get low-cost moreover free health services. Many research showed that customer satisfaction and loyalty customer is an indicator of success's program. The purposes of this study is to analyse a dominant factor in Customer satisfaction that can influence to customer loyalty. The field study is applied by using cross sectional survey method on online questionnaire including one hundred and twenty five customers in Indonesia that had been calculated by simple random sampling (error level 10%) who has used JKN card in hospital. Inclusion criteria for participant is the BPJS Card owner who have experience in hospital services. Exclusion criteria for participant is the BPJS Card who did not want to be partisipant. The research model is formed for measuring the impact customer satisfaction on customer loyalty via regression ordinal analysis. The result showed that four-fifth of customer satisfaction factors (Tangible, Reliability, Assurance, and Empathy) influence customer loyalty.

Keywords: Insurance, Loyalty, National Health Coverage, Satisfaction,

HEALTH EDUCATION USING METHODS EMOTIONAL DEMONSTRATION AS EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN THE GIVING OF ASI FOOD (MP-ASI) FOOD IN BADUTA MOTHER IN THE KAJANG AMMATOA INDIGENOUS LAND, BULUKUMBA REGENCY, SOUTH OF SULAWESI

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ABSTRACT

Accurate feeding causes are still a lot of toddlers who suffer from malnutrition. The phenomenon of "failure to grow" or "growth faltering" in Indonesian children at the age of 18-24 months. Malnutrition contributes 2/3 of deaths to million. Two thirds of these deaths are related to improper feeding practices in infants and early childhood. Providing timely and quality complementary foods for ASI (MP-ASI) can also reduce the mortality rate of six million. The success of providing complementary food for ASI cannot be separated from the emic in a community. Emotional Demonstration (Emo Demo) is a very participatory activity that aims to convey a simple message in a way that is fun and emotionally touching, making it easy to remember and impact compared to other traditional behavioral change strategies. This community service activity aims to strengthen mother's actions. in providing complementary foods for ASI (MP-ASI). The target of the activity was the mother of Baduta on Ammatoa Kajang, which amounts to 16 people. The method of activities carried out is carried out with the Emotional Demonstration (Emo Demo) method. The results of the activity showed the high enthusiasm of the mothers in the education program which supported the complementary maternal behavior for the provision of appropriate and healthy ASI. of MP ASI in baduta.

Keywords: MP-ASI, Emo Demo, Health Education

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL POWER WITH NURSES COMPLIANCE IN IMPLEMENTING THE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) OF INFUSION INSTALLATION IN X HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Phlebitis is a vein inflammation caused by chemical irritation, mechanical irritation or bacterial infection, which is closely related to infusion installation implementation. In 2015, total incidence of phlebitis in X Hospital was 3.2% with 508 cases. This research objective is to analyze the relationship between perceptions of social power with nurses compliance in implementing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of infusion installation in X Hospital. This research was used quantitative approach and cross-sectional reserach design. There are 38 subjects were involved as respondents. Data were collected through observation and filling out the questionnare. The results showed that coercive power, reward power, referent power, and informational power variables has no relationship with nurses compliance in implementing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of infusion installation. While, the legitimate power and expert power has relationship with nurses compliance in implementing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of infusion installation. The conclusions of this reserach were the majority of respondents have fulfilled the requirements in applying Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of infusion installation correctly, and there were 2 variables in the perception of social power that have a relationship with nurses compliance in implementing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of infusion installation, they were the legitimate power and expert power.

Keywords: Complainece, Nurse, Social Power, Standar Operating Procedure (SOP)

**THE EFFECT OF NONI FRUIT (MORINDA CITRIFOLIA L.) EXTRACT ON
INTERLEUKIN 4 (IL-4) AND INTERLEUKIN 10 (IL-10) IN WISTAR RATS INDUCED
BY PYRAZINAMIDE, ETHAMBUTOL AND LEVOFLOXACIN**

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ABSTRACT

Pyrazinamide, Ethambutol and Levofloxacin are part of the Anti-Tuberculosis Second Line Drug (SLD) drug that has many side effects. These side effects arise due to the substrates of the drug joining the antigen in the body that will respond to the immune system that is considered harmful by the body (Offending Agent). The response will lead to an inflammatory reaction that one of its mechanisms is affected by proinflammatory cytokines. These cytokines include interleukin 4 (IL-4) and interleukin 10 (IL-10). Both cytokines are generated by T Helper 2 (Th 2) which will activate the immune humoral system. Noni fruit extract (*MorindaCitrifolia* L.) has anti-inflammatory activity that can affect cytokines and provide protection against cell damage. In this study, Pyrazinamide, Ethambutol and Levofloxacin dose therapy were given to wistar rats for two months grouped in K-(Negative control), K+(Positive Control), M I(Drug + Noni fruit extract dose of 100 mg / Kg body weight), M II(Drug + Noni fruit extract doseof 200 mg / Kg body weight) and M III (Drug + Noni fruit extract dose of400 mg / Kg body weight). Results were examined using Rat IL-4 and IL-10 Immunoassay Quanticine ELISA kit. The ANOVA test results showed that there was overall IL-4 difference (sig <0,05). The result of ANOVA test showed that there was no difference of IL-10 as a whole (sig> 0,05) but showed a decreasing trend in M I and M II. Noni fruit extract can significantly influence IL-4 and IL-10 decrease trend on M I and M II. This is because in this study the dose given is the dose of therapy and given in just 8 weeks.

Keywords: Noni Fruit (*MorindaCitrifolia* L.) extract, Interleukin 4 (IL-4), Interleukin 10 (IL-10)

QUALITY OF LIFE PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS AND CONTINUOUS AMBULATORY PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (CAPD)

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ABSTRACT

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) still become problems all over the world. Replacement therapy such as hemodialysis(HD) or continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) were need much time, big cost, and need some restriction for patients. So, this will be influence patient's quality of life. The aim of this study is to describe quality of life of CKD patients which undergoing hemodialysis and CAPD at RSSA Malang. This research is observational analytic with cross sectional study design. There were 30 patients with HD and 30 patients with CAPD as subjects, receiving HD or CAPD for at least 3 months, age ≥ 18 years old, and signed an informed consent. To determined quality of life, questioner of KDQOL-SF36 in Indonesian version was used. The mean age of the patients undergoing HD was $53,10 \pm 9,85$ and patients undergoing CAPD was $43,53 \pm 13,28$ tahun. Patient undergoing HD were 16 (53,3%) men and 14(46,7%) woman, while patients with CAPD were 19 (63,3%) men and 11 (36,7%) woman. The most patients with HD had finished high school 30,1% and the most patient with CAPD had finished college/university was 33,3%. Mean duration of HD was $4,80 \pm 2,89$ years, while mean duration of CAPD was $2,73 \pm 2,58$ years. Patients undergoing HD with comorbid was 21 (70%) person with mean duration of comorbid was $5,90 \pm 6,38$ years. Patients undergoing CAPD with comorbid was 24 (80%) person with mean of duration of comorbid was $4,75 \pm 5,02$ years. The conclusion of this study that quality of life patient with CAPD (63,3%) was slightly higher than patients undergoing hemodialysis (60%).

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis, CAPD, KDQoL-SF36

CHALLENGING MANAGEMENT OF MULTIPLE DRUG ALLERGY AND INTOLERANCE SYNDROME PATIENTS IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY DIVISION, STOMATOLOGY INSTALLATION, DR. SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Multiple drug allergy syndrome (MDAS) and Multiple Drug Intolerance Syndrome (MDIS) are clinical diagnoses made in patients with adverse reactions to two or more chemically unrelated drugs; with an underlying immune-mediated mechanism causing the reaction for MDAS and without immune-mediated mechanism for MDIS. The reaction varies from a rapid to a delayed type. Dental treatment involves the use of a wide range of materials and drugs thus dentists should always be alert to the possibility of allergies and understand how to manage; especially in patients with history of intolerances or allergies histories. We described patients with multiple drug allergy and intolerance syndrome along with their management in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Division, Stomatology Installation, Dr. Soetomo General Hospital. Method: This was a retrospective study with descriptive method using purposive sampling of patient's medical records who had MDAS/ MDAS in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Division, Stomatology Installation, Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya in 2016-2017. We obtained 10 total sample from medical record. Demographic data distributions were 60% women with age's mean was 34 years old. Sixty percent of patients had comorbid illness and drugs involved mostly antibiotic (70%) and NSAID (60%). History of allergy/intolerance manifestations were divided into major and minor therefore patient managements were followed. Discussion and Conclusions: Management of patients with multiple drug allergy and intolerance syndrome in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Division, Stomatology Installation, Dr. Soetomo General Hospital consist of multidiciplines approach by consultation procedure with related specialist doctors to provide holistic and safe dental treatment procedure. The previous severity of allergy manifestation were contributing; besides their comorbid and specific characteristics noted.

Keywords: Allergy, Dentistry, Intolerance, Multiple, Syndrome

TURNOVER INTENTION'S FACTORS AMONG PRIVATE HOSPITAL'S NURSE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine turnover intention and also factors behind turnover intention among private hospital's nurses who worked in Jakarta, Indonesia. This cross sectional study was conducted from March to September 2018 in two private hospitals in Jakarta, Indonesia. The study that involved 97 data was done with Nurse. Data were collected by employing a set of self-administered structured questionnaires, consisting of Intensi Turnover Mobley, Horner & Hollingsworth (1978), Explaining and predicting Turnover (2003), Job Characteristics Model Haipckman dan Oldman (1975), Commitment Organizational Theory Allen dan Meyer (1990); Motivation Theory Higiene-Frederick Herzberg (1923-2000) and socio-demographic data. The study employed a Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Structural Equation Modelling using PLS-SEM approach to analyse the data. Based on the results of PLS-SEM tests. There is a negative influence on organizational commitment to turnover intentions. The higher the nurse's organizational commitment, the lower the nurse turnover intention. There is a negative influence on job characteristics on turnover intentions. The better the job characteristics of nurses, the lower the nurse turnover intention. There is a positive influence on job characteristics on job satisfaction. The better the job characteristics of nurses, the higher the job satisfaction of nurses. There is a positive influence on job satisfaction on organizational commitment. The higher the job satisfaction of nurses, the higher the organizational commitment. The findings show that the influence of nurses' work commitment has the greatest direct influence in influencing the turnover intention. Hospitals need to increase nurses' organizational commitment through their job satisfaction.

Keywords: Turnover Intentions, Commitment Organizational, Job Characteristics, Job satisfaction, Nurse

THE EFFECT OF DOCTOR PROFESSIONALITY ON THE QUALITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES AT A FIRST LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY

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ABSTRACT

Professionalism is part of the Indonesian Code of Medical Ethics. Doctor professionalism can be achieved through mastering competencies that refer to the Standard Competency of Indonesian Doctor (SKDI). Competency is closely related to the quality of service. Service quality can be measured using the SERVQUAL method. Indonesia is currently implementing National Health Insurance where health services are carried out at first level of health facilities (FKTP) and FKRTL with a tiered referral pattern. This study aims to determine the effect of doctor professionalism on the quality of medical services in an FKTP-category clinic. This study is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional study design. The population is from one of the FKTP-category clinics in Malang Regency with total sample of 234 people selected through systematic random sampling. The respondent is a patient who has been treated 3 times in selected FKTP. Data analysis is using Somers' d correlation test and linear regression test. From Somers' d test obtained value of $r=0.317$. The equality value of the quality of medical services obtained $Y=-1.515+X_10.187+X_20.197+X_30.179+X_40.216+X_50.172$. The equality value of doctor professionalism obtained $Y=-3.275+X_10.216+X_20.107+X_30.123+X_40.182+X_50.288+X_60.174+X_70.306$. It is apparent from these equations that professionalism of doctor affected the quality of medical services. The quality of health services refers to the appearance of health services, known as output, which is the final result of doctor and other professional personnel's actions on patients, in the sense of changes in health status and satisfaction both are positive and vice versa. Competency influences job satisfaction of service providers so that it will affect the service quality. Patients feel comfortable and calm when the doctor pays them attention and can answer patients' questions. Further emphasize on the assurance dimension and also the competency area of effective communication may need to be considered.

Keywords: Professionalism, Competency, Quality of Medical Service, SERVQUAL

MAPPING CUSTOMERS: A CASE STUDY OF A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Hospitals as health providers seek to understand the customers' needs concerning the healthcare services. The success of the hospital management depends on how the hospitals meet the customer's needs by understanding the situation and conditions of the customers, including knowing where the customer lives. This study aimed to obtain a geographical map of the hospital's customer's residences based on the sub-districts in Surabaya city. A formal survey method was employed by using the secondary data obtained from the Medical Record Unit of Airlangga University Hospital. The sample size of the data was 10% of the number of patients from each year; 2015, 2016, and 2017. Simple random sampling technique was employed by using computer-generated selection. The data was entered into GIS mapping software. The results were shown in the form of a geographical map to observe the customer's distribution. The use of customer mapping is useful to support the leaders of the hospital management in making a business plan, including the expansion of the healthcare services offered and increasing the number of customers from other potential areas of residence.

Keywords: Mapping, Hospital Customers, Geographical Information System, Trade Competition

BRETTEAU INDEX AND POPULATION DENSITY INFLUENCE ON THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE HAEMORHAGIC FEVER: STUDY IN SUBDISTRICT GEDANGAN DISTRICT SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) was public health problems since its high morbidity and high mortality when it was accompanied by shock. This disease was manifestation of dengue infection by means of the bites of aedes aegypti mosquitoes. It was difficult to distinguish its disease from other ones. So, the most cases noted in surveillance were severe symptom sufferers. This was recognized as an ice berg phenomenon. It was not only Aedes aegypti, the vector of the disease, but also several factors that contributed to the increase of DHF. They were Aedes albopictus, population density and mobility, and sensitivity. Without any clarification about the influence factors, it would be difficult to strengthen orientation as a guidance and overcoming steps and cutting transmission of the disease. The aim of the study was to observe influence of Bretteau Index and population density upon DHF incidence in Kecamatan Gedangan Kabupaten Sidoarjo. Observing how far those factors influenced DHF incidence would hopefully judge guidance of overcoming system related to the various factors. It also could be used as an input and a consideration in arranging programs of DHF prevention, particularly in Kecamatan Gedangan Kabupaten Sidoarjo. The study used survey as main framework. According to time of research, it belonged to cross sectional study. The amount of its samples were 600 houses in six villages. Based on bretteau index, it needed 100 houses each village. Its samples were chosen using purposive sampling with $\alpha = 0,05$. Each examined variable was tested by means of multiple regression in order to know influence of bretteau index and population density upon DHF incidence. Bretteau index of each village could be determined by existence of water container which was a focus of survey. According to container's function, materials, and drain frequency, it revealed various density of Aedes aegypti larvae. Metal and plastic made containers showed lower positive numbers than other materials. Container that was used as bath tub showed higher positive numbers than others. While container that was drained frequently showed low positive ones. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that bretteau index did not influence DHF incidence. Population density did not also influence DHF incidence. Both influence DHF incidence and population density did not influence DHF incidence.

Keywords: DHF, Bretteau Index, Population Density

HEALTH EDUCATION IN INCREASING PREVENTION BEHAVIOR OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN FAMILIES AT RW 03 GUBENG VILLAGE, SURABAYA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is the fastest spread of mosquito-borne viral disease in the world. This disease is also still a health problem in Indonesia every year. Efforts to prevent and eradicate dengue hemorrhagic fever are focused on efforts to control infectious vectors through the Mosquito Nest Eradication movement known as 3M Plus. In fact, community participation in preventing dengue hemorrhagic fever is still low, due to a lack of understanding of the importance of eradicating mosquito nests. To improve understanding and awareness of this, health education is needed. This study aims to analyze the effect of health education on increasing the prevention behavior of dengue hemorrhagic fever. This research is a type of comparative analytic research using non equivalent control group quasi experimental design. The sample of this study was the family who lived in RT 03 RW 03 Gubeng Surabaya, which was taken using cluster sampling technique. The sample size is 72 families. Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon sign rank test and Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney test with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that there was a significant increase in family behavior in the prevention of DHF between before and after health education was carried out in the treatment group ($p = 0,000$). In addition, there were significant differences in family behavior in the prevention of DHF between the treatment and control groups after health education ($p = 0,000$). Considering that health education has a significant influence in improving family behavior in the prevention of dengue, it is advisable to health workers in the Puskesmas to conduct health education about DHF and its prevention regularly and continuously to reduce the incidence of DHF.

Keywords: Health Education, Behavior, Prevention Of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.

**MINIMIZING DISORDER BEHAVIOR VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR BULLYING BY
PROVIDING COUNSELING GROUPS IN MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH ROUDLOTUL
BANAT BEBEKAN TAMAN SIDOARJO**

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ABSTRACT

Bullying is known as a social problem, which is found at the elementary school level. The bullying behavior that is often shown by elementary students is the force-asking behavior of strong students in weak students. The purpose of this study was to find out how to minimize the behavior disturbances of victims and bullying practitioners with group counseling. The design in this study uses Pra-Experiment with one group pre-post test design approach. The population in this study all children in grades V and VI who experienced bullying behavior at MI Roudlotul Banat, Taman-Sidoarjo, were 38 respondents, with a sample size of 35 respondents. Sampling using Probability Sampling with Simple Random Sampling Technique. The results of the study before counseling groups at MI Roudlotul Banat Sidoarjo obtained an average value (mean) of 76.23 and after counseling groups obtained an average value (mean) 89.14 The results of the Paired T-Test statistical test got the value $p = 0.000$ with significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. Means $p < \alpha$, meaning that there is an influence of group counseling on the reduction of victim behavior disorder and bullying perpetrators at MI Roudlotul Banat Taman-Sidoarjo. The conclusion of this study is that group discussion can minimize bullying behavior, it is expected that teachers can apply group counseling methods as a program to reduce behavioral disorders in victims and bullying actors.

Keywords: Group Counseling, Behavioral Disorders, Bullying.

RECURRENCE OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2 OF RSAL DR. RAMELAN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease is the largest contributor to the death and illness due to heart disease in various parts of the world, one of which is Indonesia. Patients with coronary heart disease are prone to recurrence, so need to control of all factors of coronary heart disease. Those factors are record of hypertension, dyslipidemia, suffering diabetes mellitus, constanty of consuming drugs and record of obesity. This study aims to determine relation between the factors of diabetes mellitus type 2 with recurrence of coronary heart disease. This type of research was analytic observational with a retrospective cohort approach with 189 respondents by non-probability sampling technique which was formed as purposive sampling. The independent variable was diabetes mellitus type 2 and the dependent variable was recurrence. The statistical test used was chi square with $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that almost all (82.5%) were not diabetes mellitus sufferer, and most (72.5%) experienced recurrence of CHD. The results of Chi Square analysis experiments showed that p value of $0.009 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means that there is a significant relationship between diabetes mellitus and recurrence of coronary heart disease. Patients of suffer diabetes mellitus type 2 have risk of CHD recurrence. The nurse must keep paying attention and controlling the factors of coronary disease that affect recurrence.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus Type 2, Recurrence, Coronary Heart Disease

PEOPLE EQUITY MODEL AS AN EFFORT TO INCREASE INTENTION TO STAY OF HOSPITALS' EMPLOYEES

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ABSTRACT

The high turnover rate in the healthcare industry need to get serious attention from hospitals, because it had indirectly led to a reduction in hospital productivity. Therefore, we need a framework that can be used to manage intangible assets and to reduce intention to leave on employees, known as people equity. The objective of the study was to develop a model of people equity as an effort to increase intention to stay of hospitals' employees. The current research was an observational analytic. The research design used was cross sectional. The sample size was 154 respondents. The sampling technique used was Proportional Random Sampling. Data analysis was conducted with PLS. The results of the current study indicated that people equity was influenced by organizational factors (HR system), with path coefficient = 0.210; individual factors (knowledge of organizational and service objectives, and attitudes on the job), with path coefficient = 0.183; and work factors (happiness at work), with path coefficient = 0.141. Intention to stay was influenced by people equity's variable, with path coefficient = 0.432; individual factors (knowledge of organizational and service objectives, and attitudes on the job), with path coefficient = 0.308; and environmental factor (family), with path coefficient = 0.117. Work status and marital status, and workload have no effect on people equity and people's intention to stay. Environmental factors (family) have no effect on the intention to stay. People equity is a new factor that has the highest influence on the intention to stay. Models of people equity can increase employee intention to stay in the hospital through an increase in organizational factors.

Keywords: Hospital, Intention To Stay, Observational Analytic, People Equity, Turnover

DETERMINANTS OF HOSPITAL UTILIZATION AT URBAN POOR SOCIETY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The urban poor society is vulnerable communities which become the main priority in national development. Those who were uninsured and sick, would become more vulnerable one. The aimed of this research to analyze the determinants of hospital utilization in urban poor society in Indonesia. The data was part of the 2013 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas). The research was designed cross-sectional. With the multi-stage cluster random sampling method, 57,296 urban poor society in Indonesia was obtained. Data obtained by structured questionnaire. The variables analyzed included hospital utilization, gender, age, marital status, level of education, employment status, insurance ownership, travel time, and travel costs to the hospital. Data were analyzed using Binary Logistic Regression. The result shows that age has an effect on hospital utilization. Marital status has a partial effect. Those who were married having 0.686 times than those who were divorced to utilize the hospital services (OR 0.686; 95% CI 0.567-0.830). Those who worked having 1.512 times utilize the hospital than those who did not work (OR 1,512; 95% CI 1,362-1,678). While those who have insurance likelihood 0.513 times than those who uninsured (OR 0.513; 95% CI 0.458-0.575). Those who have a travel time of ≤ 15 minutes likelihood 0.686 times than those who have a travel time of > 15 minutes (OR 0.686; 95% CI 0.610-0.777). While those who require transportation costs Rp 10,000 to the hospital have likelihood 0.692 times than those with transportation costs > Rp 10,000 in utilizing the hospital (OR 0.692; 95% CI 0.613-0.778). Structured policy for those who are divorced, unemployed, uninsured, longer travel time and higher transportation cost need to be established to reach out the vulnerable community.

Keywords: Determinant Of Hospital Utilization, Urban Poor Society, Vulnerable Communities, Riskesdas.

SOCIAL MEDIA AS SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS CASES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE

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ABSTRACT

Lymphatic filariasis (LF) is one of neglected tropical disease which become the global elimination target as public health problem by 2020. The study aimed to describe the characteristics of the most viewed YouTube video on LF. YouTube videos searched with the keyword "lymphatic filariasis". The videos selected with the criteria that had been watched more than 100 times. Selected 135 videos in English were manually coded, categorized and analyzed. The video selected consists of 39 consumer videos, 70 professional videos, 7 television-based news videos, and 19 internet-based news videos. The research result was showed the likelihood of consumer videos of 7.5 times higher than internet-based news videos in uploading videos about the etiology of LF (OR = 7.5; 95% CI 1.092-51.518; P = 0.040). Consumer video likelihood was 12.5 times than internet-based news videos in uploading videos about the treatment of LF patients (OR = 12.5; 95% CI 1.338-116.7796; P = 0.027). Consumer video likelihood was ten times than the internet-based news videos in uploading videos about fundraising variability with LF (OR = 10.00; 95% CI 1.048-95.457; P = 0.045). It was concluded that the most viewed YouTube video uploaded by professionals, the majority were discussing technical content of disease. Consumer uploaded videos tend to focus on social support efforts for people with LF. Creative contents on LF campaign in YouTube videos are needed to educate the patient and community.

Keywords: Lymphatic Filariasis, Social Media Source Of Information, Youtube, Content Analysis

THE CORRELATION OF PERCEIVED COMMUNICATION QUALITY WITH CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AT BHAYANGKARA HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Overcrowding at emergency department with domination of non-emergency patient based on triage process could lead to decreasing of communication quality from care giver. An approach through communication media at hospital should be optimized to fulfill the information needs from customer. A study to know whether there is correlation of communication quality with customer satisfaction can give us better understanding to improve our service at emergency department. A questionnaire to measure perceived communication quality of care giver (consist of communicator and media aspects) and customer satisfaction with Likert scale was given to patient or his/her guardian at emergency department. The sample size of 93 had been validated from 100 questionnaires collected. Data analyze using SPSS to process the descriptive values and linear regression was used to determine coefficients correlations. The sample is 55% male with majority age is above 50 years. Based on the questionnaires, 82,6% respondents agreed that communicator at emergency department is good, 69,6% agreed that communication media is good, and 71% respondent satisfied to emergency department service. The regression test result is significant for both communicator aspects (sig 0.000) and communication media (sig 0.045) with $p < 0.05$. The perceived communication quality both communicator and media aspects is correlated with customer satisfaction. Thus, understanding and improvement in those factors are important to increase customer satisfaction especially at emergency department where situations are often busy and care givers tend to underestimate the importance of communication.

Keywords: Perceived Communication Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Emergency Department

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL REGULATION DIFFICULTIES AND SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6-8

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ABSTRACT

A number of studies have shown the relationship between emotional regulation difficulties and subjective well-being. Reappraisal is considered a form of emotional regulation that is better than suppression. Suppressing emotional expression can increase the activity of physiological responses so that in the long time it can actually harm health. Early age children still have difficulty in regulating their emotions, if they cannot be managed properly it can affect psychological well-being. This study aims to look at the relationship between emotional regulation difficulties and subjective well-being in early childhood aged 6-7 years. Study participants (N = 55) were early childhood children who were transitioning from kindergartens to Gorontalo elementary school. Data were obtained through questionnaires using an Emotional Regulation Questionnaire / ERQ (Gross & John, 2003) and subjective welfare questionnaire. Correlation test results show subjective well-being is significantly and negatively correlated with emotional regulation difficulties.

Keywords: Subjective Well-Being, Emotional Regulation Difficulties, Children Aged 6-7 Years.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FATHER INVOLVEMENT IN PARENTING WITH THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY OF CHILDREN AT AGED 7 - 8 YEARS OLD WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN SOUTH TANGERANG, BANTEN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims are to determine the relationship between father involvement in parenting and anxiety levels of children aged 7-8 years who has experienced sexual abuse in the city of South Tangerang. The research method used is quantitative descriptive. The population of this study are all children who has experienced sexual abuse at aged 7-8 years old. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with the characteristics of children at 7-8 years old, having father and mother, experiencing sexual abuse who were outside the family environment and living in the city of South Tangerang. After using the sampling technique, obtained a sample of 14 children. Data collection was carried out using the scale of father involvement in parenting and the anxiety scale of the Spence Children's Anxiety Scale. The relationship between father involvement in parenting with children's anxiety level was tested with Pearson's Product Moment correlation. From the results of data analysis obtained the results of r count $-0.974 > r_{table} 0.5$ with a significance level of 0.005. While the negative sign (-) shows the opposite relationship, the higher of father's involvement, the lower level of anxiety of the child. Based on these results it can be concluded that there is a relationship between father involvement in parenting with the level of anxiety of children who has experience sexual abuse.

Keywords: Father Involvement In Parenting, Child Anxiety, Sexual Abuse

THE PRESENCE OF INFECTIOUS SOURCES IN THE HOME WITH THE INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN LUWUK BANGGAI

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and can be transmitted through the air released by people with pulmonary tuberculosis when coughing, talking, and spitting. In the absence of adequate treatment, a patient with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in their lung in one year can transmit to 10-15 new patients. This type of research is an observational analytic study with case control design, to analyze the correlation of pulmonary tuberculosis cases with the presence of transmitting source. The results showed that the variable presence of transmitters, contact length, contact closeness and treatment status were statistically unrelated to the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (P Value > 0.05), but had a risk of pulmonary tuberculosis. The presence of positive pulmonary Tuberculosis patients in one house can provide a risk of transmission to other family members, given the close relationship among other family members. This is due to the close interaction between family members in daily activities such as sleeping together in a room and the length of bedtime with a contagious source. The risk for transmission is mostly due to external factors, especially the environment. For the Health Department of Banggai Distric, be expected to increase public knowledge about risk factors of pulmonary tuberculosis. For local society, to pay more attention, take care aspects of healthy home sanitation, and clean and healthy living behaviour such as coughing behavior of family members who can be suspected as suspected pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: The Presence Of Infectious Sources, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

THE EFFECT OF CURCUMIN FOR OVARIAN STEROIDOGENESIS, THE STUDY ON LH, ESTRADIOL, PROGESTERONE LEVELS: A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL

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ABSTRACT

Curcumin (Diferuloylmethane) is a substance that isolated from turmeric extract, it has many biological activities such as antifertility. In an in vitro and in vivo studies demonstrated its efficacy to inhibits steroidogenesis of luteal cell by inhibiting the production of progesterone. Curcumin inhibits the production of progesterone, 17 β -estradiol. This research was conducted in form of a prospective clinical trial with design "Randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial". The sample were all fertile woman with regular menstrual cycles, aged between 20-30 years, married and had children. Subject were divided into groups of curcumin and control groups with conceal randomised. Isolation of pure curcumin done by pharmacy team of UGM faculty. The curcumin dose converted from rat dose of 100mg/kg (20mg) to human dose which is 56 times of rat dose. The curcumin encapsulated with a dose of 800mg. The capsule were given orally once a day for 10 days starting from the third day of the first period. Examination of LH hormone and estradiol serum serially on the third day of the first period, in the mid-menstrual cycle and on the 21th day of the first period. Examination of progesterone levels conducted at mid-menstrual cycle and on the 21th day of the first period. Statistical analysis is done by using independent sample T test and multivariate using Hotelling T2 test. The result of this study stated that the hormone levels of LH, estradiol and progesterone in the middle of menstrual cycle and on the 21th day of the first period of the curcumin group was lower ($p < 0,05$) and significantly different ($p > 0,05$) than the control group. Based on the results of this study, it's concluded that the ovarian steroidogenesis of curcumin causes the LH serum levels did not represent an LH surge. Curcumin decrease estradiol and progesterone levels.

Keywords: Curcumin, Estradiol, Progesterone, Antifertility

DEVELOPING SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR PEOPLE WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS IN COMMUNITY: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Social capital is a predictor of overall well-being and mental health. Social capital in a collective perspective can affect health outcomes of its members through social norms, collective action and support between members. Despite these studies, evidence on the relevance of social capital and mental illness patients is limited as previous studies discussed social capital mainly at the ecological level. This paper takes a preliminary look at the possible development of social capital for people with mental illness in community. This study involved a survey of a sample of 59 participants which consist of member of societies, health cadres, health care professionals and local public figures. A survey instrument, Social Capital Questionnaire in Five Communities was developed to aid in understanding how societies could help recovery of people with mental illness in community. Statistical tests of One-Way Anova and Tukey Post Hoc tests were computed to study the differences of social capital between groups of member of societies, health cadres, health care professionals and local public figures. Findings indicated that there were no significant differences of social capital between groups ($p < 0.005$). It is hoped that these preliminary findings could indicate the need for further study which could develop social capital as interventions to promote wellbeing in society.

Keywords: Social Capital, Severe Mental Illness, Community, Preliminary

THE RELATIONSHIP OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND PARTICIPATION IN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SERVICES ON COGNITIVE ABILITY OF CHILDREN AGES 2-5 YEARS IN MAKASSAR

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ABSTRACT

Intelligence is an indicator of the quality of human resources. One aspect of intelligence that affects a person's success is cognitive ability. Various studies have found that there is an influence of nutrition on intelligence and motor development. This study aims to determine the relationship of nutritional status and participation in the service of child development and cognitive abilities of 2-5 years old children in Makassar City. This study uses a design Cross Sectional Study, in the Biringkanaya District of Makassar City. The research location was taken purposively. The sample in this study were children aged 2-5 years who received complete child development services (PAUD and Posyandu) and who did not get the complete child development services (Posyandu) as many as 55 people. Data is processed and analyzed by computer, using Chi-Square. The results showed that 58.2% of respondents did not attend complete growth services (integrated PAUD; 60% had thin nutritional status and 58.9% had low cognitive abilities. There was no significant relationship between participation in growth and nutrition services with the cognitive abilities of respondents ($p > 0.05$). Considering the discovery of children with thin nutritional status based on BB / TB or BB / PB in Biringkanaya Subdistrict, a program is needed to help improve the nutritional status of children, especially children under 5 years old which is past the golden age such as training and development of integrated mothers toddler, manager of early childhood, tutor / early childhood teachers and cadres posyandu

Keywords: Nutritional Status, Cognitive Ability, Service Development Of The Child

STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL OF STUNTING DETERMINANT OF CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS IN INDONESIA IN 2010

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ABSTRACT

Stunting (low height for age) is still a problem at the global level. It is estimated 22.2% or 150.8 million of children under five suffering from stunting in 2017. Indonesia is the fourth country with the highest prevalence of stunting in the world. National prevalence of stunting children increased since 2007 to 2013 with respectively percentage 36.8% to 37.2% according to Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2007-2013. This study is intended to see the structural equation model of determinant stunting of children under two years in Indonesia in 2010 by using data from “Riset Kesehatan Dasar” 2010. We use Structural Equation Model analysis as the analysis technique. Variables (stunting determinants) that have direct path to the stunting are indicators of care (breastfeeding), food intake (maternal iron tablets, vitamin A in mother and child) and the socio-economic indicators (location of residence, family size, expenditure per capita, maternal education and healthy house). The analysis result showed that socioeconomic variable is statistically significant related to stunting with mother’s education level and household expenditure per capita as strong indicators to predict household socioeconomic. The regression equation of stunting is -0.18 socioeconomic. Socioeconomic has negative effect toward stunting. Stunting is more likely occur in low socioeconomic household.

Keywords: Stunting, SEM Analysis, Socioeconomic, Riset Kesehatan Dasar

RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS WITH IVA PARTICIPATION TESTS AT SIWALANKERTO HEALTH CENTER SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is still high. This is due to the awareness of women who are married to have a pap smear / IVA test as an effort to detect early cervical cancer that is still low. Examination of IVA is still experiencing problems such as mothers are reluctant when examined for embarrassment or because of lack of knowledge and fear of feeling ill at the time of examination even though the health center officials have provided counseling every month. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers with IVA participation in the Siwalankerto Surabaya Health Center. This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all housewives of fertile age couples who visited the Siwalankerto Surabaya health center, amounting to 184 people. The sample size is 126 people taken by purposive sampling technique. The independent variable consists of mother's knowledge and attitude in early detection of cervical cancer. While the dependent variable is participation in the IVA test examination. The research instrument was a questionnaire and the results of the study were analyzed using the Chi square test. The results showed that the majority of maternal knowledge about IVA examination was lacking (59.5%), most of the mothers' attitudes toward IVA examination were not supportive (negative) as many as 84 respondents (66.7%), most of the mothers (54, 8%) are not willing to test IVA, and there is a relationship of knowledge and attitude with the participation of the test iva with a value of $p = 0,000$ ($\alpha < 0,05$). Maternal knowledge and awareness must be increased continuously so that the mother has a positive attitude and is willing to do the IVA test.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, IVA Participation Tests

ANALYSIS OF CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE AND MEDICINE STORAGE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER IN PALANGKARAYA

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ABSTRACT

Contraception is a device or medicine that has a strategic value to support the operational of Family Planning Program. In primary health center in Palangkaraya, we can still find some problems of storage of contraceptive device and medicine. Therefore, need to do an analysis of the storage of contraceptive device and medicine at primary health center in Palangkaraya. This study aimed to get an overview of the management practices of storage contraceptive device and medicine at primary health center in Palangkaraya. This is a descriptive qualitative and quantitative study with case study design. The quantitative data obtained with the charging document checklist and observation taken retrospectively, while qualitative data obtained by in-depth interview. The result showed that percentage of matching items with card stock in primary health center is 0%. The storage of contraceptive device and medicine was not absolutely 100% based on FEFO system. There are still found contraceptive device and medicine that expired and become stagnant. The fulfillment of Good Distribution Practices (GDP) elements are still not conform with the applicable specification. The management of storage contraceptive device and medicine do not held by pharmacist and the storage system has not been in one gate system with Palangkaraya Health Department. Storage contraceptive device and medicine activities at primary health center in Palangkaraya if viewed by the percentage of storage of achievement indicators and from fulfillment Good Distribution Practices (GDP) elements are still not conform with the applicable specification.

Keywords: Storage System, Contraceptive Device And Medicine In Palangkaraya.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUNTING DEGREE AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLER CHILDREN IN SURABAYA COASTAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

The degree of stunting is defined as the size of a nutritional unit based on the Height (TB) age index in the z-score scores that are categorized into mild stunting ($-2SD$ (z-score $< -1SD$), moderate stunting ($-3SD$ (z-score $< -2SD$) while the severe stunting (z-score $< -3SD$). The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship of stunting degree with cognitive development of toddler children in coastal area of Surabaya. This research use Methods of Design of analytic research correlation with cross sectional approach. Population in this research is all child stunting in the coastal area of Surabaya amounted to 568 stunting children in 4 sub-districts including Kenjeran, Bulak, Kedung Cowek, and Sukolilo Subdistrict. The sampling technique used Probability Sampling using Stratified Random Sampling of 145 child. The result showed that toddler children who had degree stunting at worst it will result in cognitive development of suspect or delay Spearman rho showed a relationship between stunting degree and cognitive development of children $\rho = 0.044$ ($\rho < \alpha = 0.05$). The implication of this research is the degree of stunting related to cognitive development, so it can be socialized to health personnel in Coastal Area of Surabaya.

Keywords: Degree of Stunting, Cognitive Development, Toddler Children, Coastal Of Surabaya.

HUSBAND - WIFE RELATIONS AND UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION: 2007 IDHS DATA ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia the achievement of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is increasing, however it is followed by unmet need for contraception. The phenomenon of unmet need contraception should be seen as a multidimensional phenomenon. Unmet need contraception can not be understood when the couple is still treated separately. Differences in husband-wife power relations are supposed to be the causes of unmet need for contraception. This research is to analyze the relationship between differences husband-wife power relations and unmet need for contraception in Indonesia. This survey study with cross-sectional study design used 2007 IDHS data. Subjects were monogamous couples, consisting of married men and women aged 15-54 years and 15-49 years, respectively. Chi-square statistical test and logistic regression test were used with Confidence Interval (CI) 95% and $p < 0.05$. Of 7464 couples, it was found that wives' unmet need for contraception was 8.1%. Factor related wives' unmet need for contraception was significantly related to husbands' dominance in decision making (OR=1.4; CI 95%=1.03-1.83), spousal age, number of live children, occupational gap, wives' perception, and knowledge gap. Husbands' dominance in decision making were likely to be greater and to have more chances of causing husbands', wives', and couples' unmet need for contraception.

Keywords: Unmet Need For Contraception, Gender Relations

ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCING FACTORS OF BURDEN OF CAREGIVER AMONG PATIENTS WITH STROKE AT HOME

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ABSTRACT

The role of families in providing care for stroke patients at home can cause ongoing stress, and can be a burden to caregivers. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of factors of age, sex, education, employment, family relationship, length of care, duration of care, health problems of caregiver, and deficit neurology of stroke on the burden of caregivers. Study used analytical design through cross sectional approach. Variables included burden of caregiver and the influencing factors of burden. Samples of 120 caregivers were taken in 2 Puskesmas namely Pegirian and Pucang Sewu in Surabaya City with simple random sampling technique. Research instruments in the form of questionnaires compiled by researchers. Multiple linear regression used to analyze the influence of several factors on the burden of caregiver among stroke patients. The results of the t-test can be concluded that there is no partial effect on age, gender, family relationship, education, employment, length of care, health problems of caregivers, and deficit neurology of stroke on the burden of caregiver among stroke patients, and only the duration of care is influential against the burden of caregiver among stroke patients (p value 0.001). Modification of services through the implementation of community health programs through individual health efforts for stroke patients in the primary health care and at home (home visits), as well as group services for families who provide care in groups and at home through home visits can be a comprehensive effort.

Keywords: Burden, Caregivers, Stroke Patients.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE DENSITY OF FLIES AND LIVESTOCK WASTE MANAGEMENT WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN THE COMMUNITY DAIRY FARMERS IN THE VILLAGE OF PUDAK KULON, SUBDISTRICT PUDAK, PONOROGO

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ABSTRACT

World health problem is diarrhea, especially for Indonesia. Diarrhea coupled with environmental health problems. This research aims to know the relationship of the density of flies and livestock waste management with the incidence of diarrhea in the community dairy farmers in the village of Pudak Kulon, subdistrict Pudak, Ponorogo. Research methods using descriptive analytic with cross sectional study design. Data collection instrument is a questionnaire, observation sheets, and measurements of the density of flies with a fly method grill and hand counter. Sample research that used as many as 177 family dairy farmers with the sampling method of cluster random sampling. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis use the chi square test. The study results showed a significant relationship between the density of flies with the incidence of diarrhea ($p= 0,00$) and the existence of a significant relationship between livestock waste management with the incidence of diarrhea ($p= 0,00$). It is recommended to the public for dairy farmers implement clean and healthy living behaviors and improvements to the management and utilization of livestock waste.

Keywords: Density of Flies, Livestock Waste Management, Diarrhea, Dairy Farmers

**COMPARISON OF RISK FACED BY THE FIRST LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY IN
COOPERATION WITH THE HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY
(Study On Public And Private Health Facilities In Urban Areas In East Java)**

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of the National Health Insurance program in Indonesia encourages the health facilities efficient in utilizing its resources. The First Level Health Facility (FKTP) is one of the units that bears the greatest risk in the program. This study aims to analyze the types of risks faced by FKTP. This study was analytic observational with cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted at FKTP that selected in two of the nine cities in East Java which were obtained randomly. The minimum sample size was determined by 20% of the total FKTP so that 19 FKTP collected by simple random sampling. Research respondents were FKTP leaders. The difference of the FKTP risk score was tested by independent sample T Test or Mann Whitney Test. All FKTP stated that collaboration with BPJS Kesehatan was risky and needed to be managed properly. Legal risk ($p = 0.03$) and the risk of losing time ($p = 0.04$) are two types of risk that are significantly different. The public FKTP tends to assess high score of legal risk and losing time than private FKTP. Types of risk found were not significantly different were: financial risk ($p = 0.10$), performance risk (0.84), social risk ($p = 0.50$), and physical risk (0.55). Appropriate understanding of risk will affect how FKTP provides services. Improvement in understanding and risk management faced by FKTP in the future is an important aspect to assure the sustainability of health insurance program.

Keywords: Risk, First Level Health Facility, National Health Insurance, Public, Private.

**THE EFFORT FOR SUCCESFUL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM WITH
IMPROVEMENT KNOWLEDGE ANG GIVEN CADRES SKILL IN PATIENT DIAGNOSIS
AND DRUGS SWALLOWED MONITORING
(Study In Subdistric Tidore Island District Center Halmahera)**

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ABSTRACT

Tidore Island is the district capital as the center of government, economy and trade as well as a gateway that is the gateway to access other areas in North Maluku. Malaria prevalence ranged from 2 - 10% in the period 1999 to 2001. Publications that inform the results of health cadre activities are difficult to find or have never been obtained, especially in remote areas. The aimed of the research was increase the of cadre from health educater become inventor of patient and monitoring swallow drug anti malaria. Mehod study use was Quasi-Experiment based on society with The One Group Pretest Postest Design. The amoount of sample was 44 cadres with intake method of simple random sampling . To know the existence of cadres knowledge improvement about malaria, it was done Paired T-Test. While to know the influence of cadre's visit and the regularity of swallowing the drugs, it was done logistic regression test with significance level of statistical test $\alpha=0.05$. The cadre's diagnosis ability was measured based on sensitivity and spesificity toward to labortory examination result. To know the relation between cadre's knowledge and diagnosis ability it was done Pearson Correlation Test. Result after intervention in the form of training to the cadre's diagnosis ability owned sensitifity value 73.4 % and spesificity 57.3 %. Cadre's knowledge had significance relation to diagnosis ability. . There was influence of Cadre's not get to the regularity of swallowing the drugs with the possibility of patient to swallow the drug regularity. Herinafter the regularity of swallowing the drug had influence who to healing with the possibility. Based on the above description, it can be concluded that there is knowledge improvement to the cadre's about malaria. There are significance relation between cadre's konwledge and the diagnosis ability. The role of cadre's can be improved from health educater become patient inventor and supervisor of swallowing the drug especially in the difficult area with limited medium and infrastructure.

Keywords: Malaria, Role Of Cadre, Diagnosis, Drugs Use Monitoring

DIVERSITY AND BEHAVIOR OF ANOPHELES SP. IN SUMBA ISLAND AND LOMBOK ISLAND AREA

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ABSTRACT

Malaria is a disease that cannot be separated from the diversity and behavior of the transmitting vector, species diversity as a malaria vector and its behavior is determined by breeding and environmental habitats specific to *Anopheles* sp. species that, one of them is the area with the geographic condition of the coast, Lombok Island and Sumba Island although both in the coastal areas have different malaria case strata. The purpose of this study was to determine the diversity and behavior of *Anopheles* sp. on coastal areas of two different islands. The data analyzed were research data on Lombok Island in 2006 and research data on Sumba Island in 2012, the survey method was conducted according to the WHO method (2003) on how to catch mosquitoes indoors and outdoors. The results showed that as many as 7 species were found in Suryawangi and 10 species were found in Konda Maloba. Six of the same species were found in both locations, namely *An. anullaris*, *An. vagus*, *An. barbirostris*, *An. subpictus*, *An. indefinitus* and *An. flavirostris*, 4 unequal species found in both locations, namely *An. Tesselatus* is not found in Konad Maloba and *An species. sundaicu*, *An. macullatus* is also *An. kochi* is not found in Suryawangi. The highest fluctuation in Suryawangi is *An. vagus* at 05.00-06.00, while in Konda Maloba is *An. sundaicus* at 01.00-02.00. The highest species dominance in Suryawangi also *An. vagus* with dominance of 22.1266 and in Konda Maloba *An. sundaicus* with a dominance of 21.1543. The conclusion of the study was the striking difference from peak fluctuations and species dominance in both locations, in Lombok Island the highest fluctuations when people began their activities while on Sumba Island when the community was resting, species domination on Lombok Island by suspect species vector while in Sumba Island dominated by confirmed vector species.

Keywords: Diversity of *Anopheles* sp., Behavior of *Anopheles* sp., Coastal

USING ISDA FOR SCREENING WATER-BORNE DISEASES IN PEOPLE LIVING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE RIVER IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The river is currently used as a necessity for daily needs by people living on the outskirts of the river, like for bathing, washing, and using for cooking. Other functions used by them are as means of transportation, trade, and others. However they can also do bad habits such as disposing of trash and materials from the rest of the household on to the river. This has an impact on the health of people living on the outskirts of the river, such as water-borne diseases, infections, skin diseases, impaired liver and kidney function. The purpose of this study was to screen health problems for the people living on the outskirts of the river in South Kalimantan using “Intan’s Screening Diagnosis Assessment” (ISDA). The research method is descriptive analytic, using cross sectional. The number of samples was 289 people with simple random sampling technique. The instrument used is ISDA in the form of a questionnaire. Through the screening using the ISDA tool for respondents, the results showed that there are health problems related to the environmental health on the outskirts of the river, such as diarrhea, the risk of impaired skin and the risk of contamination. Follow-up is needed in order to improve community health status in the South Kalimantan.

Keywords: Environmental Health, River, Screening, Water-Borne Disease

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE HUSBAND'S PARTICIPATION IN PREGNANCY CARE IN SURABAYA CITY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is an event starting from conception and ending with the onset of labour. To promote the maternal outcome of healthy mothers and babies, husbands are encouraged to increase their participation in pregnancy care. This study aimed to analyse the determinants of the husband's participation in pregnancy care. This study employed an observational analytic research methodology with a cross-sectional design. The study sample size was 20 pregnant women attending Mulyorejo public health centre in Surabaya city, Indonesia. The sample was selected using the random sampling technique. The respondents were the husbands of the recruited pregnant women. The data was collected using a self-reported questionnaire. The statistical test used was multiple logistic regression analysis. The results of the data analysis showed that the knowledge of pregnancy care and level of education were significantly associated with the husband's participation in pregnancy care (OR= 0.014 and OR=0.033, respectively). The variables of level of income and parity had no significant relationship with the husband's participation in pregnancy care. Motivating husbands to increase their support of pregnancy care is crucial to improving the positive maternal and neonatal health status.

Keywords: husband's participation, pregnancy care, antenatal care

**IMPACT OF HEALTH PROMOTING HOSPITALS FOR IMPROVING SECURE
CUSTOMER:
A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY IN WEST SURABAYA**

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ABSTRACT

Hospital as one of the health facilities that is carried out not only through approach of healing (curative) and rehabilitation (rehabilitative), but also maintenance of health improvement (promotive) and prevention of disease (preventive). So that the hospital is also required to carry out its health promotion efforts based on the WHO concept and the health minister's regulation. One of the benefits that can be gained from the organization and development of health promoting hospitals is an increase in secure customer. This study aims to analyze the impact of health promoting hospitals to improve the secure customer. This study that used analytic observational method with cross-sectional design was conducted on 101 people in West Surabaya. The result of this study showed that assessment and intervention of health promoting hospitals have affect to customer expectation ($p=0.030$). Customer expectation has affect to perceived value (0.014) and customer satisfaction (0.002). Perceived value and customer satisfaction have affect to secure customer (0.001). Based on the results of this study, it is expected that the health promoting hospitals has impact to improve the secure customer. Therefore, every hospital should be able to organize and develop the health promoting hospitals well at a minimum in accordance with the standards set by WHO.

Keywords: Health Promoting Hospitals, Secure Customer, Customer Loyalty

ESTIMATION OF EFFECT OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES ON DISEASE COMPLICATION OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS USING PROPENSITY SCORE STRATIFICATION - SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE (PSA - SVM)

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ABSTRACT

In one study, it was necessary to have the role of randomization between treatment and control groups so that there were no large differences in the observed covariates resulting in an estimation of the effects of an unbiased treatment. However, in observational studies, especially in the field of health that deal directly with human life, it is not possible to do Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT). One method of propensity score (PS), namely Propensity Score Stratification (PSS) with the Support Vector Machine (SVM) approach is used to overcome the problem of bias due to non-random observations and covariates that are not balanced in this study. The case study used in this study is a case of disease complications in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients in the Pasuruan District General Hospital (RSUD) with 96 respondents. The results obtained from the analysis that in the case of complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus, it was found that the variables that became confounding were sports activities. The accuracy of SVM PSS is the same for all strata, which is 65.6%. The number of strata that can reduce the biggest bias is in the strata of 4 percent percent reduction (PBR) of 86.39% with the smallest standard error value of 0.103 and the estimated Average Treatment Effect (ATE) value of 0.597. Estimation of the effect of treatment (ATE) results in that the variable exercise activity is a variable that influences the variable of disease complications (Y) in patients with type 2 DM.

Keywords: RCT, PSS, SVM, Diabetes Mellitus, PBR, Accuration, ATE

THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL CONDITION AND AUDITORY SKILLS ON COMMUNICATION ABILITY IN CHILDREN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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ABSTRACT

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is not a single disorder, but a spectrum of several disorders, characterized by its acquisition of: (1) deficits in social communication and social interaction, and (2) limited behavior, interests and repetitive activities (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). In communicating, good auditory skills are needed so that communication runs smoothly. Besides that, a person's emotional condition also influences the communication process. Children with ASD have difficulty controlling emotions, are prone to anger, anger, aggression, fear of certain things, and sometimes suddenly laugh so that it can interfere with the communication process. Based on the data recapitulation of children served at the Sidoarjo Regency Technical Implementation Unit of Children with Special Needs in 2015 - 2018, there were 65 children with ASD who were still actively undergoing therapy. This study aims to analyze the effect of emotional conditions and auditory skills on communication ability in children with ASD. The research method used is comparative analytic with cross sectional design. Participants in the study were parents of children with ASD in the Sidoarjo Regency Technical Implementation Unit for Children with Special Needs, totaling 14 people. The data were analyzed using regression test. Regression test results show that there is a significant effect between emotional conditions with communication ability in children with ASD with $p = 0.021$ and regression model $155.294 - 8.002$ which means good communication ability if emotional conditions are reduced by 8,002 times. Likewise with auditory skills with communication ability, there was a significant effect with $p = 0.002$ and a regression model of $0.063 + 1.546$ which means good communication ability if auditory skills are increased 1.546 times. Based on the conclusions of the study, it is considered important to create a conducive emotional condition and improve the ability to hear in children with ASD, so that they have good communication ability.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Emotional Condition, Auditory Skills, Communication Ability

DEVELOPMENT OF HOME CARE SERVICES IN THE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE ERA

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ABSTRACT

Universal Health Coverage service policies in Indonesia are still not stable, causing various polemics in the community. Some people feel that they are benefited by the Universal Health Coverage policy that is set but there are also people who feel disadvantaged regarding the implementation of Universal Health Coverage policy. Various alternative services were developed in order to prevent losses from the impact of implementing Universal Health Coverage policies, including home care services. This study aims to examine the application of home care services in the Universal Health Coverage era. The used method is a formal survey method by taking primary data from the community and hospital. The results of the community response to the implementation of the Universal Health Coverage service policy are that 79% still do not know in detail and 82% said they feel disadvantaged. Based on data from several hospitals, if there is an increase in the number of patients using home care services. The conclusion is that home care services can be developed as a solution to meet people's needs for health services.

Keywords: Universal Health Coverage, Home Care, Impact Of Universal Health Coverage

CHARACTERISTICS OF ELDERLY HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IN MALANG REGENCY: A SURVEY STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a disease that continues to increase every year. It is estimated that the number of hypertensive patients in the world is 970 million and is predicted to reach 1.56 billion by 2025. This increase in prevalence occurs in several countries in the world. Hypertension is one of the factors that can increase the risk of cardiovascular disease. This study aims to describe the characteristics of elderly hypertensive patients. This paper is a survey study involving 85 elderly hypertensive patients in the Kepanjen area of Malang Regency. The survey instrument uses a questionnaire containing elderly demographic data, employment status, education, length of time suffering from hypertension, comorbidities, cigarette consumption, medication adherence, diet and blood pressure. Data analysis uses frequency distribution. The survey results showed 45% aged 60-65 years, 80% female, 52% did not work, 69% did not go to school, 61% suffered from hypertension for 2-5 years, 38% had comorbidities, 14% consumed cigarettes, 69% consumed antihypertensive drugs, 89.4% had adequate diet, 55% hypertension stage II. Modification of healthy lifestyles by regulating healthy food consumption patterns, limiting smoking consumption and adherence to antihypertensive treatment are very important factors carried out by hypertensive patients to avoid recurrence and avoid complications.

Keywords: Hypertension, Elderly

EARLY DETECTION OF HIGH RISK PREGNANCY BY PREGNANT WOMEN REVIEWED FROM PARITY FACTORS, KNOWLEDGE AND EXPOSURE OF INFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The ability of pregnant women to early detection is still under the average which is one of the causes of complication that can be dangerous to the mother and fetus. Surabaya is a city in East Java with pregnant women have complication obstetry of 9.496 from 47.480 of pregnant women in 2016. The number of pregnant women high in the last 3 years still increase. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parity factors, knowledge and exposure to information about the ability of mothers to conduct early detection of pregnancy. This type of analytic observational research with cross sectional design. The number of samples is 125 pregnant women. Sampling used by "probability sampling" with the "Stratified Random Sampling" technique. Data collection used primary data with questionnaire instruments by interviews. Data analysis with Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis with a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). The results of the Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis in the Dupak Health Center area shows that knowledge variable Exp (B) 6.657 is a significant variable, the exposure to the danger sign information variable (Exp) (B) 7.657 is a significant variable and the parity variable Exp (B) 8.060 is also a variable significant. The Dupak Health Center is a health center with the highest number of pregnant women in Surabaya. Midwives and health care further enhance counseling so that pregnant women and families can receive more information about the danger signs of pregnancy, especially the high risk of pregnancy and be able to carry out early detection.

Keywords: Early Detection, High Risk Pregnancy

BODY MASS INDEX (IMB) AND SPECIAL HISTORY ON THE EVENT OF GESTATIONAL PREECLAMPSIA STUDY IN JOMBANG DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

The most common cause of maternal death in Indonesia is direct obstetric causes, namely 28% bleeding, 24% preeclampsia-eclampsia, 11% infection, while indirect causes are obstetric trauma 5% and others 11%. Preeclampsia is hypertension that arises after 20 weeks of pregnancy accompanied by proteinuria. Preeclampsia ranks second cause of maternal death after bleeding. The basic theory of the causes of preeclampsia is ischemia. However, several studies mention many factors that cause preeclampsia and eclampsia. Among the factors found are often difficult to say which are the causes and what are the consequences. Cross Sectional research type. The study was conducted in the working area of Jombang Regency in February dd July 2018. The population in this study were all pregnant women with preeclampsia who conducted examinations in independent practice midwives in February, March 2018 totaling 168 pregnant women. Total sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire with the value of Cronbach's Alpha 0.862. The results of the analysis showed that the independent variables associated with the incidence of preeclampsia were Body Mass Index with p-value 0.003; Exp (B); 11,234, variable history of hypertension in pregnancy with p-value 0,000; Exp (B); 11,387, and diabetes variable with p-value 0,003; Exp (B); 11,334. It is expected that the midwifery profession can provide comprehensive care in early detection to prevent complications in pregnant women with preeclampsia and provide counseling services effectively and efficiently in performing antenatal care services at each visit.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, Special History, Pregnant Women, Preeclampsia

**THE INFLUENCE OF YOUNG WOMEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD
CONSUMPTION OF FE TABLETS IN SMA N 1 OF GORONTALO CITY.**

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ABSTRACT

Women and girls need to take blood-added tablets, because women experience menstruation so they need iron to replace lost blood women experience pregnancy, breastfeeding, so that their iron needs are very high which needs to be prepared as early as possible since adolescence. Anemia in adolescents needs to be prevented to improve learning skills, work ability, and the quality of human resources and future generations and improve the nutritional status and health of girls and women. This study was aimed at investigating the influence of female adolescent comprehension and attitude towards Fe Tablet consuming. The method used is cross sectional study. The sample was 72 female students. The instrument was questionnaires. The data was analyzed by using Fisher Extract (X²) Test with $\alpha=0.05$. The result showed that there is no significant influence of comprehension and Fe tablet consuming with p value 0.355. However, there is a significant influence of attitude and Fe table consuming with p value 0.003.

Keywords: Fe Tablet Consuming, Comprehension, Attitude.

ADOLESCENTS' SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKING EXPOSURE

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ABSTRACT

The role of media as one of the agents of sexual socialization, besides the role of family and peers, in adolescents is very important. This article aims to provide an analysis of the limitations of some research studies and recommendations for future research related to media and social networking exposure to adolescents' sexual attitudes and behaviors. The studies obtained from several electronic databases revealed 1351 research articles with 21 articles meeting the inclusion criterias and reviewed. The results of the review found that media exposure is related to sexual attitudes, sexual behaviors, sexual initiation, sexual risks, parental monitoring, academic achievement and gender. It is recommended to educate adolescents about the negative risks of media exposure and social networking on sexual attitudes and behaviors, as well as the importance of the role of parental monitoring of restrictions on sexualized media access.

Keywords: Media Exposure, Adolescence, Sexual Attitudes And Behavior

THE ROLE OF SELF CARE IN MANAGEMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a chronic progressive metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia that need long term treatment. In 2017 the number of type 2 diabetes in worldwide is 424.9 million and the number is expected to continue to increase to 628.6 million in 2045. Improper disease management can lead to complications both acute and chronic (such as heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and amputation of the lower extremities, etc), disability, decreased quality of life and early death in patients. The needs of diabetic patients are not only limited to adequate glycemic control but also correspond with preventing complications; disability limitation and rehabilitation. There are seven essential self-care behaviors in people with diabetes which predict good outcomes namely healthy eating, being physically active, monitoring of blood sugar, compliant with medications, good problem-solving skills, healthy coping skills and risk-reduction behaviors. All these seven behaviors have been found to be positively correlated with good glycemic control, reduction of complications and improvement in quality of life. Individuals with diabetes have been shown to make a dramatic impact on the progression and development of their disease by participating in their own care. Despite this fact, compliance or adherence to these activities has been found to be low, especially when looking at long-term changes. Though multiple demographic, socio-economic and social support factors can be considered as positive contributors in facilitating self-care activities in diabetic patients, role of nurse in promoting self care is vital and has to be emphasized. Realizing the multi-faceted nature of the problem, a systematic, multi-pronged and an integrated approach is required for promoting self-care practices among diabetic patients to avert any long-term complications.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes, Self-Care, Compliance, Diabetes Management, Complications

BODY IMAGE, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

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ABSTRACT

Nutritional problems in adolescents can be caused by a strict diet, poor eating habits, lifestyle, infectious diseases, self-assessment (body image), physical activity carried out. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between body image and physical activity with nutritional status. This study was an observational study using a cross-sectional study. The research sample was taken with a simple random sampling technique of 145 students. Data were collected through interviews using questionnaires and anthropometric measurements. The results showed that most of the respondents had normal nutritional status (85.5%), dissatisfaction with their body shape and size by 20%, and physical activity was mostly mild. Spearman rank correlation test results showed a significant relationship between body image and nutritional status.

Keywords: Body Image, Physical Activity, Nutritional Status

INFLUENCE OF DOCTOR COMPETENCE ON THE SATISFACTION OF PROLANIS PARTICIPANTS IN FIRST LEVEL HEALTH FACILITIES

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ABSTRACT

The existence of doctors is very important in supporting public health, including in Indonesia. The government continues to improve the education system, profession and other regulations for the medical world. The fact that doctors must possess and master the ability to manage the health problems of individuals, families and society. The doctor's ability is indicated by the mastery of doctor's competence, wherein in Indonesia, doctors must understand, understand, master and carry out medical practice based on Indonesian Doctors Competency Standards. The National Health Insurance Program has been established, where one of the health service targets is Prolanis (Chronic Disease Program) participants. Prolanis health services are carried out at the First Level Health Facility (FLHF). Often patients still look at the FLHF because doctors in FLHF are not able to provide the desired health services. Data obtained in Malang FLHF, >60% FLHF in Malang still non-specialist case references which are also related to cases of chronic disease. The purpose of this study was to analyze the level of mastery and application of physician competence to participant satisfaction in Prolanis at the First Level Health Facility. Research with cross sectional study with sample size using the Slovin formula and the sampling technique simple random sampling. The number of samples is 90 people. The results obtained stated that 73.57% of doctors mastered competencies and applied services to Prolanis participants. Prolanis participants stated. As many as 73.64% of Prolanis participants expressed satisfaction with the health services performed by doctors. Based on the Pearson correlation test, the value of $p = 0,000$ with a value of $r = 0.42$, it can be stated that the mastery of physician competence influences the satisfaction of Prolanis participants with a moderate level of influence. Prolanis participants will service their health problems to doctors if doctors can provide services in accordance with their competencies. The more doctors master their competencies, the Prolanis participants will be more confident to seek treatment at the First Level Health Facility.

Keywords: Doctor Competence, Prolanis, First Level Health Facility

SMOKING BEHAVIOR AT WORSHIP PLACES AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION IN BALI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Since 2011, the government of Bali Province has implemented smoke-free legislation regarding smoke-free area (indoor area) including worship places. Implementation of the legislation at worship places particularly at Hindu temple face a big challenge since Hindu temple is usually a semi-open building and smoking behavior seems to be a norm in the community and part of Balinese tradition. Hence, the study aims to assess the compliance to the smoke-free legislation at worship places and determine the factors associated. The study was a serial survey. The population was worship places such as Hindu temple, mosque, church, monastery, and pagoda in all 9 districts/cities in Bali. Samples selected using proportional probability to size (PPS). The compliance defined using 7 criteria (no smoking signage, smoking activities, cigarette butts, ashtray provision, cigarette smell, cigarette selling, cigarette advertisement). The data collected six monthlies through observing the area and building, followed by interview. About 792 worship places succeeded to observe; most of them (70%) were Hindu temple, 12.1% mosque, 11.3% church, 5.6% monastery, and 1% pagoda. The overall compliance was low (18.5%) compared to the target (80%). Hindu temple has the lowest compliance (8.5%), while mosque showed the highest (34%). Moreover, at second semester of 2013 and the first semester of 2014, there was no compliance at all (0%). Eventually, the compliance increased to 3.4% at the second semester of 2014. Then increasing trend continued at first semester (9.6%) and second semester of 2015 (29.2%). The factors associated to the compliance were lack of awareness and knowledge regarding the legislation and lack of internal monitoring on the implementation. Long-term compliance to the smoke-free legislation at worship places in Bali is increasing, although it remains low. Hence, continuous dissemination, supervision through internal monitoring team is needed to achieve the target.

Keywords: Worship places, Smoke-free Legislation, Compliance, Bali, Indonesia

THE INFLUENCE OF MOTHER'S PERCEPTION ABOUT EDUCATION ACHIVEMENT ON THE INCIDENCE OF RECURRENT VIRAL INFECTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Mothers are important contributor in determining all aspects of her children, including the education. Objective: This purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between children's educational goals desired by mothers due to the incidence of recurrent viral infections in children at the elementary school level (SD). Symptoms of the recurrent viral infection that often occur are upper respiratory infections (cough, runny nose, sinusitis, epistaxis) and gastrointestinal infections (nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite) which together with fatigue will cause a decrease in learning concentration and stress in children. Methods: An observational study with in-depth interviews of 15 mothers, consist of 10 mothers who had children with upper and gastrointestinal tract infections during the last 3 months with a visit to the paeditrician 1-2 times per month with duration of illness for 5-7 days (group A) and 5 mothers with children who experienced the same complaint maximum 1 time / month for the last 3 months with 1-3 days of illness (group B). Results: Almost all mothers from group A want their children to achieve high academic grades accompanied or not accompanied by non-academic achievements. While mothers in group B do not target their children for high academic value with non-academic activities that are still favored by children. Conclusion: maternal expectations for children's achievement play a role in the incidence of recurrent viral infections in children.

Keywords: Viral Respiratory Tract Infection, Viral Gastrointestinal Tract Infection, Child Education, Mother's Perception

POISSON REGRESSION MODELING OF DIARRHEA EVENTS IN PASURUAN REGENCY WITH MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATES AND GENERALIZED METHOD MOMENT.

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a disease characterized by an increase in the frequency of defecation more than usual (> 3 times / day) accompanied by changes in stool consistency (to be runny), with / without blood and / or lenders. The cause of diarrhea can be divided into 2 parts: direct causes and indirect causes or factors that can facilitate or accelerate the occurrence of diarrhea, including germs / causes of diarrheal diseases, nutritional conditions, hygiene and sanitation, social culture such as population density, economic status, weight low birth body that can cause osmotic diarrhea, and immunization. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that influence the incidence of diarrhea using Poisson regression approach with estimation of maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) and generalized method moment (GMM). This research was conducted in the Puskesmas area in Pasuruan Regency. Factors that influence an increase in the incidence of diarrhea in an area with an estimated MLE percentage of non exclusive breastfeeding and the percentage of normal nutritional status. Whereas the GMM estimation is the percentage of non exclusive breastfeeding, percentage of low birth weight, percentage of occupancy density, percentage of smoking presence of family members in the house, incomplete immunization percentage, percentage of underfives less than 2, percentage of normal nutritional status, and socio-economic percentage enough. The results showed that the GMM estimation method in the Poisson regression model gave better performance in terms of parameter significance than the MLE method.

Keywords: Regression Poisson, Diarrhea, MLE, GMM

ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' PREPAREDNESS STATUS AGAINST THE EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI DISASTER IN SMAN 1 TUHEMBERUA, NIAS, NORTH SUMATERA, IN 2018

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ABSTRACT

Preparedness is an important factor in tackling earthquakes and tsunamis in high-risk areas in Indonesia, one of which is Nias Island, North Sumatra. This study aims to analyze the preparedness status of students in SMAN 1 Tuhemberua, North Sumatra, Nias in 2018 against the earthquake and tsunami disaster. This research is a descriptive statistical data analysis with cross-sectional method. The sample size is 275 respondents. Preparedness was assessed through a questionnaire from LIPI and UNESCO / ISDR in 2006, and observations as primary data and other school profiles as supporting data. The results show that the disaster knowledge index is categorized as Ready (75%), the emergency plan index is Almost Ready (61%), the warning system index is Not Ready (30%), and the resource mobilization index is in the Less Prepared category (40%). Taken together, SMAN 1 Tuhemberua is categorized as Ready (70%) in the disaster preparedness index. It is recommended to improve students' preparedness by providing technical knowledge about disaster warnings, conducting disaster training, providing disaster learning materials, and facilitating emergency facilities in schools to improve preparedness for students in disaster-prone areas.

Keywords: Earthquakes And Tsunamis, Preparedness, Students

FEEDING CARE PATTERNS OF MOTHERS WORKING AS SHELLFISH PEELERS ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS AT INTEGRATED HEALTH POSTS IN COASTAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Working mothers can influence the nutritional status of their children. Nutritional status is a condition that is influenced by the intake of nutrients in food needed by the body. Nutritional status is very important for the process of growth and development in children. The nutritional status of a toddler is influenced by several factors such as parenting. The research design used an analytical observation with a cross-sectional approach. Samples were taken using a simple random sampling technique obtained as many as 40 respondents in the mother group, where they all worked as shellfish peelers. The instruments of this study were the Feeding Pattern questionnaire and Nutrition Status assessment using the Anthropometry observation sheet. The data was analysed using the Spearman Rho test. The results showed that there was a relationship between feeding, the parent working as a shellfish peeler and the nutritional status of the child. The Spearman Rho test results were $\rho = 0,000$ ($\rho < 0.05$). The implication of this research is that there is a relationship between the parenting style of the mother working as a shellfish peeler on the nutritional status of the toddler. It is expected that the research respondents can improve the provision of feeding by paying attention to the nutritional needs of their toddlers.

Keywords: Toddler Nutritional Status, Eating Pattern, Working Mother.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND GENETIC FACTORS WITH TODDLER STUNTING AT KENJERAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem arising from a malnourished condition that accumulates over a long period of time with a z-score of less than -2 SD. The incidence rate of stunting in Indonesia year to year has increased. The purpose of this study was to analyse the correlation of socioeconomic and genetic factors with the incidence rate of toddlers stunting. This research used a cross-sectional approach. The study population amounted to 568 toddlers. The sample technique using stratified random sampling and obtained 145 toddlers as the sample. The independent variables were socioeconomic and genetic factors via the questionnaire instrument. The dependent variable was the incidence rate of toddler stunting using the microtoise instrument. Data analysis was conducted using the Spearman rho test. The results of this study indicate that socioeconomic and genetic factors are related to the incidence rate of toddler stunting. Results and Analysis: The results of the factors are; father's education analysis to stunting toddler $p = 0,002 < \alpha = 0,05$, mother's education to stunting toddler $p = 0,001 < \alpha = 0,05$, father's job to stunting toddler $p = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, mother's activity to stunting toddler $p = 0,013 < \alpha = 0,05$, family income to stunting toddler $p = 0,002 < \alpha = 0,05$ and genetics to stunting toddler incidence $p = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$. The implication of this research is that the prevention of toddler stunting can be achieved by giving information about nutritious food with a low price and a method of processing food well that is affordable.

Keywords: Toddler with stunting, Genetic Factor, Social Economy.

THE EFFECT OF COMPLEMENTARY FOOD WITH STUNTING IN NGANJUK DISTRICT PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Stunting prevalence in Indonesia is higher than other countries in Southeast Asia, such as Myanmar (35%), Vietnam (23%), and Thailand (16%). The consequences of stunting include low cognitive abilities and educational performance, low adult wages, lost productivity and, when accompanied by excessive weight gain in childhood, an increased risk of chronic diseases related to nutrition in adult life. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of complementary feeding with the incidence of stunting toddlers in Nganjuk District, East Java. This study is an observational study with a retrospective design. The study was conducted on toddlers aged 12-36 months in Kab. Nganjuk. The study population was toddlers aged 12-36 months who came weighing in the Posyandu as many as 106 toddlers. The research sample was taken by simple random sampling. Obtained 25 toddlers with stunting and 25 toddlers with non-stunting conditions. Data were analyzed by chi square to find out is there a relationship between each variable with the incidence of stunting. The results of analysis with Chi Square revealed that the stages of complementary feeding and making complementary foods were significant with the incidence of editing in Nganjuk District ($p = 0,000$; $p = 0,000$) while the age, education and occupation of mothers and exclusive breastfeeding were not significant (0,591 ; 0,372; 0,495 and 0,0089). There is a significant effect between the stages of complementary feeding with ASI making complementary foods. Assistance should be made to how to make complementary foods according to the stages of the baby's age.

Keywords: Complementary food Breastfeding, Stunting.

TOLUENE EXPOSURE AND ITS ASSOCIATION TO HIPPURIC ACID AND HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR SHOE CRAFTSMEN WORKERS IN SURABAYA INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The informal shoe industry is one of the export commodities that are labor intensive in the production process using glue containing dangerous organic solvents such as toluene. Toluene is a dangerous material, induce damage to major organs example the central nervous system, liver, kidneys, skin, and others. This study was to measure the toluene concentration in the air, to determine the workers' hippuric acid concentration, the effect of toluene exposure on hippuric acid concentration and health status of workers, conducted in June-July 2015 with 22 subjects in sol shoes. Toluene concentration in air using the NIOSH method 1501 by using gas chromatography. Hippuric acid analysis, as an indicator of toluene exposure, was carried out using the NIOSH method 8300, using a technique of measuring Visible Absorption Spectrophotometry and interviewing for disease complaints. Hippuric acid analysis, as an indicator of toluene exposure, was carried out using the NIOSH 8300 method, using a technique of measuring Visible Absorption Spectrophotometry and interviewing for disease complaints. Median toluene concentrations at the study site was 16.32 mg/m³ (range 0.80-523.59 mg/m³), median concentrations of worker hippuric acid 0.86 g/g Creatinine (range 0.13-2.34 g/g Creatinine). The most prevalent symptoms of workers were cough (31.8%), shortness of breath / wheezing (31.8%), headache (68.2%), fatigue (40.9%), experiencing drowsiness (54.5%), disorders sleep (27.3%), visual impairment (27.3%). Wilcoxon test results showed that there was an influence between toluene concentration and hippuric acid ($p = 0.000$). There is a relationship between the level of toluene concentration in the work environment and hippuric acid and health problems of headaches and drowsiness.

Keywords: toluene, glue, shoe craftsmen, hippuric acid, health problems

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