MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

CERTIFICATE

OF APPRECIATION

Number : 11/UN7.A/HK/VII/2022

This Certificate is proudly present to

Mery Ramadani

as **Oral Presenter**

The 4th International Conference
on Public Health-Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD 2022)
"Strengthening Health Resilience In Public Health System
After Peak Of Covid-19 Pandemic".

August 30th-31st, 2022
Semarang, Indonesia

Managing Stress as an Effort to Reduce Dysmenorrhea In Adolescents

Prof. Dr. Yos Johan Utama, S.H., M.Hum.
Rector

Dr. Budiyono, S.KM, M.Kes
Dean

SKP IAKMI No SK: 719/IAKMIPUSAT/SKP-VII/2022 Peserta : 3 SKP Peserta Oral : 5 SKP Pembicara : 5 SKP Moderator : 3 SKP Panitia : 3 SKP
SKP PERSAKMI No SK: 48/KEP/PP-PERSAKMI/C/V/2022 Peserta : 6 SKP Pembicara : 6 SKP Moderator : 6 SKP Panitia : 6 SKP

ABSTRACT BOOK

THE 4TH ICOPH-TCD 2022

The 4th International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development

"Strengthening Health Resilience in Public Health System after Peak of COVID-19 Pandemic"

August, 30th - 31st 2022
Semarang, Indonesia

FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
SEMARANG, INDONESIA

ABSTRACT BOOK
The 4th International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD) 2022

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WELCOMING AND OPENING REMARKS BY RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO

Dears:
Honorable Keynote Speakers, Ir. Budi Gunadi Sadiki, CEHC, CLU, Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia,
Panelist Speakers:
1.Prof. Amanda Lee from the University of Queensland;
2.Prof. Kun-Hsien Tsai from National Taiwan University;
3.Prof. John Parrish-Sprowl, Ph.D. from Indiana University;
4.Prof. Daryl Macer from the American University of Sovereign Nations;
5.Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rafdzah Ahmad Zaki from the University of Malaya;
6.Assoc. Prof. Hanifa Maher Denny, BSPH, MPH, Ph.D. from Universitas Diponegoro;
7.Assist. Prof. Mohammad S. Jalali, Ph.D., from Harvard University;
8.Assist. Prof. Dr. Khadizah H. Abdul Mumin from University of Brunei Darussalam;
9.Vice-Rectors
10.Dean of Faculty of Public Health;
11.The Moderators, The Presenters, and All participants

السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Good morning!

I am here as the Rector of Universitas Diponegoro. The 4th International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD 2022) is a biannual activity of the Faculty of Public Health that started in 2016. I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to all of you here. I also thank the organizing committees who successfully handled this two-days International Conference.

Universitas Diponegoro, abbreviated as UNDIP, has completed 64 glorious years of providing quality higher education and exposure to its students in different fields. It is gratifying that the university has reached great heights and achieved its goals and objectives.

UNDIP is one of the best universities in Indonesia that offers 11 vocational pieces of training or Diplomas, 53 undergraduate programs, 59 graduate/post-graduate programs, and currently manages almost 53,000 students. UNDIP is accredited “A” by the national

accreditation commission, the best graduate employability ranked in Indonesia based on QS Top Universities and other achievements.

Ladies and gentlemen,

After we faced 2 years of COVID-19 pandemic, we experienced various impacts, especially in the public health system. This year, this conference raised the topic "Strengthening Health Resilience in Public Health System after Peak of COVID-19 Pandemic". I sincerely hope that through this conference, we can share our expertise and experiences, and maybe together with all of the distinguished speakers and participants from around the world, we can discuss the strategy to strengthen health resilience in the public health system after the peak of COVID-19 pandemic.

Universitas Diponegoro, as a university with the resources of public health experts with good laboratory support, always moves forward to become an excellent research university ready to support community health. At this great event, speakers from 5 countries will certainly share important experiences and knowledge for all of us to face environmental change. Hopefully, it can form a strong network between Universitas Diponegoro, especially the Faculty of Public Health, and universities from all over the world to make incredible innovations in overcoming health problems in Indonesia. We hope this conference can bring valuable inspiration for a better future for our life and the environment.

Therefore, this seminar is the medium to disseminate evidence-based research findings, valuable scientific arguments, best practices sharing, and discuss profound current issues, both policy and practices, in various settings.

We highly expect this seminar to produce a precious synthesis of multi-dimensional approaches from prominent speakers and presenters.

In this opportunity, the university proudly congratulates the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health for successfully conducting this international seminar and hosting distinguished guests from multiple countries.

As a closing statement, UNDIP wishes you a big success!

Again, thank you for being here with us!

وَالسَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Prof. Dr. Yos Johan Utama, S.H., M.Hum
Rector

WELCOMING REMARKS BY DEAN OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO

The honorable Indonesian Minister of Health Ir. Budi Gunadi Sadikin, CEHC, CLU; Rector of Universitas Diponegoro Prof. Dr. Yos Johan Utama, SH., M.Hum; Vice-Rectors, Deans and Vice Deans at Universitas Diponegoro, distinguished speakers, the organizing committees, and the conference guests and participants.

Good morning; Selamat Pagi;

السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the: "4th International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD) 2022," organized by the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro. The Faculty of Public Health has been holding various events, such as the annual Summer Course program, the virtual seminars, the visiting lecturers, and the biannual event of the International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development since 2016.

We have been facing the COVID-19 pandemic for more than 2 years; therefore, we need to adjust to the changes in the health system and develop a strategy to strengthen health resilience in public health. In responding to this current situation, we invite experts from the USA, Australia, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Brunei Darussalam, to share their experiences and pieces of knowledge.

In this year's conference, we choose the topic: "Strengthening Health Resilience in Public Health System after Peak of COVID-19 Pandemic". This conference is a great opportunity to initiate collaboration in education, research, and innovation among multi-institutions. After we successfully held ICOPH-TCD in 2016, 2018, and 2020 with more than 1000 participants, we are proud to continue our intellectual tradition of sharing our colleagues' research and best practices worldwide. At this event, we welcome our guests from Indonesia, the USA, Malaysia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Taiwan, Ghana, and Sri Lanka.

It is special gratitude and thanks to our Keynote Speaker - the Minister of Health of Republic of Indonesia, and all the distinguished speakers who shared their valuable experiences in public health issues.

We hope you enjoy our warm hospitality, even though we are meeting virtually.

Thank you very much and have a great experience at this conference.

وَالسَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Budiyono, SKM., M.Kes.
Dean of Faculty of Public Health
Universitas Diponegoro

PREFACE

Dear Colleagues,

I am greatly honored and pleased to welcome you to the International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD) held by the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia. After three successful events in 2016, 2018, and 2020, this year, we proudly present the 4th ICOPH-TCD on the 30th – 31st of August 2022. As we are still in the COVID-19 Pandemic situation, therefore we are conducting this conference virtually. As one of the leading providers of public health education in Indonesia, the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro is dedicated to improve the health of the Indonesian population as well as the global community. Therefore, this conference aims to build networking, mutual collaboration, and share experiences regarding public health research among the faculty members, researchers, students, stakeholders, and policymakers.

First of all, I would like to thank the Rector of Universitas Diponegoro Prof. Dr. Yos Johan Utama, S.H, M.Hum., the Vice Rector I Prof. Faisal, S.E., M.Si., Ph.D., the Vice Rector II Prof. Dr.rer.nat. Heru Susanto, S.T., M.M., M.T., the Vice Rector III Prof. Budi Setiyono, S.Sos., M.Pol.Admin., Ph.D, the Vice Rector III Prof. Dr. Ir. Ambariyanto, M.Sc.. I would also like to sincerely express my gratitude to the Dean of Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro Dr. Budiyono, SKM, M.Kes, the Vice Dean I Dr. Nurjazuli, SKM, M.Kes, the Vice Dean II Dr. dr. Apoina Kartini, M.Kes.. I would also like to give the highest appreciation to all speakers, participants, and all committees that have been working very hard for this conference.

This abstract book holds all of the abstracts presented at the 4th ICOPH-TCD. The general topic is: "Strengthening Health Resilience in Public Health System After Peak of COVID-19 Pandemic". The area of public health covered in this conference includes administration and health policy, biostatistics, population study, and health information system, epidemiology and entomology in public health, health promotion and behavioral sciences, public health nutrition & maternal and child health, environmental health, occupational health and safety and other topics related to tropical and coastal development.

This conference is followed by 268 participants, they are 228 oral presenters, and 40 regular participants. The total of abstracts presented at this conference is 230 abstracts. Participants are from Indonesia, the United States of America, Malaysia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Taiwan, Ghana, and Sri Lanka. Selected full papers at this conference will be published in some peer-reviewed journals based on the presenter's choice, mostly in the Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health. Some other papers will be published in international journals indexed by Scopus, they are Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional (National Public Health Journal) and Nurse Media Journal of Nursing KESMAS). Other papers will also be published on proceeding indexed by the Web of Sciences (BIO Web of Conference) and national journals accredited Sinta 2: Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan Indonesia, Jurnal Administrasi Kesehatan Indonesia (The Indonesian Journal of Health

Administration), Amerta Journal, Jurnal Presipitasi: Media Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Teknik Lingkungan, and Indonesian Journal of Public Health.

On behalf of the 4th ICOPH-TCD Committee I would like to send our special thanks to Bank BTN KCP Undip Tembalang, PT. Sciencewerke, and PT Bayer Indonesia as our sponsors. Thank you for supporting this conference.

Finally, I would like to sincerely thank you for your kind attention and participation in this conference. I appreciate all of your work and waiting for the next fruitful networking and collaboration in research, education, and innovation in public health. Thank you very much, and enjoy this event.

Nurhasmadiar Nandini, SKM, M.Kes.
The 4th ICOPH-TCD
Chair of the Committee

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER :

Ir. Budi Gunadi Sadikin, CHFC, CLU
The Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia

MAIN SPEAKER :

- Prof. Amanda Lee
  School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
- Assoc. Prof. Kun Hsien Tsai, PhD
  Institute of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences National Taiwan University, Taiwan
- Prof. John Parrish-Sprowl, Ph.D
  Indiana University-Purdue University - Indiana, USA
- Prof. Darryl Macer, Ph.D., MPH, Hon.D.
  American University of Sovereign Nations - USA
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rafdzah Ahmad Zaki
  University of Malaya - Malaysia
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Budiyono, S.KM, M.Kes
  Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia
- Assoc. Prof. Hanifa Maher Denny SKM, MPH, PhD
  Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia
- Assist. Prof. Mohammad S. Jalali, Ph.D
  Harvard University - Massachusetts, USA
- Assist. Prof. Dr. Khadizah H. Abdul Mumin
  University of Brunei Darussalam - Brunei Darussalam

TIME SCHEDULE

Day 1: 30th August, 2022

TIME	AGENDA	PIC
07.55 – 08.30	Participants and speakers admitted to the conference room (zoom) and entertained by: - Profile of Central Java Province, Indonesia, and Semarang city - Profile of Universitas Diponegoro and Faculty of Public Health	Operator
08.30 – 08.40	**Opening Ceremony & Plenary Session**	MC
08.40 – 08.46	Indonesian National Anthem & opening prayer	MC
08.46 – 08.58	Welcoming remarks by the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Budiyono, SKM, M.Kes
08.58 – 09.13	Opening remarks by Rector of Universitas Diponegoro	Prof. Dr. Yos Johan Utama, SH, M.Hum
09.13 – 09.15	Photo sessions	MC
09.15 – 09.35	**Keynote speech by The Minister of Health, Indonesia**– "Best Practice to Overcome COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia."	Ir. Budi Gunadi Sadikin, CHFC, CLU (Minister of Health Indonesia)
09.35 – 09.45	Music and dance performance	MC
09.45 – 09.55	Plenary Session	Moderator : Mateus Sakundarno Adi, MD., M.Sc, PhD
09.55 – 10.15	**Speaker 1** Assistant Professor Mohammad S. Jalali, Ph.D. (Harvard University) *"Simulation Modelling of Data Science in Public Health"*	
10.15 – 10.35	**Speaker 2** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rafdzah Ahmad Zaki (University of Malaya, Malaysia) "*COVID-19 Situation and Its Control in the World"*	
10.35 – 10.55	Discussion	
10.55 – 11.15	**Speaker 3** Dr. Khadizah H. Abdul Mumin (University of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam) "*Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Resilience in New Normal Era*"	
11.15 – 11.35	**Speaker 4** Assoc. Prof. Hanifa Maher Denny, BSPH, MPH, PhD "*Work-life Balance during COVID-19 Pandemic"*	
11.35 – 11.40	Ice breaking from The Studio 8	
11.40 – 12.15	Discussion and closing of the session	
12.15 – 12.25	Closing of Plenary Session	
12.25 – 12.30	Closing by Master of Ceremony	MC
12.30 – 13.00	Lunch and prayer break	MC
13.00 – 17.00	Oral presentation in seven separate rooms based on topics	Room Moderators

Day 2: 31st August, 2022

TIME	AGENDA	PIC
08.25 – 08.40	Participants and speakers admitted to the conference room and entertained by online trips to tourist destinations in Semarang	
08.30 – 08.50	**2nd day Conference Opening**	MC
08.50 – 09.00	Plenary session opening	Moderator: Martha Irene K., MD., MSc, Ph.D
09.00 – 09.20	**Speaker 5** Prof. Darryl Macer (American University of Sovereign Nations /AUSN) "*Ethics and Justices in COVID-19 Vaccination*"	
09.20 – 09.40	**Speaker 6** Prof. John Parrish-Sprowl, Ph.D. (Indiana University Purdue University) *"How to Manage COVID-19 Infodemic?"*	
09.40 – 10.00	Discussion	
10.00 – 10.05	Stretching	
10.05 – 10.25	**Speaker 7** Prof. Kun-Hsien Tsai (NTU-Taiwan) "*Neglected Tick-borne Rickettsioses in Taiwan"*	
10.25 – 10.45	**Speaker 8** Prof. Amanda Lee (University Queensland) "*Nutrition Resilience During Covid-19 Pandemic*	
10.45 – 10.50	Music Perform	
10.50 – 11.15	Discussions	
11.15 – 11.25	Plenary Session closing	Moderator
11.25 – 11.30	Announcement	MC
11.30 – 13.00	Lunch and prayer break	MC
13.00 – 17.00	Oral presentation in seven separate rooms based on topics	Room Moderators

Closing Ceremony

TIME	AGENDA	PIC
17.00 – 17.10	Preparation of Conference Closing Ceremony (Participants and speakers are invited to the conference room)	MC
17.10 – 17.25	Announcement for the best presenters	MC
17.25 – 17.30	Closing remarks by the Chair of the Committee	Nurhasmadiar Nandini, SKM, M.Kes
17.30 – 17.35	Photo sessions	MC
17.35 – 17.45	End of the closing ceremony	MC

ORAL PRESENTATION

Tuesday, 30th August 2020

Room 1

Session 1

Code	Authors	Title
ENV.01-1.001	Wiwit Aditama	Optimization of the Use of Chinese Teak Seed Powder Coagulant (Cassia angustifolia) as a Natural Coagulant in Reducing Turbidity of Dug Well Water Using the Jar Test Method
ENV.01-1.002	Belinda Alifa Rahma, Budiyono, Nikie Astorina Yunita Dewanti	Identification of Electronic Waste and Subjective Health Problems to Collectors in Pamulang District, South Tangerang City, Indonesia
ENV.01-1.003	Syarifah Nuraini, Sri Handayani, Setia Pranata	A Community Empowerment Program in Improving Sanitation: Study in Banjar Region, South Kalimantan
ENV.01-1.005	Blego Sedionoto, Witthaya Anamnart, Jitbanjong Tangpong	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Hookworm Infection and Strongyloidiasis Surrounding palm Plantation Rural Kutai Kertanegara, East Kalimantan
ENV.01-1.006	Maria Holly Herawati, Yunus Subagyo Swarinoto, Yenni risniati, Betty Roosmihermiati, Dony Lasut, Dasuki Dasuki, Kristina Kristina, Vita Kartika	The Relationship of Climate Changes with Covid-19 Incidences in 4 High Prevalence Provinces in Indonesia
ENV.01-1.007	Sri Hindriyastuti	The stress Level of production craftsmen at PT Sony Central Industry, Jepara
ENV.01-1.008	Dina Lusiana Setyowati, Muhammad Khairul Nuryanto, Muhammad Sultan, Lisda Sofia, Suwardi Gunawan	Musculoskeletal Pain and Teleworking in Times of the COVID-19 Pandemic at Mulawarman University
ENV.01-1.009	Ekawati Ekawati, Yuliani Setyaningsih, Ida Wahyuni, Hanifa Maher Denny	Effect of Awkward Posture and Musculoskeletal Disorder Incident: Case Study in Bakery Worker

Room 2

Session 1

Code	Authors	Title
EPI.02-1.001	Susilo Adi Widyanto, Muhammad Mu'in, Jerico Franciscus Pardosi, Lintang Dian Saraswati	Design a Swab Chamber to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 Virus
EPI.02-1.002	Ratna Widyasari, Setia Pranata, Rachmalina Soerachman	A Conflict Theory Approach to the Implementation of the COVID 19 Vaccination in the East Aceh District
EPI.02-1.003	Dicky Andiarsa, Muhammad Rasyid Ridha, Dian Eka Setyaningtyas	Moving Average as A Simple Indicator to Previse the Pandemic Cases Trend for Evaluation on Control Intervention: Study From 'A Year' Of Covid-19 In Indonesia
EPI.02-1.004	Jessica Ulli Artha, Evi Susanti Sinaga	Climate Variability Effects on Rising Dengue Incidence in Jakarta Province
EPI.02-1.005	Semuel Sandy	Factors That Influence the Performance of Kampung Malaria Cadres to Accelerate the Reduction of Malaria In Papua
EPI.02-1.006	Nur Anisah Rahmawati	Stop disparities systematic review of women with disability to reach cancer screening and treatment
EPI.02-1.007	Tri Ramadhani	Climate and Mosquito Borne Diseases in Banjarnegara: Prospect for An Early Warning System
EPI.02-1.008	Triwibowo Ambar Garjito	Contribution of Anopheles ludlowae to the dry season malaria transmission in the villages near the forest area of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia
EPI.02-1.009	Kristina Tobing, Kristina L Tobing	Xpert MTB/RIF Rapid Molecular Test for Enforcement Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in The Research Area of East Indonesia (Year 2014-2018)

Room 3

Session 1

Code	Authors	Title
PHN.03-1.001	Feri Ahmadi Agus Triwinarto, Sri Sumarmi, Soenarnatalina Melaniani, Kuntoro, Nunik Puspitasari, Qonita Rachmah, Zida Husnina, Doddy Izwardy, Takashi Yamano	The selected programs coverage related to the success story on stunting reduction in Bali, Indonesia.

PHN.03-1.002	Feri Ahmadi, Agus Triwinarto	The changes in food patterns in the family of Online Motor Driver During Covid-19 Pandemics in Jakarta
PHN.03-1.003	Yoyok Budi Pramono, Sri Mulyani, Anang M. Legowo, Ahmad Ni'matullah Al-Baarri, Nathania Maula Bernadine, and Daniella Olivia Afri Kusuma	The Potential of Inulin's Mangrove Apple and Total Soluble Solid's Pineapple in Prebiotic Drink as An Immune Booster at Covid-19 Pandemic
PHN.03-1.004	Aprianti, MG Catur Yuantari, and Kismi Mubarokah	Productive Groups in Urban Areas Working in the Health Sector Have the Potency for High Nutrition Literacy
PHN.03-1.005	Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti, Trias Mahmudiono, Rahayu Indriasari, Naintina Lisnawati, Alfi Fairuz Asna	Changes in Sugar, Salt, and Fat Consumption Patterns Through Online Nutrition Education
PHN.03-1.006	Mutiara Arsya Vidianinggar, Trias Mahmudiono	Fat Diets, Eating Habit and Nutrient Adequacy in Female Models Malang
PHN.03-1.007	Chrysoprase Thasya Abihail, Trias Mahmudiono	Determinants of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Indonesia: Evidence from the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS)
PHN.03-1.008	Saatdatul Sarah Maharani, Anggit Ariestia Rizky, Sindy Dwi Irawati, Trias Mahmudiono	Dietary Intake and Hypertension in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in Clinic RSI Unisma Malang
PHN.03-1.009	Dicky Andhyka Priambudi, Mohammad Fahmi Rasyidi, Trias Mahmudiono	Correlation between Macronutrient Intake, Food Diversity and Work Productivity among Construction Workers

Room 4

Session 1

Code	Authors	Title
ENV.04-1.001	Bina Kurniawan, Daru Lestantyo, Baju Widjasena, Siswi Jayanti, Izzatul Alifah Sifai	Effect of Stretching on Muscle Tension, Fatigue, Muscle Strength, and Lactic Acid Build up in Fish Transport Workers
EPI.04-1.002	Anggi Helena Elizabeth, Ririh Yudhastuti	The Overview of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Cases in West Java Province In 2016-2020
EPI.04-1.003	Yurika Fauzia Wardhani, Oktarina, Sinta Dewi Lestyoningrum	Prevalence and Distribution of Risk Factors for Depression and Emotional Mental Disorders in the Elderly in Indonesia

EPI.04-1.004	Masdalina Pane	Cross-border contact tracing in Morowali Sea-port to anticipate spread to anticipate spread of Omicron Variant of Concern: a brief report
EPI.04-1.005	Leny Latifah, Yusi Dwi Nurcahyani, Diah Yunitawati, Indri Yunita Suryaputri	Child Respiratory Infection Hindered the Optimal Child Development in Indonesia
EPI.07-4.008	Risma Nurlim and Tri Wahono	Hemoconcentration as Predictor of the Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Severity of Infection in Pediatric Patients at Sleman and Bantul Regional Public Hospital
EPI.04-1.007	Afrida Sinaga LAS	The Potential Factors of Leptospirosis in Asahan Regency, North Sumatera, Indonesia
EPI.04-1.008	Risqa Novita	Investigating the Animal Health Infodemic in Era Covid-19
HPR.04-3.009	Rery Kurniawati Danu Iswanto, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Bagoes Widjanarko, Cahya Tri Purnami	Needs Analysis of Support System for Parent in Adolescent Reproductive Health Promotion Program

Room 5

Session 1

Code	Authors	Title
BPS.05-1.001	Syafrawati	Analysis of Coding Errors in a Class C Hospital in West Sumatra, Indonesia
BPS.05-1.002	Vitri Widyaningsih, dr., MS., PhD, Tri Mulyaningsih, Septyan Dwi Nugroho, Nurussyifa Afiana Zaen, Akhmad Azmiardi, Ari Probandari	Loss of follow up in maternal and child cascade of care: Evidence from Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey
BPS.05-1.003	Vitri Widyaningsih, dr., MS., PhD, Alimah Premanawasti, Nada Al Biruni, Amelya Augusthina Ayusari, Yusuf Ari Mashuri, Ratih Puspita Febrinasari, Lukman Aryoseto, Hartono Hartono, Maryani Maryani, Balgis Balgis, Widana Primaningtyas, Ari Probandari	Sociodemographic differences in multimorbidity: Evidence from Indonesian Family and Life Survey

BPS.05-1.005	Hanif Pandu Suhito, Fiqie Ulya Sidiastahta	Development of the Information system in emergency COVID-19 outbreak in Semarang City using the Agile Governance Approach
BPS.05-1.006	Arief Priyo Nugroho, Diyan Ermawan Effendi	Administrative Burden of Routine Health Data in Remote Indonesia
BPS.05-1.007	Selvia Juwita Swari, Gamasiano Alfiansyah, Mudafiq Riyan Pratama, Maya Weka Santi, Ardiyanti Setyorini	Inaccuracy Diagnosis Code of Diabetes Mellitus in Medical Records of Outpatient at Surabaya Hajj General Hospital
BPS.05-1.008	Ice Marini, Koniasari Koniasari, Koniasari Koniasari	Factors That Influenced a Generation Z In Search of Health Information on The Internet
BPS.05-1.009	Gamasiano Alfiansyah, Selvia Juwita Swari, Rossalina Adi Wijayanti, Mudafiq Riyan Pratama, Faizatun Nikmah	Constraints in Provision Time of Medical Records in Public Health Center

Room 6

Session 1

Code	Authors	Title
BPS.06-1.001	Zahrasita Nur Indira, Aris Puji Widodo, Farid Agushybana	Evaluation of the Quality of a Web-Based Electronic Medical Record Information System to Improve the Accuracy of Codification of Diagnosis and Action in Submitting BPJS Claims
BPS.06-1.002	Hetty Ismainar, Hastuti Marlina, Jasrida Yunita, Bubung Bunyamin, Mishbahuddin Mishbahuddin	Unmet Need for Family Planning in Rokan Hilir District: Determinant factors through an Ecological Approach
BPS.06-1.003	Farid Agushybana, Chriswardani Suryawati, Erny Kristiana Santoso	Evaluation of the Utilization of Electronic-Based Recording and Reporting Systems in Puskesmas
BPS.06-1.004	Eka Wilda Faida, Stefanus Supriyanto, Setya Haksama,Titin Wahyuni , Wihasto Suryaningtyas	Validity and Reliability of The Indonesian Version of Uwes-17 On the Use of Electronic Medical Records in Hospitals
BPS.06-1.005	Mujahidatul Musfiroh, Agus Suwandono, Nur Setiawati Dewi, Soetrisno Soetrisno	Analysis Factors Affecting Couples of Childbearing Age Participation in Contraceptive Use
BPS.06-1.006	Piping Asgiani, Chriswardani Suryawati, Farid Agushybana	Evaluation of Electronic Medical Records on Components Human, Organization, and Technology in the Outpatient Installation of

		PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta Hospital
BPS.06-1.007	Tin Afifah, Ristrini, Ina Kusrini, Ning Sulistiyowati, Kristina and Dede Anwar Musadad	Childhood, Adult Mortality and Expectancy Life at Birth at the District Level from CRVS System Data Source: Experience the District North Bolaang Mongondow in 2021
BPS.06-1.008	Azizatul Hamidiyah, Sandra Fikawati, Ahmad Syafiq	The Intention of Preparing Family Life of Santri among Types of Boarding Schools
HPR.06-1.009	Kristine Evitaloka, Melyana Nurul Widyawati, Leni Latifah	Development of Caring Father an M-health Based Education on Paternal Social Support for Breastfeeding Mothers

Room 7

Session 1

Code	Authors	Title
AAP.07-1.001	Jessica Christanti, Anna Kartika, Ariosta Setyadi	Blood Supply Analysis During Pandemic in Indonesian Red Cross of Semarang City
AAP.07-1.003	Sinta Dewi Lestyoningrum	Determinants Influencing Health Care Team Performance
AAP.07-1.004	Amir Suudi, Harimat Hendarwan, Iin Nurlinawati, Rudi Hendro Putranto	Puskesmas Readiness Index in Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic Early Pandemic Resources Analysis
AAP.07-1.005	Rani Tiyas Budiyanti, Chriswardani Suryawati, Murni Murni, Matsna Hanifah	Policy Recommendation of Telemedicine Services Implementation After Covid-19 Pandemic
AAP.07-1.006	Nita Rahayu, Ayunina Rizky Ferdina	Evaluation Of the Implementation of The Indonesian Minister of Health Regulation No. 15/2017 In Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan
AAP.07-1.007	Maya Weka Santi, Sakinah Salsabila, Hasan Sadikin, Angga Rahagiyanto, Selvia Juwita Swari, Gamasiano Alfiansyah, Atma Deharja	Factors Causing Incompleteness of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death in Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Central Public Hospital
AAP.07-1.008	Chriswardani Suryawati, Chriswardani Suryawati	The Role of Stakeholders in Increasing Maternal Participation in Maternal Health Program in Coastal Area Subdistrict of Bonang Demak Regency
AAP.07-1.009	Rudi Nasib, Nelson Lean Boon Leong, Muhammad Mudassir Abdul Rahim Nachia Banu Abdul	A Systematic Review: The Use of Quality Initiatives in Public Health Systems in Asian Countries

	Rahim, Nabihah Ali, Abdul Rahman Ramdzan	
HPR.07-1-009	Novia Handayani, Aditya Kusumawati, Syamsulhuda B. Musthofa, Pimonpan Isarabhakdi	Parents' Readiness toward Offline School among Senior High-Schooled Children during COVID-19 Pandemic in Central Java, Indonesia

Room 1

Session 2

Code	Authors	Title
ENV.01-2.001	Entianopa, H. Subakir, Melsi Eky Folia	Length of contact, personal hygiene of the use of tools personal protection, allergic contact dermatitis
ENV.01-2.002	Eka Rosanti, Ratih Andhika Akbar Rahma, Mahmudah Hamawi, Dian Afif Arifah	Effectivity of Pesticide Store and Rinse House in Reducing Farmers' Pesticide Contamination
ENV.01-2.003	Yuliani Setyaningsih, Ekawati Ekawati, Ida Wahyuni	Effort to Control Work Environment Hazards Based On 5S Principles for Smoked Fish Workers
ENV.01-2.004	Nur Lulu Fitriyani	The Effectiveness of Wuluh (Averrohoa Bilimbi) Extract on The Loss of Lead (Pb) Levels in Green Shells (Perna Virdis)
ENV.01-2.005	Lanny Sunarjo, Diyah Fatmasari, Febby Rahmadhani	Ergonomic Model "EDISI" to Relieve Musculoskeletal Diseases and Pain among Oral Health Therapists
ENV.01-2.006	Ika Dharmayanti, Dwi Hapsari Tjandrarini, Puti Sari Hidayangsih	Climate factors and childhood diarrhea in South Kalimantan 2017-2022
ENV.01-2.007	Faizatul Ummah, Nahardian Vica Rahmawati, Muhamad Ganda Saputra, Nihayatul Munaa	Mental Health of Health Worker during Pandemic: What Kind of System Support They Need?
ENV.01-2.008	Melda Yenni,Sugiarto, Reka Maiza Epralia	Community Efforts in Fire Disaster Mitigation in Jelutung District, Jambi Province

Room 2

Session 2

Code	Authors	Title
EPI.02-2.001	Siti Isfandari, rofingatul mubasyiroh, frans dany	Non-Communicable Diseases and Depression Moderate the Relationship Between Marital Status on Functional Limitation
EPI.02-2.002	Oyedolapo A. Anyanwu, Elena N. Naumova,	The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Nutrition, Health and Environment in

	Virginia R. Chomitz, Fang Fang Zhang, Kenneth Chui, Martha I. Kartasurya, Sara C. Folta.	Indonesia: A Qualitative Investigation of Perspectives from Multi-disciplinary Experts
EPI.02-2.003	Yuneu Yuliasih, Tri Wahono, Endang Puji Astuti, Mara Ipa	Evaluation of Covid-19 Surveillance Management in Pangandaran Regency During the Early Pandemic
EPI.02-2.004	Mahalul Azam, Feddy Setio Pribadi, Arief Rahadian, Muhammad Zakki Saefurrohim, Yudhy Darmawan, Arulita Ika Fibriana, Ima Arum Lestarini, Syed Mohamed Aljunid, Martha Irene Kartasurya	Incidence of COVID-19 reinfection: an analysis of outpatient-based data in the United States of America
EPI.02-2.006	Anton Suryatma	Assessing Risk Exposure of COVID-19 in Indonesian Government-owned Public Health Center Physicians
EPI.02-2.007	Wahyu Pudji Nugraheni, Syarifah Nuraini	Measuring Epidemiology Burden and Economic Loss of Acute Hepatitis in Indonesia
EPI.02-2.008	Anis Nur Widayati, Gunawan Gunawan, Murni Murni, Ristiyanto Ristiyanto, Arief Mulyono	Variation of Rat Species and Identification of Leptospirosis in Several Types of Ecosystems in Southeast Sulawesi Province

Room 3

Session 2

Code	Authors	Title
PHN.03-2.001	Edna Elkarima, Annisa Alifia Yahya, Trias Mahmudiono	The Association between Frequency and Food Choice of Online Food Order with Obesity among High School Students in Surabaya
PHN.03-2.002	Nailul izza, Windhu Purnomo, Mahmudah Dr	What Is The Relationship Between The Availability of Health Workers With The Prevalence of Stunting In Toddlers?
PHN.03-2.003	Eurika Zebadia, Trias Mahmudiono	The Dietary Diversity in 6—11-month-old Indonesian Children's Complementary Food
PHN.03-2.005	Nur Sahila, Chika Dewi Haliman, Trias Mahmudiono	Association between Psychological Stress with Body Mass Index
PHN.03-2.006	Rostika Flora	The Effect of Nutritional Status and Protein Intake Towards Albumin Serum Level in Pregnant Women in Seluma District
PHN.03-2.007	Hermien Nugraheni, Retno Murwani, Zahroh	Physical Activity and Academic Performance of Elementary School Student

	Shaluhiyah, Bagoes Widjanarko	
PHN.03-2.008	Ratih Wirapuspita Wisnuwardani, Alfius Datu Langi, ismail kamba	Socio Economic, Dietary Intake and Malnutrition in Pregnant Women: Loa Ipuh study

Room 4

Session 2

Code	Authors	Title
EPI.04-2.001	Hanin Dhany Robby, Nurhasmadiar Nandini	Prevalence of Tuberculosis and Diabetes Mellitus Comorbidity in Jember: Ecological Analysis
EPI.04-2.002	Rr. Anggun Paramita Djati, Haryoto Kusnoputranto, Suyud Warno Utomo, Mateus Sakundarno, Raldi Hendrotoro Seputro Koestoer, Habiburrachman Alfian Houzaeri Fuad, Jarohman Raharjo, Mohamad Umar Yusuf	Ecological Niche Modelling of Leptospirosis as A Contributor for Strengthening Health Resilience in Public Health System
EPI.04-2.003	Kristiana Yunitaningtyas, Betty Roosihermiatie, Suharmiati Suharmiati	Determinants of Covid-19 Cases in Indonesia During Pandemic Year 2021
EPI.04-2.004	Diyan Ermawan Effendi, Indah pawitaningtyas, Agung Dwi Laksono, Setia Pranata	Exploring Factors Contributing to the Slow Covid-19 Vaccination Rollout in Pandeglang Indonesia: A Qualitative Study
EPI.04-2.005	Mugi Wahidin, Anhari Achadi	Overview of Diabetes Mellitus and Its Risk Factors in Indonesia: An Analysis of Basic Health Research Data
EPI.04-2.006	Helmi Suryani Nasution, Muhammad Syukri, Armaidi Dharmawan	Spatial and Space-Time Analysis to Identify Clusters of Tuberculosis Cases in Jambi Municipality
HPR.04-2.008	Priyadi Nugraha Prabamurti, Antono Suryoputro, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Bagoes Widjanarko, Ani Margawati	The Relation Between Knowledge About Reproductive Health with Risk Behavior of Students Study at Islamic Boarding Schools in Semarang City

Room 5

Session 2

Code	Authors	Title
BPS.05-2.001	Mujiyanto Muhammad Choirul Hidajat, Triwibowo Ambar Garjito, Yusnita Mirna Anggarini, Arief Mulyono	Use of online digital maps to disseminate information on the distribution of Covid-19 in Indonesia
BPS.05-2.002	Purwo Setiyo Nugroho, Ratu Matahari, Sri Sunarti	Fertility Situation Among Urban and Rural Residents in Indonesia; Based on Indonesian Census 2010
BPS.05-2.003	Musafaah Musafaah, Tris Eryando, Meiwita Paulina Budiharsana, Martya Rahmaniati	Unmet Need for Family Planning During the Pre and Post Covid 19 Pandemic In 7 National Development Areas, 2018-2021
BPS.05-2.004	Miftafu Darussalam, Onny Setiani, Untung Sujianto, Mateus Sakundarno Adi	Validity And Reliability of the "Caregiver Reaction Assessment" Instrument in Family Caregiver Burden Using the Rasch Model Analysis
BPS.05-2.005	Pandji Wibawa Dhewantara, Raras Anasi, Anton Suryatma	Geographical Heterogeneity of COVID-19 Incidence in Bali: A Spatial Analysis Approach to Support COVID-19 Control
BPS.05-2.006	Ratu Matahari, Purwo Setyo Nugroho, Tutik Inayah Susilaningsih	Why Traditional Contraceptive Still Exist Among Married Couple?
BPS.05-2.007	Dwi Handayani, Abdul Hakim Zakkiy Fasya, Mursyidul Ibad, Tamara Nur Budiarti, Indi Aulia Jauharoh, Putri Alifia Nikmaturrochmah	Regional Cluster Analysis in East Java Province Based on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors Using Fuzzy C-Means
BPS.05-2.008	Retnowati Retnowati, Kemal Nazarudin Siregar, Dion Zein Nuridzin	Strengthening The School Health System Resilience Through Students' Personal Health Records: Concept and Strategies

Room 6

Session 2

Code	Authors	Title
MCH.06-2.001	Ratna Indriawati, Vitis Anatoni	The Family Support and Independence of Down Syndrome Children
MCH.06-2.002	Astridya Paramita, ramita[1], Pramita Andarwati, Nailul Izza, Lusi Kristiana, Herti Maryani, Dwi Hapsari Tjandarini	Pregnant Women's Preference for Antenatal Care (ANC) Provider: Lessons Learned to Support Maternal Mortality Rate Reduction Strategies

MCH.06-2.003	Novi Resistantie	Maternal Micronutrition Level of Pregnant Women With COVID-19 Infection: A Systematic Review
MCH.06-2.004	Sunaryo, Yuni Purwatiningsih, Silvia Apriliana	Maternal Mortality Due to Covid 19 in Banjarnegara District, Central Java Province
MCH.06-2.005	Noor Edi Widya Sukoco, Eka Denis Machfutra, Agung Dwi Laksono, Puti Sari Hidayangsih, Nur Annisa Fauziyah, Betty Rosi Hermiatie, Frima Elda, Dwi Hapsari	Maternity Waiting Homes in Southeast West Maluku, Indonesia: A Case Study
MCH.06-2.006	Budi Setyawati	Factors Determinant Related to Growth Acceleration in Children (From Cohort Study in Bogor during COVID-19)
MCH.06-2.007	Rika Rachmawati, Salimar, Yunita Diana Sari, Nazarina, Budi Setyawati, Sri Poedji Hastoety	Gestational Weight Gain During the Second and Third Trimesters and Determinants of Pregnancy Outcomes
MCH.06-2.008	Mara Ipa	Low Birth Weight among Single Mother in Indonesia: What's the matter?

Room 7

Session 2

Code	Authors	Title
AAP.07-2.001	Ayulia Fardila Sari ZA, Dien Gusta Anggraini Nursal	Analysis of the Implementation of New Habit Adaptation Policies in the Padang Beach Tourism Area in 2022
AAP.07-2.002	Sri Endang Windiarti, Agus Soewandono, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Annastasia Ediati,	The Effect of The Implementation of The Ministry-Health Care Neighborhood Model on Stigma in People with Schizophrenia in The City of Semarang, Indonesia
AAP.07-2.003	Syifa'ul Lailiyah, Diansanto Prayoga, Jayanti Dian Eka Sari, Mohammad Zainal Fatah, Nadya Reza Palupi, Nadiyah Rahmasari	Factors That Influence the Decision-Making of Indonesia's National Health Insurance (JKN) Participants on Non-Wage Recipients (PBPU) During COVID-19 Pandemic in East Java
AAP.07-2.004	Muhammad Agus Mikrajab, Muhammad Agus Mikrajab, Noor Edi Widya Sukoco	Health Financing of The National Priority Programs at Ternate Health Office, North Maluku
AAP.07-2.005	Irwan Budiana, Yuni Dwi Setiyawati, Hatrin Hoshitanisitta	Comparison of the Characteristics of Posyandu Services During the Covid 19 Pandemic Before and After Posyandu Revitalization and

		Cadre Empowerment Through Integrated Programs in the Work Area of the Ende City Health Center
AAP.07-2.006	Shelvy Haria Roza, Ayulia Fardila Sari, Adila Kasni Astiena	Perceptions of Easy and Benefits in The Utilization of Telemedicine Service in First Level Health Facilities in Padang City
AAP.07-2.007	Siti Masitoh, Tin Afifah, Heny Lestary, Sugiharti, Novianti, and Harimat Hendarwan	The Readiness of Primary Health Care to Support Reopening School Policy During COVID-19 Pandemic: Indonesia's Context
AAP.07-2.008	Elmina Tampubolon and Novrika Silalahi	Policy Analysis Of KIA/KB Program During Covid 19 Pandemic at Tanjung Haloban Public Health Center

Wednesday, 31st August 2020

Room 1

Session 3

Code	Authors	Title
HPR.01-3.001	Syifa Putri Fadhilah, Priyadi Nugraha Prabamurti, Aditya Kusumawati	Support of Village Government and Health Workers for Stunting Prevention Behavior in Posyandu Cadres in Susukanlebak District, Cirebon Regency
HPR.01-3.003	Yuly Sulistyorini, Mahmudah Mahmudah, Nurul Fitriyah	Improving Knowledge and Behavior Reproductive Health of Adolescents with Hearing Loss
HPR.01-3.004	Ayun Sriatmi, Rani Tiyas Budiyanti, Amalia Ninggar	Health Protocols' Compliance in Face-to-face Learning at School by Students in Boyolali District
HPR.01-3.005	Rozana Ika Agustiya	The relationship between mother's perception and behavior of weighing toddlers at Posyandu
HPR.01-3.006	Novia Handayani, Aditya Kusumawati, Ratih Indraswari	Indonesian Moslem's Behavior toward Eid Al-Fitr during COVID-19 Pandemic
HPR.01-3.007	Ratih Indraswari, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Bagoes Widjanarko, Antono Suryoputro	Health Risk Behaviors and Life Skills of Indonesian Children: A Qualitative Analysis Using Social Cognitive Theory
HPR.01-3.008	Wahyu Agung Budi Alamsyah, Ana Rizqy Soliha, Nur Mufida, Irwanto	The Role of Parents on The Initiation of Premarried Sex in Adolescents: Systematic Review
HPR.01-3.009	Eti Rimawati, Tri Nur Kristina, Sri Achadi Nugraheni, Ani Margawati	Self-Efficacy and Reproductive Health Communication Practices in Early Childhood Mothers

Room 2

Session 3

Code	Authors	Title
HPR.02-3.001	Sri Handayani	A New Normal Life Among Office Workers In COVID-19 Preventive Behaviour
HPR.02-3.002	Tri Winugroho	The influence of Social Stigmatization and Coping Stress on the Resilience Level of Nurses in Handling Covid-19
HPR.02-3.003	Mirna Widiyanti,Setyo Adiningsih	Characteristic of HIV/AIDS Positive Women with Opportunistic Infection in Manokwari Regency, West Papua
HPR.02-3.004	Nur Rohmah, Francois Rene Lamy, Mark Stephan Felix, Darunee Phukao	Fatherhood and Masculinity as Smoking Cessation Aids: A Scoping Review

HPR.02-3.005	Vita Kartika Mahirawati, Ratna Widyasari[1], Eka Denis Mahfutra	Eating Behaviour and Prevention Nai'Cera Towards People of Jennetalassa, Jeneponto
HPR.02-3.006	Vina Firmanty Mustofa, Nur Anisah Rahmawati	The Empowerment of Midwives and Cadres with Prenatal Massage Education in Kangean Island: A Mini Study
HPR.02-3.007	Diyan Ermawan Effendi, Fanny Hanifah Irfan, Syfrawati, Adila Kasni Astiena	Tobacco Consumption Among Young Population in Rural Indonesia: Prevalence and Associated Factors
HPR.02-3.008	Sri Siswati	The Relationship of Smoking with Tuberculosis Healing in Air Dingin Health Center Padang
HPR.02-3.009	Alifa Syamantha Putri	Causal loop diagram to visualize the COVID-19 impact on mental health in Indonesia: System approach in systematic literature review analysis

Room 3

Session 3

Code	Authors	Title
AAP.03-3-001	Nihayatul Munaa, Faizatul Ummah, Nahardian Vica Rahmawati	Lean Healthcare Readiness Evaluation among Staff in Private Hospital
AAP.03-3-002	Nahardian Vica Rahmawati, Muhamad Ganda Saputra, Nihayatul Munaa, Faizatul Ummah	Lean Healthcare Implementation: How is The Employee's Acceptance?
AAP.03-3-003	Selma Siahaan, Pramita Andarwati, Nelly Puspandari, Lusi Kristiana, Betty Roosihermiatie	Antibiotic Resistance Situation in Hospitals in Indonesia: Use and Cost
AAP.03-3-004	Fitria Damayanti, Rizma Adlia Syakurah	Implementation of Indirect Contact Services in the BPJS Healthcare Palembang Branch Office during the Pandemic Covid-19 Era
AAP.03-3-005	Mardiana	Administrative Service Effectiveness of National Health Insurance Program Through Pandawa in East Belitung District
AAP.03-3-006	Raharni, and Anggita Bunga	Capacity of Sustainable Rehabilitation Services on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse in Indonesia
AAP.03-3-007	Novia Susianti, Mardianis, Aris Yulianto	Health Protocol Infrastructure in Preventing Covid-19 Transmission in High School in Jambi Province

AAP.03-3-008	Rizka Adela Fatsena, Sri Anggarini Parwatiningsih, Hardiningsih	The Effectiveness of TeleHealth Interventions on Precaution Postpartum Depression: A Mixed-Methods Systematic Review
MCH.03-3.009	Ina Kusrini, Donny Kristanto Mulyantoro, Felly Philipus Senewe, Sri Supadmi	Risk of Tuberculosis among Women Childbearing Age with Diabetic Mellitus and Malnutrition in East Indonesia Based on National Basic Health Survey 2018

Room 4

Session 3

Code	Authors	Title
HPR.04-3.001	Fazidah Aguslina Siregar, Asfriyati, Tri Makmur	Sociodemographic and Lifestyle Related to The Risk Factors for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Targeted to Prevention
HPR.04-3.002	Dian Afif Arifah, Ratih Andhika Akbar Rahma, Siti Ma'rifah, Yudhistira Saputra	Inter-role Conflict and Coping Strategy among Working Mothers
HPR.04-3.003	Maria Holly Herawati, Farida Farida, Kristina Kristina, Nur Endah Pracoyo, Raflizar Raflizar, Laurentia Konadi, Vita Kartika	Health literation with the implementation of health protocol in the transitional PSBB phase in Bogor City 2020
HPR.04-3.004	Kismi Mubarokah, Aprianti, Dian Puspitaningtyas	No One Left Behind: Animation as the Next Learning Page to the Deaf
HPR.04-3.005	Mutiara Widawati, Hubullah Fuadzy, Heni Prasetyowati, Endang Puji Astuti, Tri Wahono, Yuneu Yuliasih	The Knowledge of Vector Control's Key Player at Indonesia's Community Health Centre's: Qualitative study in malaria's elimination phase area
HPR.04-3.006	Endang Puji Astuti, Pandji Wibawa Dhewantara, Mutiara Widawati, Lukman Hakim, Mara Ipa, Yuneu Yuliasih	Knowledge, attitude, and practices towards COVID-19 among adults in Indonesia during the early pandemic: A rapid online survey
HPR.04-3.007	Dewi Puspitaningrum, Mohammad Zen Rahfiludin, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Sri Winarni	Qualitative Study on the Role of Health Workers and Counselors in Providing a Support System for Women with Primary Infertility in Semarang City
HPR.04-3.008	Sri Handayani, Ririn Nurmandhani, Reece Hinchcliff, Zainal A Hasibuan	Quality of Life among People with Positive Covid-19 Experience in Semarang, Indonesia
EPI.04-1.009	Muhammad Choirul Hidajat, Martini, Nur	Comparison of the WHO Standard Susceptibility test with the CDC Bottle

	Endah Wahyuningsih, Sayono, Ristiyanto, Triwibowo Ambar Garjito, Wiwik Trapsilowati, Lasmiati, Sapto Prihasto Siswoko, Rima Tunjungsari Dyah Ayuningtyas, Ary Oktsari Yanti, Suharyo Hadisaputro	Bioassay for assessment of insecticide susceptibility in Dengue vector in Semarang, Indonesia

Room 5

Session 3

Code	Authors	Title
ENV.05-3.001	Bella Rossana Dewi	Analysis Of External Risk Factors and Cholinesterase Enzyme Levels in Female Farmers in Brebes Regency
ENV.05-3.002	Syahda Maulida Praditya, Mursid Raharjo, Nurjazuli Nurjazuli	The Relationship Between Environmental Factor and Internal Monitoring Factor with The Escherichia Coli Bacteria Contamination in Drinking Water Refill in East Bekasi District
ENV.05-3.003	Willia Novita Eka Rini, Diani Lahanavia Rahayu, Fajrina Hidayati	Factors Related to Community Waste Management in Kota Baru District Jambi City in 2022
ENV.05-3.004	Risti Rosmiati, Nila Reswari Haryana, Hardi Firmansyah, Rasita Purba, Latifah Rahman Nurfazriah, Muhammad Edwin Fransiari	Impact of Occupational Stress and Diet Quality on Productivity Loss among Islamic School Teachers in Medan
ENV.05-3.005	Aulia Salmaddiina, Almira Nur Hanifah	A Cross-Sectional Study of Household Characteristic of WASH Facilities in West Java, Indonesia
MCH.05-3.006	Dicky Septiannoor Khaira, Vitri Widyaningsih, Isna Qadrijati	A Matched Case-Control: Effect of Early Initiation of Breast Feeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, and Infectious Diseases on Stunting Incidence during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Balangan Regency
MCH.05-3.007	Maria Cynthia Bella Wijayanti, Bagoes Widjanarko, Ratih Indraswari	The Cause of Compliance in Anemic Preagnant Woman with The Consumption of Iron Tablets in The Working Area of The Purworejo Health Center
MCH.05-3.008	Salimar Salimar	Nutritional Status of Adolescent Mothers and Factors Related to Birth Outcomes (Analysis of Child Growth Cohort Data 2012-2018)

MCH.05-3.009	Nur mufida wulan sari, Wilis Cahyaning Ayu, Trias Mahmudiono, Mahmudah Mahmudah, rr soenarnatalina melaniani	Association between stunting in children under five with the type of food source and wealth status: Evidence from the Gambia Demographic and Health Survey 2019-20

Room 6

Session 3

Code	Authors	Title
PHN.06-3.001	Muhammad Aklil Abd Rahim, Shamsul Azhar Shah, Leng Huat Foo, Abdul Rahman Ramdzan	Associations of Local Food Intake, Helicobacter pylori Infection, and other Factors with Gastric Cancer among the Adult Population of Sabah, Malaysia
PHN.06-3.002	Laurentia K. Mihardja, Yustina Anie Indriastuti, Siti Isfandari, Maria Holly Herawati	Prevalence of Nutritional Status, Degenerative Diseases and Determinant Factors for Overweight and Obesity Among Reproductive Health Aged Indonesians
PHN.06-3.003	Azrimaidaliza, Welly Famelia	Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Patterns as the Risk Factors of Undernutrition Problem among Children Under Five in Padang City: Case-control Study Evidence
PHN.06-3.004	Kusmadewi Eka Damayanti, Ayub Torry Satriyo Kusumo, Widardo Widardo	Malnutrition Screening for Refugee after the Covid-19 Pandemic
PHN.06-3.005	Diah Yunitawati, Leny Latifah, Nur Ihsan, Marizka Khairunnisa	Parent-Child Feeding Style in Magelang and Wonosobo Districts
PHN.06-3.006	Erindra Budi Cahyanto, Achmad Arman Subijanto, Agus Kristiyanto, Sumardiyono Sumardiyono, Khairunissa, Niken Bayu Argaheni	Effectiveness Of Exercise on Quality of Life in Older Adult Who Live in Nursing Home: A Protocol of Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
PHN.06-3.007	Helmizar Helmizar, Azrimaidaliza Azrimaidaliza, Frima Elda	The Association of Maternal Characteristics and Pre-Pregnancy Body Mass Index with Nutritional Status at First Trimester among Pregnant Women in Padang City
PHN.06-3.009	Dwipajati	Modification of the Use of the T-Plate Model in Diabetes Diet Therapy: A Pilot Study in Diabetes Patients at Malang Primary Health Care

Room 7

Session 3

Code	Authors	Title
EPI.07-3.001	Arif Hidayat, Achmad Zulfa Juniarto, Susilo Adi Widyanto, Jerico Franciscus Pardosi, Lintang Dian Saraswati	The Decontaminant Chamber Design as a Preventive Tool to Stop the Spread of COVID-19
EPI.07-3.002	Moh Arie Wurjanto, Martini, Anto Budiharjo, Matthew Sakudarno Adi, Bagoes Wijonarko, Soeharyo Hadisaputro	Identification of Anopheles Sp Mosquito in Purworejo Regency
EPI.07-3.003	Tety Rachmawati	The relationship between Emotional Mental Disorders and Comorbid Covid-19 Disease in Health Service Officers and Technical Implementation Units (TIU) staffs in Java and Bali
EPI.07-3.004	Nurhayati	The Effectiveness of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine in Adult Population in Indonesia: A Case Control Study
EPI.07-3.005	Dina Bisara Lolong, Lamria Pangaribuan, Noer Endah Pracoyo, Kristina, Raflizar, Maria Holly Herawati	Rifampicin-Resistance in Patients with Tuberculosis in Indonesia During 2017-2018
EPI.07-3.006	I Gede Dedy Suwartawan	Life Cycle of Aedes aegypti Based on Acidity Variation of Domestic Sewage Water
EPI.07-3.007	Yudhy Dharmawan, Bagoes Widjanarko, Ida J. Korfage, Jan Hendrik Richardus	The Disability of Leprosy Patients in Tegal Regency and Its Association with Health-Seeking Behaviour
EPI.07-3.008	Ristiyanto, Anis Nur Widayati, Arief Mulyono ,Triwibowo Ambar Gardjito, Farida Dwi Handayani,Mujiyanto Mujiyanto, Muhammad Choirul Hidajat, Yusnita Mirna Anggraeni, Wigati Wigati, Tri Wahono, Agung Puja Kesuma	An Update on The Leptospira Confirmed Rat Species in Indonesia
EPI.07-3.009	Rukmini, Tumaji, Zainul Khaqiqi Nantabah, Agung Dwi Laksono	The Comparison of Depression among Elderly in Urban-Rural Areas in Indonesia: Associated with Demographic and Non-Communicable Disease Factors

Room 1

Session 4

Code	Authors	Title
HPR.01-4.001	Refa Yulia Rossanty, mar diana, Lisa Wahidatul Oktaviani	The Impact of Stress on Menstrual Cycle of Teenage Girls at SMAN 1 Tenggarong
HPR.01-4.002	Wulan Kusumastuti, Ayun Sriatmi, Putri Asmita Wigati, Antono Surjoputro, Chriswardani Suryawati	The Effect of Socialization on Knowledge of Pregnant Women Regarding COVID-19 Vaccination in the Work Area of Tlogosari Kulon Health Center, Semarang City
HPR.01-4.003	Chriswardani Suryawati, Priyadi Nugraha, Eka Yunila Fatmawati, Wulan Kusumastuti	Some Factors Related to Participation of Pregnant Mothers in Maternal Health Program in The Coastal Area, Bonang District, Demak Regency
HPR.01-4.004	Elviera Gamelia, Anies Anies, Bagoes Widjanarko, Zahroh Shaluhiyah	Systematic Review: Risk Sexual Behavior, Sexually Transmitted Infections, And Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Interventions
HPR.01-4.005	Nurhayati Nurhayati, Afrizal Afrizal, Rima Semiarti, Nur Afrianinsyah	Life Story: Male Sexual Behavior (MSM) (Study of Phenomenology in Bukittinggi City)
HPR.01-4.006	Tifani Amira Kanwal, Nurjazuli, Budiyono	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Personal Hygiene for Covid-19 Prevention in Post Pandemic Santries (Study at Tanbihul Ghofiliin Islamic Boarding School, Banjarnegara Regency)
HPR.01-4.007	Farid Agushybana, Annisa pratiwi, Permata Laila Kurnia, Nurhasmadiar Nandini, Joko Santoso, Adi Setyo	Community Empowerment as a Meant of Stunting Reduction

Room 2

Session 4

Code	Authors	Title
HPR.02-4.001	Debri Rizki Faisal, Tati Suryati	The Effect of Advertising on Cessation Smoking among Students Indonesia
HPR.02-4.002	Eka Denis Machfutra	The Design of Health Education Materials for Promoting the Danger Hypertension People in Jeneponto, South Sulawesi
HPR.02-4.003	Wahyu Agung Budi Alamsyah, Nur Mufida Wulansari, Ana Rizqy Soliha, Irwanto	The Effect of Location on Sources of HIV AIDS Information from Friend To Women Aged 15-49 Years In Indonesia Analysis Of Secondary Data From Demographic And Health Surveys

HPR.02-4.004	Mery Ramadani	Managing Stress as an Effort to Reduce Dysmenorrhea in Adolescents
HPR.02-4.005	Agustina Arundina, Triharja Tejoyuwono	Influencing Factors on Motivation to be a Role Model for a Healthy Behavior Among Female Preclinical
EPI.04-1.006	Martini	The Effectiveness of Shrimp Paste Solution and Brown Sugar Yeast as an Attractant of Aedes SP
HPR.02-4.007	Erika Martining Wardani, Riezky Faisal Nugroho, Siti Nurjanah, Syiddatul Budury, Iis Noventi	Empathic Love Therapy (ELT) for Adolescents Living with HIV in Surabaya

Room 3

Session 4

Code	Authors	Title
MCH.03-4.001	Noer Endah Pracoyo, Raras Anasi, Maria Holly Herawati, Dony Lasut	Risk Factors in Reliable Women Childbearing Age with Anti HBS Antibody Immunity
MCH.03-4.002	Wilis Dwi Pangesti, Ina Rahayu Sakti, Adhi Pribadi, Elsa Pudji Setiawati, Dany Hilmanto	Early-Onset Preeclampsia (EOP) Risk Factors Screening Training: A Knowledge Improvement of Midwife as Part of EOP Preventive Management in Primary Health Services
MCH.03-4.003	Legawati, Y Warella, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Sri Achadi Nugraheni	"MAHAGA TIHI" as Local Wisdom on Adolescent Pregnancy of Dayak Community in South Barito Regency, Indonesia
MCH.03-4.004	Ratna Trisilawati, Bagoes Widjanarko, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Ayun Sriatmi	History of Emesis Gravidarum as a Determinant of Stunting
MCH.03-4.005	Rufidah Maulina, Judith Mgogo, Nafisa Anggraini Putri Nailul Muna	Factors Associated with Antenatal Care Utilization Among Women in Nsanje District, Malawi
MCH.03-4.006	Marizka Khairunnisa, Hadi Ashar, Diah Yunitawati, Leny Latifah	Designing a Family Based Intervention to Improve Child Development in Wonosobo District
MCH.03-4.007	Runjati, Rahayu. S, Ida Ariyanti, Umaroh, Elisa Ulfiana	Effectiveness of Early Detection of Stress with a Digital System as an Alternative to Screen Health Psychology in Pregnant Women

Room 4

Session 4

Code	Authors	Title
HPR.04-4.002	Maulia Yuniar, Inggar Ratna Kusuma	The Influence Communication, Information, and Education Post Partum Family Planning Toward Contraceptive Use in Extended Postpartum Women
HPR.04-4.003	Eny Qurniyawati, Santi Martini, Fariani Syahrul	Risk Factors for Adolescent Pregnancy in the New Normal Covid-19 Pandemic: a Case-Control Study
HPR.04-4.004	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Challenges Faced to Online Education & Learning in Pakistan During Covid-19 Pandemic
HPR.04-4.005	Siti Rochmah, Cahya Tri Purnami, Farid Agushybana	Analysis of Use of Posbindu by The Elderly Through The Health Belief Model (Hbm) Approach
HPR.04-4.006	Yuliani Winarti, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Bagoes Widjanarko, Ani Margawati	A Scoping Review of Pornography Addiction Impact on Adolescents and Effective intervention Recommendation
HPR.04-4.007	Sri Sunarti, Tukimin Bin Sansuwito, Musheer Abdulwahid Al-Jaberi, Siti Mariyam, Indisa Titaniea Ishal	Factors Affecting E-Smoking Behavior Among Public Health Students at University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan

Room 5

Session 4

Code	Authors	Title
MCH.05-4.001	Melyana Nurul Widyawati, Leni Latifah, Yeni Tegar Dian Setiawati	A pilot study on the effectiveness “Physical and Mentally Healthy Mom Chatbot” as a Tool for Early Detection of Preeclampsia and Mental Health in Pregnant Women
MCH.05-4.002	Sri Rahayu, Suharyo Hadisaputro, Syarief Taufik Hidayat, Anggorowati	Effect Lactapressure on Oxytocin Levels and Frequency of Breastfeeding in Primiparous Postpartum Mothers in Semarang City
MCH.05-4.003	Waego Hadi Nugroho, Agus Dwi Sulistyono, Sutrisno Sutrisno	Maternal Health, Consumption of Nutrients, Environmental Factors and Their Influence on Maternal Health During Pregnancy, LBW, and Stunting
HPR.05-4.004	Ajeng RI Pinawati	How do social media users respond to mental health issues? An analysis of Indonesian-language Twitter conversations during the COVID-19 Pandemic

HPR.05-4.005	Anis Nur Widayati, Gunawan, Murni Amiruddin	Implementation of the COVID-19 Alert Village in Palu City, Central Sulawesi Province at the Beginning of the Pandemic Period
MCH.05-4.006	Suyatno, Martha Irene Kartasurya, Henry Setyawan, and Agus Suwandono	Gaps in Measuring Body Length Accuracy and Determining Stunting Status in Children Under Two Years Between Posyandu Cadres and Health Workers in Central Java, Indonesia
HPR.05-4.007	Oktavianis, Arni Amir, Firdawati Firdawati, Giwo Rubianto Wiyogo	Randai Models and Modules in the Promotion of Prevention HIV-Risk Behaviors in Adolescents at Bukittinggi City

Room 6
Session 4

Code	Authors	Title
PHN.06-4.001	Evi Hasnita, Resty Noflidaputri, Novi Wulan Sari, Yuniliza Yuniliza	Factors Affecting the Eventwastingin the Working Area of The Rao Puskesmas Aged 36 - 59 Months in Pasaman Regency
PHN.06-4.002	Noviati Fuada, Irlina Raswanti, Budi Setyawati, Salimar salimar, Rika Rachmawati	Implementation of Monitoring the Nutritional Status of Children Under Five during the Covid -2021 Pandemic
PHN.06-4.003	Irmawati, Sri Achadi Nugraheni, Sulistiyani, Ayun Sriatmi	Finding The Breastfeeding Mother Accompaniment Needs for Exclusive Breastfeeding Success in The City of Semarang: A Mixed Method
PHN.06-4.004	Tyas Permatasari, Yatty Destani Sandy, Caca Pratiwi, Kanaya Yori Damanik, Agnes Irene Silitonga	The Relationship Between Eating Behavior and Screen Time with Nutritional Status of Adolescent in Medan City
PHN.06-4.005	Suparmi Suparmi, Dwi Octa Amalia	Factors Associated to Delayed to Access Growth Monitoring Services Among Under-five Children During Covid-19 Pandemic
PHN.06-4.006	Erni Rukmana, Rasita Purba, Latifah Rahman Nurfazriah, Edy Marjuang Purba	Correlation Between Characteristics, Knowledge of Nutrition and Nutritional Status (H/A) in among 6-59 Months Old toddlers in Medan City
PHN.06-4.007	Alinea Dwi Elisanti, Efri Tri Ardianto, Tri Nurhudi Sasono, Yohan Yuanta, Yanti	Anthropometric Early Detection Tools for Stunting and User Satisfaction: Overview an Application for Indonesian Toddler

Room 7

Session 4

Code	Authors	Title
EPI.07-4.001	Donny Kristanto Mulyantoro, Ina Kusrini, Nuzuliyati Nurhidayati	Difference Prevalence and Risk Factor of Diabetes Mellitus Among Adults 20-49 Years Old in Urban and Rural in Indonesia
EPI.07-4.002	Muhammad Fajri Rokhmad, Setyo Adiningsih, Yustinus Maladan, Agung Puja Kesuma, Ivon Ayomi	G6PD Deficiency in Malaria High Endemic Malaria Setting in Nimbokrang District Papua Indonesia
EPI.07-4.003	Betty Roosihermiatie, Tety Rachmawati, Kristiana Yunitaningtyas, Raflizar Raflizar, Maria Holly Herawati	Malaria And Determinants in Covid-19 Pandemic, Indonesia Year 2020
EPI.07-4.004	Ratri Ayu Shintya, Yuanita Windusari, Rizma Adlia Syakurah	Implementation of Infection Control and Prevention in Dental Practice during the COVID-19 Pandemic
EPI.07-4.005	Nikson Sitorus, Vissia Didin, Alfons Mariyono Letelay, Ning Sulistyowati, Noer Endah Pracoyo	Relationship Between COVID-19 Vaccination and COVID-19 Disease in Bogor City, Indonesia
EPI.07-4.006	Aan Kurniawan, Tety Rachmawati, Rozana Ika Agustiya, Sri Handayani, Riati Anggraini	Multi-sectoral Collaboration for Mental Health Handling in Indonesia: An Experience from the Field
EPI.07-4.007	Harry Fauzi, Dion Romodon, Arif Mulyanto	Implementation of Chronic Disease Management Program on Hypertension Disease in Kemranjen 1 Puskesmas, Banyumas District After Peak of Covid-19 Pandemic

CONTENT

COVER i

ABSTRACT BOOK ii

The 4th International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD) 2022 ii

WELCOMING AND OPENING REMARKS BY RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO iii

WELCOMING REMARKS BY DEAN OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO v

PREFACE vii

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ix

KEYNOTE SPEAKER : x

Ir. Budi Gunadi Sadikin, CHFC, CLU x

MAIN SPEAKER : x

TIME SCHEDULE xi

Day 1: 30th August, 2022 xi

Day 2: 31st August, 2022 xii

Closing Ceremony xii

ORAL PRESENTATION 1

Tuesday, 30th August 2020 1

Session 1

Room 1 1

Room 2 2

Room 3 2

Room 4 3

Room 5 4

Room 6 5

Room 7 6

Session 2

Room 1 7

Room 2 7

Room 3 8

Room 4 9

Room 5 10

Room 6 10
Room 7 11
Wednesday, 31st August 2020 13
Session 3
Room 1 13
Room 2 13
Room 3 14
Room 4 15
Room 5 16
Room 6 17
Room 7 18
Session 4
Room 1 19
Room 2 19
Room 3 20
Room 4 21
Room 5 21
Room 7 23
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 37
KEYNOTE SPEECH 38
MAIN SPEAKER 39
Simulation Modelling of Data Science in Public Health 40
COVID-19 Situation and Its Control in the World 41
Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Resilience in New Normal Era 42
Work-life Balance during COVID-19 Pandemic 43
Ethics and Justices in COVID-19 Vaccination 44
How to Manage COVID-19 Infodemic? 45
Neglected Tick-borne Rickettsioses in Taiwan 46
Nutrition Resilience During COVID-19 Pandemic 47
ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 1 ROOM 1 48
Optimization of the Use of Chinese Teak Seed Powder Coagulant (Cassia angustifolia) as a Natural Coagulant in Reducing Turbidity of Dug Well Water Using the Jar Test Method ... 49
Identification of Electronic Waste and Subjective Health Problems to Collectors in Pamulang District, South Tangerang City, Indonesia 50
A Community Empowerment Program in Improving Sanitation: Study in Banjar Region, South Kalimantan 51

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Hookworm Infection and Strongyloidiasis Surrounding Palm Plantation Rural Kutai Kertanegara, East Kalimantan 53

The Relationship of Climate Changes with COVID-19 Incidences in 4 High Prevalence Provinces in Indonesia 54

The Stress Level of Production Craftsmen at PT Sony Central Industry, Jepara 55

Musculoskeletal Pain and Teleworking in Times of the COVID-19 Pandemic at Mulawarman University 56

Effect of Awkward Posture and Musculoskeletal Disorder Incident: Case Study in Bakery Worker 57

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 1 ROOM 2 58

Design A Swab Chamber to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 Virus 59

A Conflict Theory Approach to The Implementation of The COVID 19 Vaccination in The East Aceh District 60

Moving Average as A Simple Indicator to Previse The Pandemic Cases Trend for Evaluation On Control Intervention: Study From 'A Year' of Covid-19 in Indonesia 61

Climate Variability Effects on Rising Dengue Incidence in Jakarta Province 62

Factors That Influence the Performance Of Kampung Malaria Cadres To Accelerate The Reduction Of Malaria In Papua 63

"Stop Disparities!": Systematic Review of Women with Disability to Reach Cancer Screening and Treatment 64

Climate and Mosquitoes Borne Diseases in Banjarnegara: Prospect for an Early Warning System 65

Contribution of Anopheles Ludlowae to The Dry Season Malaria Transmission in The Villages Near the Forest Area of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia 66

Xpert MTB/RIF Rapid Molecular Test for Enforcement Diagnosis Of Tuberculosis In The Research Area Of East Indonesia (Year 2014-2018) 67

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 1 ROOM 3 68

The Selected Programs Coverage Related to The Success Story on Stunting Reduction in Bali, Indonesia 69

The Changes in Food Patterns in The Family of Online Motor Driver During Covid-19 Pandemics in Jakarta 70

The Potential of Inulin's Mangrove Apple and Total Soluble Solid's Pineapple in Prebiotic Drink as An Immune Booster At Covid-19 Pandemic 71

Productive Groups in Urban Areas Working in the Health Sector Have the Potency for High Literacy 72

Changes in Sugar, Salt, & Fat Consumption Patterns Through Online Nutrition Education 73

Fat Diets, Eating Habit and Nutrient Adequancy in Female Models Malang 74

Determinants of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Indonesia: Evidence from the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) 75

Dietary Intake and Hypertension in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in Clinic RSI Unisma Malang 76

Correlation between Macronutrient Intake, Food Diversity and Work Productivity among Construction Workers 77

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 1 ROOM 4 78

Effect of Stretching on Muscle Tension, Fatigue, Muscle Strength, and Lactic Acid Buildup in Fish Transport Workers 79

The Overview of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Cases in West Java Province In 2016-2020 80

Prevalence and Distribution of Risk Factors for Depression and Emotional Mental Disorders in the Elderly in Indonesia 81

Cross-border contact tracing in Morowali Sea-port to anticipate spread of Omicron Variant of Concern: a brief report 82

Child Respiratory Infection Hindered the Optimal Child Development in Indonesia 83

The Effectiveness of Shrimp Paste Solution and Brown Sugar Yeast as An Attractant of Aedes Sp 84

The Potential Factors of Leptospirosis in Asahan Regency, North Sumatera, Indonesia 85

Investigating the Animal Health Infodemic in Era Covid-19 86

Comparison of the WHO Standard Susceptibility test with the CDC Bottle Bioassay for assessment of insecticide susceptibility in Dengue vector in Semarang, Indonesia 87

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 1 ROOM 5 88

Analysis of Coding Errors in a Class C Hospital in West Sumatra, Indonesia 89

Loss of follow up in maternal and child cascade of care: Evidence from Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey 90

Sociodemographic differences in multimorbidity: Evidence from Indonesian Family and Life Survey 91

Development of the Information system in emergency COVID-19 outbreak in Semarang City using the Agile Governance Approach 93

Administrative Burden of Routine Health Data in Remote Indonesia 94

Inaccuracy Diagnosis Code of Diabetes Mellitus in Medical Records of Outpatient at Surabaya Hajj General Hospital 95

Factors That Influenced A Generation Z in Search Of Health Information on The Internet 96

Constraints in Provision Time of Medical Records in Public Health Center 97

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 1 ROOM 6 98

Evaluation of the Quality of a Web-Based Electronic Medical Record Information System to Improve the Accuracy of Codification of Diagnosis & Action in Submitting BPJS Claims. 99

Unmet Need for Family Planning in Rokan Hilir District: Determinant factors through an Ecological Approach 100

Evaluation of the Utilization of Electronic-Based Recording and Reporting Systems in Puskesmas 101

Validity And Reliability Of The Indonesian Version Of Uwes-17 On The Use Of Electronic Medical Records In Hospitals 102

Analysis Factors Affecting Couples of Childbearing Age Participation in Contraceptive Use 103

Evaluation of Electronic Medical Records on Components *Human*, *Organization*, and *Technology* in the Outpatient Installation of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta Hospital 104

Childhood, Adult Mortality and Expectancy Life at Birth at the District Level from CRVS System Data Source: Experience the District North Bolaang Mongondow in 2021 105

The Intention of Preparing Family Life of Santri among Types of Boarding Schools 106

Development of "Caring Father": an M-health Based Education on Paternal Social Support for Breastfeeding Mothers 107

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 1 ROOM 7 108

Blood Supply Analysis During Pandemic in Indonesian Red Cross of Semarang City 109

Determinants Influencing Health Care Team Performance 110

Puskesmas Readiness Index in Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic: Early Pandemic Resources Analysis 111

Policy Recommendation of Telemedicine Services Implementation After Covid-19 Pandemic 113

Evaluation of The Implementation of The Indonesian Minister Of Health Regulation No. 15/2017 In Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan 114

Factors Causing Incompleteness of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death in Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Central Public Hospital 115

The Role of Stakeholders in Increasing Maternal Participation in Maternal Health Program in Coastal Area Subdistrict of Bonang Demak Regency 116

A Systematic Review: The Use of Quality Initiatives in Public Health Systems in Asian Countries 117

Parents' Readiness toward Offline School among Senior High-Schooled Children during COVID-19 Pandemic in Central Java, Indonesia 118

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 2 ROOM 1 119

Community Efforts in Fire Disaster Mitigation in Jelutung District, Jambi Province 120

Factors Related To Allergic Contact Dermatitis In Tea Plantation Maintenance Workers . 121

Effectivity of Pesticide Store and Rinse House in Reducing Farmers' Pesticide Contamination 122

Effort To Control Work Environment Hazards Based On 5S Principles for Smoked Fish Workers 123

The Effectiveness of Wuluh (Averrohoa bilimbi) Extract on the Loss of Lead (Pb) Levels in Green Shells (Perna virdis) 124

Ergonomic Model "EDISI" to Relieve Musculoskeletal Diseases and Pain among Oral Health Therapists 125

Climate factors and childhood diarrhea in South Kalimantan 2017-2022 126

Mental Health of Health Worker during Pandemic: What Kind of System Support They Need? 127

Community Efforts in Fire Disaster Mitigation in Jelutung District, Jambi Province 128

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 2 ROOM 2 129

Non-Communicable Diseases and Depression Moderate the Relationship Between Marital Status on Functional Limitation 130

The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Nutrition, Health and Environment in Indonesia: A Qualitative Investigation of Perspectives from Multi-disciplinary Experts 131

Evaluation of Covid-19 Surveillance Management in Pangandaran Regency During the Early Pandemic 132

Incidence of COVID-19 reinfection: an analysis of outpatient-based data in the United States of America 133

Assessing Risk Exposure of COVID-19 in Indonesian Government-owned Public Health Center Physicians 134

Measuring Epidemiology Burden and Economic Loss of Acute Hepatitis in Indonesia 135

Variation of Rat Species and Identification of Leptospirosis in Several Types of Ecosystems in Southeast Sulawesi Province 136

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 2 ROOM 3 137

The Association between Frequency and Food Choice of Online Food Order with Obesity among High School Students in Surabaya 138

What Is the Relationship Between the Availability of Health Workers With The Prevalence of Stunting In Toddlers? 139

The Dietary Diversity in 6—11-month-old Indonesian Children's Complementary Food . 140

Association between Psychological Stress with Body Mass Index 141

The Effect of Nutritional Status and Protein Intake Towards Albumin Serum Level in Pregnant Women in Seluma District 142

Physical Activity and Academic Performance of Elementary School Student 143

Socio Economic, Dietary Intake and Malnutrition in Pregnant Women: Loa Ipuh study ... 144

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 2 ROOM 4 145

Prevalence of Tuberculosis and Diabetes Mellitus Comorbidity in Jember: Ecological Analysis 146

Ecological Niche Modelling of Leptospirosis as A Contributor for Strengthening Health Resilience in Public Health System 147

Determinants of COVID-19 Cases in Indonesia During Pandemic Year 2021 148

Exploring Factors Contributing to the Slow Covid-19 Vaccination Rollout in Pandeglang Indonesia: A Qualitative Study 149

Overview of Diabetes Mellitus and Its Risk Factors in Indonesia: An Analysis of Basic Health Research Data 150

Spatial and Space-Time Analysis to Identify Clusters of Tuberculosis Cases in Jambi Municipality 151

The Relation Between Knowledge About Reproductive Health with Risk Behavior of Students: Study at Islamic Boarding Schools in Semarang City 152

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 2 ROOM 5 153

Use of Online Digital Maps to Disseminate Information on The Distribution of Covid-19 in Indonesia 154

Fertility Situation Among Urban and Rural Residents in Indonesia; Based On Indonesian Census 2010 155

Unmet Need for Family Planning During the Pre AndPost Covid 19 Pandemic In 7 National Development Areas, 2018-2021 156

Validity and Reliability of the "Caregiver Reaction Assessment" Instrument In Family Caregiver Burden Using The Rasch Model Analysis 157

Geographical Heterogeneity of COVID-19 Incidence in Bali: A Spatial Analysis Approach to Support COVID-19 Control 158

Why Traditional Contraceptive Method Still Exist Among Married Couple? 159

Regional Cluster Analysis in East Java Province Based on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors Using Fuzzy C-Means 160

Strengthening the School Health System Resilience Through Students' Personal Health Records: Concept and Strategies 161

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 2 ROOM 6 162

The Family Support and Independence of Down Syndrome Children 163

Pregnant Women's Preference for Antenatal Care (ANC) Provider: Lessons Learned to Support Maternal Mortality Rate Reduction Strategies 164

Maternal Micronutrition Level of Pregnant Women With COVID-19 Infection: A Systematic Review 165

Maternal Mortality Due to Covid 19 in Banjarnegara District, Central Java Province 166

Maternity Waiting Homes in Southeast West Maluku, Indonesia: A Case Study 167

Factors Determinant Related to Growth Acceleration in Children

(From Cohort Study in Bogor during COVID-19) 168

Gestational Weight Gain in The Second and Third Trimesters of Pregnancy and Determinants of Birth Outcomes 169

Low Birth Weight among Single Mother in Indonesia: What's the matter? 170

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Tuesday, 30th August 2022 SESSION 2 ROOM 7 171

Analysis of the Implementation of New Habit Adaptation Policies in the Padang Beach Tourism Area in 2022 172

The Effect of The Implementation of The Ministry-Health Care Neighborhood Model on Stigma in People with Schizophrenia in The City of Semarang, Indonesia 173

Factors That Influence the Decision-Making of Indonesia's National Health Insurance (JKN) Participants on Non-Wage Recipients (PBPU) During COVID-19 Pandemic in East Java 174

Health Financing of The National Priority Programs at Ternate Health Office, North Maluku 175

Comparison of the Characteristics of Posyandu Services During the Covid 19 Pandemic Before and After Posyandu Revitalization and Cadre Empowerment Through Integrated Programs in the Work Area of the Ende City Health Center 176

Perceptions of Easy and Benefits in The Utilization of Telemedicine Service in First Level Health Facilities in Padang City 177

The Readiness of Primary Health Care to Support Reopening School Policy During COVID-19 Pandemic : Indonesia's Contex 178

Policy Analysis Of KIA/KB Program During Covid 19 Pandemic At Tanjung Haloban Public Health Center 179

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 3 ROOM 1 180

Support of Village Government and Health Workers for Stunting Prevention Behavior in Posyandu Cadres in Susukanlebak District, Cirebon Regency 181

Improving Knowledge and Behavior Reproductive Health of Adolescents with Hearing Loss 182

Health Protocols' Compliance in Face-To-Face Learning At School By Students In Boyolali District..... 183

The Relationship between Mother's Perception and Behavior of Weighing Toddlers at Posyandu 184

Indonesian Moslem's Behavior toward Eid Al-Fitr during COVID-19 Pandemic 185

Health Risk Behaviors and Life Skills of Indonesian Children: A Qualitative Analysis Using Social Cognitive Theory..... 186

The Role of Parents On The Initiation Of Premarried Sex In Adolescents: Systematic Review 187

Self-Efficacy and Reproductive Health Communication Practices in Early Childhood Mothers 188

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 3 ROOM 2 189

A New Normal Life Among Office Workers in COVID-19 Preventive Behaviour 190

The influence of Social Stigmatization and Coping Stress on the Resilience Level of Nurses in Handling Covid-19..... 191

Characteristic of HIV/AIDS Positive Women with Opportunistic Infection in Manokwari Regency, West Papua..... 192

Fatherhood and Masculinity as Smoking Cessation Aids: A Scoping Review 193

Eating Behaviour And Prevention Nai'cera Towards People Of Jennetallasa, Jeneponto .. 194

The Empowerment of Midwives and Cadres with Prenatal Massage Education in Kangean Island: A Mini Study 195

The Relationship of Smoking with Tuberculosis Healing in Air Dingin Health Center Padang 196

Factors That Influence the Performance of Kampung Malaria Cadres to Accelerate The Reduction of Malaria in Papua 197

Causal Loop Diagram to Visualize The COVID-19 Impact on Mental Health in Indonesia: System Approach in Systematic Literature Review Analysis 198

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 3 ROOM 3 199

Lean Healthcare Readiness Evaluation among Staff in Private Hospital 200

Lean Healthcare Implementation: How is The Employee's Acceptance? 201

Antibiotic Resistance Situation In Hospitals in Indonesia: Use And Cost 202

Implementation of Indirect Contact Services in the BPJS Healthcare Palembang Branch Office during the Pandemic Covid-19 Era 203

Administrative Service Effectiveness of National Health Insurance Program Through Pandawa in East Belitung District 204

Capacity of Sustainable Rehabilitation Services on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse in Indonesia 205

Health Protocol Infrastructure in Preventing Covid-19 Transmission in High School in Jambi Province 206

The Effectiveness of TeleHealth Interventions on Precaution Postpartum Depression: A Mixed-Methods Systematic Review 207

Risk of Tuberculosis among Women Childbearing Age with Diabetic Mellitus and Malnutrition in East Indonesia Based on National Basic Health Survey 2018 208

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 3 ROOM 4 209

Sociodemographic and Lifestyle Related to The Risk Factors For Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus : Targeted to Prevention 210

Inter-role Conflict and Coping Strategy among Working Mothers 211

Health literation with the implementation of health protocol in the transitional PSBB phase in Bogor City 2020 212

No One Left Behind: Animation as the Next Learning Page to the Deaf 213

The Knowledge of Vector Control's Key Player at Indonesia's Community Health Centre's: Qualitative study in malaria's elimination phase area 214

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices Towards COVID-19 Among Adults in Indonesia during The Early Pandemic: A Rapid Online Survey 215

Qualitative Study on the Role of Health Workers and Counselors in Providing a Support System for Women with Primary Infertility in Semarang City 216

Quality of Life among People with Positive Covid-19 Experience in Semarang, Indonesia 217

Needs Analysis Of Support System For Parent In Adolescent Reproductive Health Promotion Program 218

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 3 ROOM 5 219

Analysis Of External Risk Factors and Cholinesterase Enzyme Levels in Female Farmers in Brebes Regency 220

The Relationship between Environmental Factor and Internal Monitoring Factor with The *Escherichia Coli* Bacteria Contamination in Drinking Water Refill in East Bekasi District 221

Factors Related To Community Waste Management In Kota Baru District Jambi City In 2022 222

Impact of Occupational Stress and Diet Quality on Productivity Loss among Islamic School Teachers in Medan 223

A Cross-Sectional Study of Household Characteristic of WASH Facilities in West Java, Indonesia 224

A Matched *Case-Control*: Effect of Early Initiation of Breast Feeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, and Infectious Diseases on Stunting Incidence during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Balangan Regency 225

The Cause Of Compliance in Anemic Preagnant Woman With The Consumption Of Iron Tablets In The Working Area Of The Purworejo Health Center 226

Nutritional Status of Adolescent Mothers and Factors Related to Birth Outcomes (Analysis of Child Growth Cohort Data 2012-2018) 227

Association between Stunting in Children Under Five with The Type of Food Source and Wealth Status: Evidence from The Gambia Demographic and Health Survey 2019-2020 . 228

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 3 ROOM 6 229

Associations of Local Food Intake, Helicobacter pylori Infection, and other Factors with Gastric Cancer among the Adult Population of Sabah, Malaysia 230

Prevalence of Nutritional Status, Degenerative Diseases and Determinant Factors for Overweight and Obesity Among Reproductive Health Aged Indonesians 231

Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Patterns as the Risk Factors of Undernutrition Problem among Children Under Five in Padang City : Case-control Study Evidence 232

Malnutrition Screening for Refugee After the Covid-19 Pandemi 233

Parent-Child Feeding Style in Magelang and Wonosobo Districts 234

Effectiveness Of Exercise On Quality Of Life In Older Adult Who Live In Nursing Home: A Protocol Of Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis 235

The association of Maternal Characteristics and Pre-Pregnancy Body Mass Index with Nutritional Status at First Semester among Pregnant Women in Padang City 236

Modification of the Use of the T-Plate Model in Diabetes Diet Therapy: A Pilot Study in Diabetes Patients at Malang Primary Health Care 238

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 3 ROOM 7 239

The Decontaminant Chamber Design as a Preventive Tool to Stop the Spread of COVID-19 240

Identification Of Anopheles Sp Mosquito in Purworejo Regency 241

The Relationship between Emotional Mental Disorders and Comorbid Covid-19 Disease in Health Service Officers and Technical Implementation Units (TIU) Staffs in Java and Bali 242

The Effectiveness of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine

in Adult Population in Indonesia: A Case Control Study 243

Rifampicin-Resistant in TB Patients: cause Related Factors in Indonesia 2017–2018 244

Life Cycle of *Aedes aegypti* Based on Acidity

Variation of Domestic Sewage Water 245

The Disability of Leprosy Patients in Tegal Regency and Its Association with Health-Seeking Behaviour 246

An Update on The Leptospira Confirmed Rat Species in Indonesia 247

The Comparison of Depression among Elderly in Urban-Rural Areas in Indonesia: Associated with Demographic and Non-Communicable Disease Factors 248

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 4 ROOM 1 249

The Impact of Stress on Menstrual Cycle of Teenage Girls at SMAN 1 Tenggarong 250

The Effect of Socialization on Knowledge of Pregnant Women Regarding COVID-19 Vaccination in the Work Area of Tlogosari Kulon Health Center, Semarang City 251

Some Factors Related To Participation Of Pregnant Mothers In Maternal Health Program In The Coastal Area, Bonang District, Demak Regency 252

Systematic Review: Risk Sexual Behavior, Sexually Transmitted Infections, And Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Interventions 253

Life Story: Male Sexual Behavior (Msm)

(Study Of Phenomenology In Bukittinggi City) 254

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Of Personal Hygiene For Covid-19 Prevention In Post Pandemic Santries (Study at Tanbihul Ghofiliin Islamic Boarding School, Banjarnegara Regency) 255

Community Empowerment as A Meant Of Stunting Reduction 256

ORAL PRESENTATION Wednesday, 31th August 202 SESSION ROOM 2 257

The Effect of Advertising on Cessation Smoking among Students Indonesia 258

THE DESIGN OF HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIALS FOR PROMOTING THE DANGER HYPERTENSION PEOPLE IN JENEPONTO, SOUTH SULAWESI 259

Managing Stress as an Effort to Reduce Dysmenorrhea In Adolescents 261

Influencing Factors on Motivation to Be A Role Model for A Healthy Behavior Among Female Preclinical Medical Students 262

The Effectiveness of Shrimp Paste Solution and Brown Sugar Yeast As An Attractant Of Aedes Sp 263

Empathic Love Therapy (Elt) For Adolescents Living With Hiv In Surabaya 264

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 265

SESSION 4 ROOM 3 265

Risk Factors In Reliable Women Chidbearing Age With Anti Anti Hbs Antibody Immunity 266

Early-Onset Preeclampsia (EOP) Risk Factors Screening Training: A Knowledge Improvement of Midwife as Part of EOP Preventive Management in Primary Health Services 267

MAHAGA TIHI As A Local Wisdom On Adolescent Pregnancy Of Dayak Community In South Barito, Indonesia 268

History of Emesis Gravidarum as a Determinant of Stunting 269

Factors Associated with Antenatal Care Utilization Among Women in Nsanje District, Malawi 270

Designing a Family Based Intervention to Improve Child Development in Wonosobo District 271

Effectiveness Of Early Detection Of Stress With A Digital System As An Alternative To Screen Health Psychology In Pregnant Women 272

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 4 ROOM 4 273

The Influence Communication, Information, And Education Post-Partum Family Planning Toward Contraceptive Use in Extended Postpartum Women 274

Risk Factors for Adolescent Pregnancy in the New Normal Covid-19 Pandemic: a Case-Control Study 275

Challenges Faced to Online Education & Learning In Pakistan During Covid-19 Pandemic 276

Analysis of Use Of Posbindu By The Elderly Through The Health Belief Model (Hbm) Approach 277

A Scoping Review of Pornography Addiction Impact on Adolescents And Effective Intervention Recommendation 278

Factors Affecting E-Smoking Behavior Among Public Health Students 279

At University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan 279

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 4 ROOM 5 280

A Pilot Study on The Effectiveness “Physical And Mentally Healthy Mom Chatbot” As A Tool For Early Detection Of Preeclampsia And Mental Health In Pregnant Women 281

Maternal Health, Consumption of Nutrients, Environmental Factors and Their Influence on Maternal Health During Pregnancy, LBW, and Stunting 283

How Do Social Media Users Respond to Mental Health Issues? An Analysis of Indonesian-Language Twitter Conversations During The COVID-19 Pandemic 284

Implementation of the COVID-19 Alert Village in Palu City, Central Sulawesi Province at the Beginning of the Pandemic Period 285

Gaps in Measuring Body Length Accuracy and Determining Stunting Status in Children Under Two Years Between Posyandu Cadres and Health Workers in Central Java, Indonesia 286

Randai Models and Modules in the Promotion of Prevention HIV-Risk Behaviors in Adolescents at Bukittinggi City 287

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 4 ROOM 6 288

Factors Affecting the Event*wasting*in The Working Area of The Rao Puskesmas Aged 36 - 59 Months in Pasaman Regency 289

Implementation of Monitoring the Nutritional Status of Children Under Five during the Covid -2021 Pandemic 290

Finding the Breastfeeding Mother Accompaniment Needs for Exclusive Breastfeeding Success in The City Of Semarang: A Mixed Method 291

The Relationship Between Eating Behavior and Screen Time With Nutritional Status of Adolescent in Medan City 292

Factors Associated to Delayed to Access Growth Monitoring Services Among Under-five Children During Covid-19 Pandemic 293

Correlation Between Characteristics, Knowledge of Nutrition and Nutritional Status (H/A) in among 6-59 Months Old toddlers in Medan City 294

Anthropometric Early Detection Tools for Stunting and User Satisfaction: Overview an Application for Indonesian Toddler 296

ORAL PRESENTATIONS Wednesday, 31th August 2022 SESSION 4 ROOM 7 297

Difference Prevalence and Risk Factor of Diabetes Mellitus Among Adults 20-49 Years Old in Urban and Rural in Indonesia 298

G6PD Deficiency in Malaria High Endemic Malaria Setting in Nimbokrang District Papua Indonesia 299

Malaria and Determinants in Covid-19 Pandemic, Indonesia Year 2020 300

Implementation of Infection Control and Prevention in Dental Practice during the COVID-19 Pandemic 301

Relationship Between Covid-19 Vaccination and Covid-19 Disease In Bogor City, Indonesia 302

Multi-sectoral Collaboration for Mental Health Handling in Indonesia: An Experience from the Field 303

Implementation of Chronic Disease Management Program on Hypertension Disease in Kemranjen 1 Puskesmas, Banyumas District After Peak of Covid-19 Pandemic 304

SPONSORSHIP……..305

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Best Practice to Overcome COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

Ir. Budi Gunadi Sadikin, CHFC, CLU[1]
[1]*The Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia*

MAIN SPEAKER

Simulation Modelling of Data Science in Public Health

Mohammad S. Jalali[1]
[1]*Harvard University*

Abstract

COVID-19 Situation and Its Control in the World

Rafdzah Ahmad Zaki[1, 2]
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Abstract

It has been more than two years since the WHO declares COVID-19 as a global pandemic. The COVID-19 virus has infected more than 800 million cases worldwide and resulted in more than 6 million deaths. We are unable to completely stop the chain of infection and eliminate the disease. However, there will be less transmission and much less COVID-19-related hospitalization. The COVID-19 pandemics have led to massive changes in the way we live that we've come to accept as normal. This session will cover the update on the COVID-19 situation, measures that have been taken to control the pandemic, and lessons that we can learn from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Resilience in New Normal Era

Khadizah H. Abdul Mumin[1]
[1]*University of Brunei Darussalam*

Abstract

Work-life Balance during COVID-19 Pandemic

Hanifa Maher Denny[1]
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Abstract

Ethics and Justices in COVID-19 Vaccination

Darryl Macer[1, 2]
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Abstract

This presentation will introduce some of the consensus statements of the World Emergency COVID19 Pandemic Ethics (WeCope) Committee, which present a cross-cultural and multidisciplinary reflection on ethical considerations on COVID-19 immunization and vaccines. COVID-19 vaccines are global public goods and therefore efforts should be made to make them available to any human in need of vaccines, irrespective of their socio-economic status. Global vaccine manufacturing capacity should be enhanced. Public participation in overseeing an equitable access to vaccines is a desirable approach to public health and this may reduce the risks of corruption. Ethical values should be taken into consideration in vaccine distribution programs, and in the case of limited resources, priorities should be determined according to explicit ethical criteria. These criteria should take priority to protect and improve the health of society, according to vulnerability, occupation, age, health situation, population density and factors such as people living in multigenerational households.

Experience from existing immunization programs, both mandatory and voluntary, should be assessed to consider whether vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 should be added to the list of mandated or elective immunizations, while considering the cultural and legal milieu, and the situation of the pandemic. Existing international travel certiTication systems should be extended to ensure just and transparent requirements for COVID-19 immunizations. Research should be conducted to determine whether digital vaccine certiTication is effective. When applying mandatory immunization policies, employers and travel companies should apply existing legal requirements fairly for their employees and customers. There is an urgent need to further elaborate ethical procedures, based on the experiences that global society has gathered. Vaccines are only one part of the global responses to COVID-19 that are necessary. The lessons that we can draw for improving equity and justice can be applied in all aspects of public health promotion.

How to Manage COVID-19 Infodemic?

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Abstract

Perhaps one of the largest challenges facing public health professionals is the large and growing volume of both mis and dis information regarding many aspects of health and healthcare, especially related to vaccination. The internet enables both the opportunity to learn and to be duped, in equal measure. While mis and dis information differ based on the intent of the conveyer, in practice it makes little difference to people in the public. It looks and feels like truthful information. While it is important to place high quality information in accessible form and outlets, this alone will not be adequate to counteract mis and dis information. As a public health official in New Zealand recently noted in an online forum it is not possible to get traction with people outside of the one-on-one conversation. Thus, our most effective way of dealing with such falsity is to steer people to informed healthcare practitioners and train them to be prepared to have an effective conversation with people when there is an opportunity to do so. One example of how this is done is with AIMS training, an approach that has been endorsed and engaged by the International Pediatric Association (IPA) and many other healthcare organizations. This presentation will explain AIMS and why it can help in the effort to manage in the onslaught of the infodemic. The twofold approach of putting good information out in accessible form and outlets combined with campaigns to encourage people to talk to a trained provider is our best available response to the infodemic.

Neglected Tick-borne Rickettsioses in Taiwan

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Abstract

Reportable vector-borne rickettsioses include scrub typhus and murine typhus in Taiwan. Tick-borne diseases, however, receive less attention. Approximately 39 tick species occur in Taiwan, and parasitic genera such as Anaplasma, Babesia, Borrelia, Ehrlichia, and Rickettsia have been reported in indigenous ticks and their vertebrate hosts. Our recent works have identified new species, such as Rickettsia sp. TwKM01, Rickettsia sp. TwKM02, Rickettsia sp. IG-1, and Rickettsia sp. Da-1 in Rhipicephalus haemaphysaloides, Leptotrombidium chigger mites, Ixodes granulatus, and Dermacentor auratus. By using PCR and immunofluorescence assay, human cases of granulocytic anaplasmosis and Ehrlichia chaffeensis infection were detected. The seroepidemiological study also indicated 6.8% (75/1108) of the residents in Gongliao, a district in northeast Taiwan, had antibodies against spotted fever group rickettsiae. The above findings emphasized the importance of surveillance of tick-borne pathogens and suggested tick-borne rickettsioses should be considered in the differential diagnosis of fever of unknown origin to provide treatment promptly.

Nutrition Resilience During COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

During the covid pandemic, Indonesia is better placed than many neighboring countries to harness nutrition resiliency. Food security is a key component of this. It exists "when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". A strong focus on food quality, not just quantity, is particularly important during the global pandemic. However, food security is affected by sudden shocks- including wildfires, floods, wars, pests, plant and animal diseases- as well as by the pandemic. It is also affected by gradual stressors- including climate change, drought and population and demographic change. Currently all these impacts are in play- producing a 'perfect storm' of food insecurity, globally.

Professor Lee's presentation will outline the current state of food security and nutrition globally and in Indonesia. While increased vulnerabilities in our food, social and health systems have been highlighted during the pandemic, perversely this has helped identify opportunities for practical actions to build on nutrition resiliency. For example, there is increased understanding that healthy people are key to a healthy economy. This provides a strong basis to better tackle health and social inequities, such as the need to improve nutrition in young women, including pregnant and lactating mothers. Urgently, we need to work collaboratively across multiple sectors and disciplines to transform our food, social and health systems to better deliver health and wellbeing, equity and environmental sustainability. As we've seen in the COVID-19 pandemic, our prosperity is dependent on all three of these factors.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 1
ROOM 1

Optimization of the Use of Chinese Teak Seed Powder Coagulant (Cassia angustifolia) as a Natural Coagulant in Reducing Turbidity of Dug Well Water Using the Jar Test Method

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Abstract

Natural coagulants are used as much as possible to reduce synthetic materials that produce side effects in their use. The use of natural coagulants will be cheaper than synthetic coagulants, which are commonly used for water purification. Chinese tea seeds (Cassia angustifolia) can reduce turbidity because they contain complex carbohydrates and sugars that can bind particles in the water. Cassia angustifolia plant may also be used as a coagulation agent for conventional drinking water treatment. This study aims to determine the optimization of coagulants from Chinese teak seed powder (Cassia angustifolia as a natural coagulant in reducing the turbidity of wells water. This study used Cassia angustifolia coagulant for the water treatment coagulation process with turbidity and pH parameters. This was a quasi-experimental study. The Completely Randomized Design (RAL) method was used. The study location was carried out at the Laboratory of the Environmental Health Department, Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Banda Aceh. The doses used were 10 ppm, 30 ppm, 50 ppm, 70 ppm, and 100 ppm. The data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (Anova). There is a difference in turbidity reduction in dug healthy water when Cassia angustifolia is added at doses of 10 ppm, 30 ppm, 50 ppm, 70 ppm, or 100 ppm. Cassia angustifolia coagulant can be used at low turbidity levels with low doses, but it is necessary to investigate the active compound content and its biocoagulant properties.

Keywords: Cassia angustifolia, coagulant, turbidity, wells water

Identification of Electronic Waste and Subjective Health Problems to Collectors in Pamulang District, South Tangerang City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Electronic waste (e-waste) that contains various hazardous materials and affects human health, especially collectors, is increasing worldwide and in Indonesia. This study aims to identify the types of e-waste collected and the potential health problems for collectors in Pamulang district. This is a descriptive study with cross-sectional approach. The target population was all e-waste collectors in Pamulang District and the accessible population was collectors encountered during the study. The sample size in this study was 10 respondents obtained by non-random method, by accident followed by snowballing. The instruments used are validated and reliable questionnaires, observation sheet, and GPS that reveal study objectives and the location of the collectors. The analysis was performed by using a frequency distribution to explain e-waste and subjective health problems. E-waste found (in units) were 286 lamps, 53 temperature exchange equipment such as air conditioning, 98 screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm2 such as television, 202 small IT and telecommunications equipment such as smartphones, 194 small equipment such as rice cookers, and 79 large equipment such as washing machines. Subjective health problems experienced include low back pain and metal fume fever symptoms, such as lethargy, muscle aches, sweating, and headaches. It can be concluded that the e-waste found in collectors varies in types and subjective health problem that often found in collectors are symptoms of metal fume fever. Further research is needed to determine the type of hazardous material content in electronic waste and health problems objectively.

Keywords: Electronic waste; health problems; collectors; metal fume fever

A Community Empowerment Program in Improving Sanitation: Study in Banjar Region, South Kalimantan

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Abstract

In South Kalimantan, floating latrines in villages near rivers are a hazard to environmental health. Various efforts can be made with different approaches to improve people's behaviour in defecating. This study uses community empowerment and a participatory action research approach to create a model of change in defecation behaviour. The intervention approach entails organizing the creation of sanitation entrepreneurs, training community members with the necessary skills to construct latrines, and using change agents to raise community awareness and knowledge. The findings indicated a shift in the community's and change agents' views toward cleanliness behaviour. However, since building hygienic latrines costs money and is still not a top priority for those with low incomes, improvements to the act of defecating are challenging to implement. To have healthy latrines, sanitation entrepreneurs must operate as community capital.

Keywords: community empowerment, latrines, sanitation

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Hookworm Infection and Strongyloidiasis Surrounding Palm Plantation Rural Kutai Kertanegara, East Kalimantan

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Abstract

The rural area East Kalimantan with humidity tropical rain forest is high risk of hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis. The infection rates, correlation analysis between risk factors and prevalence of hookworm infection, and Strongyloidiasis was explored in this study. In this study was collected one hundred and seven schoolchildren from rural areas of Kutai Kertanegara regency. This study used two diagnostic methods: Kato Katz techtique and agar plate culture that were used in this study for diagnosing hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis We found 31.8% and 10.3% respectively. School location and water resources have been correlated with hookworm infection with p-value 0.006 and 0.002 respectively. Risk factors of strongyloidiasis such as school location, yard covering and waste water treatment have been correlated with strongyloidiasis in school children surrounding palm plantation of rural Kutai Kertanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province with P-Value: 0.027; 0.010, and 0.010 respectively. Environmental risk factors and facilitate of sanitation have correlated with hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis, and that variables could be used for focuses the palnning program for reducing the soil transmitted-helminthes especially for school children in rural area.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Hookworm Infection, Strongyloidiasis, Schoolchildren, Kutai Kertanegara

The Relationship of Climate Changes with COVID-19 Incidences in 4 High Prevalence Provinces in Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has not subsided, several policies have been launched to control the incidence of COVID-19. Around December 2020 there was a mutation of the Covid-19 variant from Delta to Omicron, who knows when it started to enter Indonesia. Recently, especially stating in February 2021, several cities have started to enforce Community Activity Restriction (PPKM). Several provinces are reported to have a high prevalence, including Jakarta, Central Java, West Java and East Java. Some literature mentions that there is no relationship between weather and Covid-19 cases. In this paper. Objectives: It will be scientifically proven the factor of weather changes with the incidence of Covid-19. Besides Methods: a cross-sectional design was applied in this study, by observing the number of Covid-19 cases and also changes in the climate from January until February 2022. Several variables that are estimated to affect qualitative data collection will be carried out. Data on climate changes and Covid-19 cases, and several variables will be collected in 4 provinces, then will be obtained by univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. It is hoped that statistical test will prove the relationship between weather changes and the incidence of Covid-19. Some data say 60% of infectious diseases are closely related to climate change, some evidence shows human activities due to climate change will contribute to the spread of infectious disease. Conclusion. Scientific basic data will be obtained regarding the relationship between weather changes and the incidence of Covid-19 in 4 provinces in Indonesia.

Keywords: Climate change, Covid, Prevalence

The Stress Level of Production Craftsmen at PT Sony Central Industry, Jepara

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Abstract

The furniture industry is one of the trade sectors that continues to experience an increase. Industry requires craftsmen to improve the quality of their work in producing goods. This resulted in an increasingly heavy workload of craftsmen, especially the production of this condition, triggering works stress. In Jepara there were 4255 cases of work stress in 2019. Using quantitative descriptive methods. This research was conducted on April 14 – 16, 2020 using a total sampling method of 40 respondents, The data used are primary data with a single variable, namely the level of stress. Data analysis using descriptive statistical test. It aims to find out the level of stress of the craftsmen in the production section of Sony Sentral Industry Jepara Regency in 2020. The results showed that of the 40 most respondents the most stress level respondents were at moderate stress levels with 13 respondents (32,5%) and the lowest at mild stress levels of 5 respondent (12,5%).

Keywords: Stress Level, Craftsmen, Production, Industry

Musculoskeletal Pain and Teleworking in Times of the COVID-19 Pandemic at Mulawarman University

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Abstract

The use of computers in the last two decades has increased very rapidly, coupled with the Covid-19 pandemic where learning and working activities are carried out from home, of course increasing the use of computers in their activities. This study used the Cornell Musculoskeletal Discomfort Questionnaire (CMDQ). The CMDQ is a questionnaire to assess musculoskeletal discomfort. The data collected was processed using computer program statistics using univariate analysis to obtain information and descriptive descriptions of musculoskeletal discomfort. Bivariate analysis used the Mann Whitney test to see the effect of gender and working hours during the week on the CMDQ Score. Kruskal Wallis test to analyze the relationship between Age and BMI on the CMDQ Score. Computer users, either daily or weekly, were associated with hand and arm MSDS complaints compared to neck and shoulder MSDS. Work stress can increase the likelihood of musculoskeletal complaints.

Keywords: Musculoskeletal Pain, Teleworking, Covid-19 Pandemic, Occupational stress

Effect of Awkward Posture and Musculoskeletal Disorder Incident: Case Study in Bakery Worker

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Abstract

Background: Musculoskeletal complaints or MSDs are common in the bakery industry. Observational and analysis of work posture among bakers are crucial to determine the most practical solution to MSD subjective complaints. Objectives: This study aims to analyze the impact of work posture on musculoskeletal events in bakery industry workers. Methods: This research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. This study recruited 52 bakers. Work posture data was obtained by utilizing the Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA) instrument. The subjective musculoskeletal complaints data were collected using the Nordic Body Map (NBM) instrument. Results indicated that most workers (90.4%) were in the young category (15 and 24 years old), 67.3% were male, and 51.9% had a long permanent contract. Most respondents are in the high ergonomic risk category (75%). The lower back (63.5%), neck (25%), and ankle (25%) were subjectively reported by the respondents with the use of the NBM instrument. There was no significant relationship between ergonomic risk and MSDs complaints (P-Value: 0.721 at α: 0.05). Conclusions: The bakers were exposed to ergonomic limitations and experienced some subjective MSD complaints. However, no significant association was found between the ergonomic work posture limitations and the MSDs complaint. The non-significant finding might be related to the small sample study size or the measurement bias.

Keywords: Work Posture, Ergonomic Risk, Musculoskeletal Disorder, Bakery Worker

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 1
ROOM 2

Design A Swab Chamber to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 Virus

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Abstract

Since a year the Corona virus was spread throughout the world, especially in Indonesia. To make sure someone is exposed to the virus or not, rapid tests and swab tests can be carried out. In carrying out the swab test, it is still in direct contact with the patient, so a barrier is needed between the medical staff and the patient in conducting the swab test to be safer and not infected with the virus. This study aims to produce a swab chamber equipment. The initial stage in the design of the COVID-19 swab chamber was the drawing of a 3-dimensional design. This design served as a benchmark for the construction of the tool and finding out the materials needed in the tool's design. This tool uses a wall made of transparent material, namely acrylic with a thickness of 5 mm, and there are two holes for the hands of medical personnel when doing the swab test. The swab test kit designed and manufactured consists of various components assembled. Using this swab chamber, the examination process for patients will be safer and avoid coronavirus transmission.

Keyword : COVID-19, Swab Chamber, Swab Test

A Conflict Theory Approach to The Implementation of The COVID 19 Vaccination in The East Aceh District

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Abstract

In the context of COVID-19 vaccination in Indonesia, the target date is September 29, 2021. Coverage the first vaccination is 43.12%, and the second vaccination is 24.20% (MoH:2021). However, there are some areas with lack of coverage. NAD province is one of them. \As of September 5, 2021, only 19.49% of 1st vaccination beneficiaries had received and 2nd vaccination is only 10.81% (NAD Provincial HO: 2021). Nevertheless, each region faces challenges in achieving the goal. Objective of this study is to examine the implementation of the Covid 19 vaccination program by using Ralf Dahrenderf theory. Data was gathered through interviews and focus groups with community members, religious leaders, and stakeholders. There are two major vaccine groups within this region. The first is the local government's institutionally backed stronghold. The second camp is the formless, unorganized, but simultaneously anti-vaccine movement. Conflict is possible, according to Dahrendorf's Theory. Because of each group's imbalance position and different objectives (Ritzer: 2000). The anti-vaccination movement has amassed a sizable following through the use of digital media. In contrast, the Regional Government, as represented by the BPBD, is more concerned with bureaucratic national strategy. Due to the aforementioned two conditions, the promotion staff of East Aceh Regency has complained about the difficulty of reaching the Covid-19 vaccination target. Conflicts between two groups result in consensus in the form of an idea that is adopted collectively for the greater good. Finally, the East Aceh District Government has held administrative and religious talks with anti-vaccination groups.

Keyword :Vaccination, Covid 19, Conflict Theory, East Aceh District

Moving Average as A Simple Indicator to Previse The Pandemic Cases Trend for Evaluation On Control Intervention: Study From 'A Year' of Covid-19 in Indonesia

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Abstract

Covid-19 cases in Indonesia were increasing exponentially and spreading rapidly. The Indonesian government has made various efforts to control the spread. Several methods and mathematical models have been proposed to predict and demonstrate how the Covid-19 case will develop. The study proposes an evaluation method by utilizing the movement of the moving average (MA) around the real time growth of case data, so that it can further detect which interventions and control efforts require immediate improvement. This study used daily Covid-19 case data in Indonesia from the beginning of the case until March 7, 2021. Adjusted case data used as the main data to produce MA data as an indicator to projected future case growth. The journey of the Covid-19 cases in Indonesia experienced several phases. The delayed phase (the case develops very slowly), the Flatten phase of the curve (flat case), the exponential phase until the end of October 2020. Then goes into the decline phase (crossed all MA lines downward) and returned to the exponential phase with the increase become more progressive from the previous. However, there was a turn in the direction of the decline case after the first vaccination. The results of the decomposition analysis showed an increasing trend and no tendency of the influence of the season to fluctuate in the number of cases. The moving average is able to strongly detect the direction of movement of cases during the Covid-19 pandemic and can be used as an indicator for evaluating case control efforts and may also be used in other pandemic cases.

Keywords: Moving Average, Covid-19, Pandemic, Control Evaluation Method.

Climate Variability Effects on Rising Dengue Incidence in Jakarta Province

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Abstract

The incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Jakarta fluctuates throughout the year. During 2017-2020, the municipality of West Jakarta was the second-highest contributor to the incidence of DHF in DKI Jakarta Province, namely 5,301 cases. Subsequently, Kalideres district has the highest incidence of DHF in the West Jakarta municipality area. Currently, globally, the world is experiencing climate change. The transmission of dengue fever is highly dependent on climatic factors. This study aimed to analyze the impact of climate change on rising dengue fever incidence in Jakarta, especially in the Kalideres District, in 2019-2020. The study design was cross-sectional. The variables analyzed were climate change, assessed from weather climate, rainfall, wind speed, and air humidity obtained through recording data from the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency website. Data on the incidence of DHF used daily DHF case report data obtained from the Kalideres District Health Center. Data analysis used simple linear regression analysis. Based on the bivariate analysis obtained, rainfall (p-value = 0.031; r = 0.211) and air humidity (p-value = 0.001; r = 0.413) were associated with the incidence of DHF. The regression coefficient value indicates that the direction of the relationship between rainfall and humidity is appropriate and in the same direction as the incidence of DHF. Meanwhile, air temperature and wind speed were not related to the incidence of dengue fever (p-value> 0.05). Early detection through dengue surveillance and mosquito vector control during high rainfall is highly recommended.

Keywords: Climate Change, Dengue, Incidence, Jakarta

Factors That Influence the Performance Of Kampung Malaria Cadres To Accelerate The Reduction Of Malaria In Papua

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Abstract

The Ministry of Health has issued Minister of Health Regulation No. 41 of 2018 concerning the implementation of early detection and administration of antimalarial drugs by malaria cadres in regions with special situations as a breakthrough effort to accelerate malaria elimination. The policy has been implemented in the last two years with the training of 1,062 malaria cadres in five districts with very high endemism in Papua. The lack of performance of cadres in finding malaria cases compared to health workers at community health service centers is a problem in itself, so it is necessary to conduct a research study on the obstacles faced by village malaria cadres. The research was conducted using qualitative methods through in-depth interviews with 30 Informants (Cadres and Cadre assistants) in 3 district locations, namely Jayapura, Sarmi, and Keerom. The results of the study obtained an illustration that the motivation to become a malaria cadre is an awareness of the importance of their existence in helping to overcome the malaria problem in society. Malaria cadres have an optimistic attitude and confidence in carrying out their duties as village malaria cadres regardless of the rewards and awards are given by the government and the village community. The obstacles and challenges faced by cadres are the lack of availability of Rapid Diagnostic Test Malaria (RDT), malaria drugs, and personal protective equipment (PPE), the lack of ability to understand the management of reporting and other skills, geographical constraints, and transportation facilities, the existence of cadres is still constrained because only part of the community can accept and also has not fully received support from community leaders and the government. The role of the government and community leaders in assisting malaria cadres is very necessary for continuous coaching and training to achieve malaria elimination.

Keyword: Cadres, Malaria, Papua

"Stop Disparities!": Systematic Review of Women with Disability to Reach Cancer Screening and Treatment

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Abstract

Adults with disabilities are three times more likely than adults without disabilities to have heart disease, diabetes, cancer, or stroke. This also applies to women with disabilities. During COVID-19, there has been a shift and adaptation of services focused on preventing the spread of the virus. This study systematically reviews factors related to women with disability to reach cancer screening and treatment. These results can be used as a friendly future service design. A comprehensive search through three bibliographic databases namely PubMed, Google Scholar and ScienceDirect. Articles written in English, and discussed the relevant topics were reviewed and analyzed. The risk of bias was assessed using RoBANS. The data obtained were analyzed through a textual narrative synthesis. Delay in diagnosis and service was observed in women with disabilities. Women with cervical disabilities, especially severe disabilities diagnosed at an advanced stage, receive less treatment, and have a higher mortality rate, compared to patients without disabilities. Disparities persist for cervical cancer screening but not for breast cancer screening. Race and ethnicity were not associated with cancer screening adherence. Communication, knowledge of medical personnel, family support, place of residence, income, type of disability, access to information are factors involved.The results of the study indicate the need to improve the cancer screening and diagnosis service system for women with disabilities by paying attention to related factors so that there are no delays in service.

Keyword : Disability, Cancer, Women, Screening, Treatment

Climate and Mosquitoes Borne Diseases in Banjarnegara: Prospect for An Early Warning Sistem

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Abstract

Dengue is an infectious disease caused by infection with the dengue virus and is transmitted through the bite of the Aedes aegypti mosquito. The life of the Ae. aegypti mosquito is strongly influenced by environmental factors including climate. This study aims to examine the relationship between climate and dengue incidence in Banjarnegara Regency. The research method is an ecological study that measures the exposure and outcome of the population. The research variables were climate data (temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed) recorded at the Banjarnegara Class III Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), while data on dengue and malaria cases were obtained from the Banjarnegara Health Office in 2010-2019. Data analysis was univariate and bivariate which was preceded by data normality test. The results showed that the incidence of dengue and malaria tended to decrease over the last 10 years. The average air temperature, rainfall and wind speed are not correlated with the incidence of dengue and malaria. It was concluded that only humidity was associated with the incidence of dengue and malaria in Banjarnegara Regency in 2010-2019. It was concluded that only humidity was associated with the incidence of dengue and malaria in Banjarnegara Regency in 2010-2019.

Keywords: Dengue, Early Warning System, Climate, Temperature

Contribution of Anopheles Ludlowae to The Dry Season Malaria Transmission in The Villages Near the Forest Area of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract

Anopheles ludlowae is an Anopheles species that is rarely found and acts as a malaria vector in Indonesia. It was last reported as a malaria vector in Seram, Sulawesi, Indonesia in 1940. The aim of this study to determine the role of Anopheles ludlowae in the malaria transmission in the villages near the forest area. Study was undertaken in 2 villages (Malino and Tanampulu) in a forested area in Donggala district of Central Sulawesi province during dry season. Adult female mosquitoes were collected using human landing catches, animal baited traps, and around cattles. A Total of 4.236 female mosquitoes were collected, including 11 species of Anopheles (Anopheles barbirostris, An. barbumbrosus, An. flavirostris, An. indefinitus, An. kochi, An ludlowae, An. maculatus, An. subpictus, An. vagus, and An. tesselatus. Plasmodium detection in mosquitoes was conducted using dissected head and thorax of anopheline females by CSP-ELISA. In Malino, 1.92% (1/52) of the female An. barbirostris, and 0.73% (1/137) of the female An. vagus were confirmed Pf-CSP-positive. While In Tanampulu, 0.76 % (4/520) of the female An. ludlowae, and 5.5% (1/18) of the female An maculatus collected were found Pf-CSP-positive. An. ludlowae was identified as malaria vector in dry seasons, while An. barbrostris has been identified as main malaria vector during the rainy season. Even though the area is a low malaria endemic area, the potential for further malaria transmission needs to be a concern.

Keywords: Anopheles Ludlowae , Dry Season, Malaria, Transmission

Xpert MTB/RIF Rapid Molecular Test for Enforcement Diagnosis Of Tuberculosis In The Research Area Of East Indonesia (Year 2014-2018)

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is a deadly health threat and still has weaknesses in detection methods. The most widely used TB examination method is microscopic, but this method has low sensitivity and specificity. The TCM method with Xpert MTB/RIF has better sensitivity and specificity than microscopic. The aims study to description of the used of TCM. Methods: Cross sectional research design. Data on patients who performed TB TCM were collected by the data collection team and TB officers at hospitals/health centers and were obtained from forms of TB 01, TB 04, and TB 06. The data collected: patient characteristics, examination objectives, origin of referral, type of specimen, place of reference and TCM results. Results: The total patients was 16,186 patients with details of 71% with TCM and the remaining 29% combined with TCM and microscopic. Most of the patients examined by TCM were male (60%), aged 15-54 years (63.3%) and from internal health facilities (67.1%). The patient's status was mostly new cases (77.4%) and. 99.9% of the specimens were sputum. In 2016 the percentage who checked TB RO was very high reaching 40%. The purpose of the DM-TB examination is the smallest compared to other examinations. Conclusion: There was an increase in the number of patients undergoing TCM every year during the 2014-2018 period in the Eastern Indonesia study area. The jump in the number of patients in TCM was the highest in 2017 this was related to the issuance of the Degree of the Minister of Health No. 67 of 2016.

Keywords: Molecular Rapid Test, Xpert MTB/RIF, Tuberculosis

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 1
ROOM 3

The Selected Programs Coverage Related to The Success Story on Stunting Reduction in Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesian government has great effort to reduce stunting prevalence. Bali province is the one of successful story in stunting reduction. The study aims to analyze the change of coverage rate of selected programs on stunting reduction acceleration. A study using secondary data from the Indonesia Basic Health Survey year 2018 and The Study Data Nutritional Status of Indonesia 2021, We compare the coverage of programs between the two years (2018 and 2021), which related to stunting reduction. Bali province has achieved stunting reduction of 11.0% during 3 years (2019 until 2021). Curently, stunting prevelence in national level national is 24.4%, whereas Bali has the lowest stunting prevalence (10.9%) in Indonesia. Several programs has implemented to accelerate stunting reduction. Some of them may have significant contribution to overcome stunting among under five children, such as the increase number of the ownership of national health insurance card arround 20.2%, increased the utility of maternal and child health book about 22.4%, increase coveargе of vitamin A distribution arround 23.5%, increase number of under five year children with routine weighed (>=8 times/year) about 9.5%, increase coverage of babies received complete basic immunization 2.6%, increase coverage of growth monitoring among under five year children about 6.7%, reduce neo-natal stunting (lenght of birth< 48 cm) by -0.8, and increase of under five chidren consume food diversity by 2.8%. The succesful of Bali in stunting reduction effort, may related to the increasing of some programs achievement which are implemented by local goverment, in acccordace with the increasing of programs coverage.

Keywords: Stunting, Maternal and Child Health Book, Study of Nutritional Status of Indonesia, Bali, Program Achievement

The Changes in Food Patterns in The Family of Online Motor Driver During Covid-19 Pandemics in Jakarta

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Abstract

The social distancing the effect on the driver online motor (Ojol) because not the transportation users Ojol as long as the period. So the driver Ojol income will be reduced and having an impact on changes in food consumption patterns at the household level the driver Ojol. Aims of the study: to know a change in the driver online motor eats family program the pandemic Covid-19 in Jakarta. Data collection by using a questionnaire online used to whatshapp the application group ojol. Sampling done at random and live in Jakarta. Total respondents 97 with a design cross-sectional study. Data analysis using frequency distribution and the Chi-Square. That is a massive food pattern of before and when the pandemic covid-19 especially the food from a source of meat, chicken, and eggs, and not consume to vitamins and drink the milk. The respondents consume 1 time a day on 40% consuming vegetables eggs, chicken, beef, tofu,tempe, snack, fried food, breakfast, night regularly, lunch and dinner. The respondents consuming 2 times a day and > 3 times a day most consumed is tofu, tempe are 29,0% and 18,0%, while to consume other food ingredients < 25 % this because of their income fell and some do not earn a living a day, thus there was a change in the quality and quantity of food respondents consumption. There are a significant relation number of household members of the consumption of vegetables, vitamins and minerals and drink milk, and see the level of education very significant the consumption of vegetables. Evidence for changes food consumption pattern households Ojol since occurring Covid-19.

Keywords: Family Pattern Change Form, Covid-19, DKI Jakarta

The Potential of Inulin's Mangrove Apple and Total Soluble Solid's Pineapple in Prebiotic Drink as An Immune Booster At Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

During COVID-19 pandemic, some people began to consume functional food products because they can increase body immunity, like a prebiotic drink. Prebiotic drinks are drinks made from fermented sugar which is used as a carbon source by lactic acid bacteria and produce lactic acid as a metabolite product. Sugar in probiotic drinks can be sourced from pineapples and mangrove apples. Pineapple contains 2.32% glucose, 1.42% fructose, and 7.89% sucrose. These sugars are used as a carbon source by lactic acid bacteria during fermentation and will produce primary and secondary metabolites such as lactic acid and exopolysarides which can improve the body's immune system by stimulating the production of IgG and IgM. While the mangrove apple contains 5.08% inulin, 9.67% soluble dietary fibre, and 0.66% FOS. Inulin can increase body immunity during COVID-19 through a direct response to carbohydrate receptors on intestinal epithelial cells and immune cells by regulating the mucosa and intestinal epithelial cells and can also induce the protection of humoral immunity and cellular immunity. One of the humoral responses that can be induced in the presence of inulin is the IgA antibody which can bind to pathogenic bacteria and toxins to optimize the immune response. Inulin can also increase the body's immunity through indirect responses through changes in the composition of the intestinal flora and the production of short-chain fatty acids from the inulin fermentation process which acts as an immune regulator so that it can increase the body's immunity and the digestive system.

Keyword : Inulin, Mangrove Apple, Pineapple, Sugar

Productive Groups in Urban Areas Working in the Health Sector Have the Potency for High Literacy

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Abstract

The failure to read nutrition information labels on packaged foods can negatively affect a person's health, including an increased risk of obesity and degenerative diseases. According to a survey conducted by the National Consumer Protection Agency (BKPN), only 6.7 percent of Indonesian consumers pay attention to nutrition information labels. This study aims to see if there's a link between demographics and nutritional value information literacy. This cross-sectional quantitative study included 1029 respondents who were chosen through a multi-stage random sample process. Chi-square is used to examine the data. The results revealed that 96.1 percent of the population lacked nutritional information literacy. Education level (p-value = 0.039, OR = 1.968) and professional areas (p-value = 0.002, OR = 4,668) are both connected to nutritional value information literacy. Unrelated demographic variables are domicile, gender, marital status, and status of residence. It is necessary to provide information literacy education on nutritional value to people with low education levels and who do not work in the health sector.

Keyword : Literacy, Nutrition, Label, Health Sector, Education

Changes in Sugar, Salt, and Fat Consumption Patterns Through Online Nutrition Education

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Abstract

This is an experimental pre-test post-test design study that was carried out in the city of Semarang. For 8 weeks, this study used a regular online nutrition education intervention. 100 students from the fourth to sixth grades were recruited and divided into two groups based on inclusion and exclusion criteria: control (n=49) and intervention (n=51). Although students have a healthy nutritional status, 40% are overweight or obese. The literacy abilities of the two groups differed noticeably. As a result of the intervention, students' consumption patterns changed. Fried foods were consumed 1-2 times per day (50.6%). Similarly, the frequency of consumption of sweet and salty foods and beverages decreased to 1-2 times per day, reaching more than 50% of students.

Keywords : Food Consumption, Online, Nutrition Education, Student

Fat Diets, Eating Habit and Nutrient Adequancy in Female Models Malang

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Abstract

Nowadays, beauty standards are being challenged transform, have a thin body with a small waist are some perspectives, especially for female models. The appearance standard brings a different action to fit in their beauty mindset such as weight loss. Most of female tend to do weight-loss method by the unhealthy or called the fad diets. In Indonesia, most women suffered from chronic energy deficiency due to fad diets and wrong decision to choose diet methods. This study purposed to analyze diet methods in fad diets, food catagories and female models's nutritient adequacy in Malang. Design of this study was a cross-sectional study involving 52 models which aged 18-25 years. Fad diets measured by fad diets questionnaire, food habit was measured using SQ-FFQ intake of 8 food groups, including grains, eggs, fish, meat and processed meat, vegetables, fruits, and sugar-sweetened food and beverages. Nutritient adequacy was measured using food recall in 2x24 hours. The data analysis measurement used Chi-square test. The study result illustrated that fad diets was experienced in the most of respondents (69.9%). The healthy nutritional pattern consisted of whole grains, eggs, dairy, fish, meat, vegetables, and fruits, which accounts (30.7%). The unhealthy dietary habit included sugar-sweetened beverages and fat intake (69.3%). Moreover most respondents were on inadequate nutritional adequacy's condition (77.8%). There was a correlation between fad diets and nutritional adequacy (p=0.021). On conclusion, most of female models were practicing fad diets, and having insufficient nutritient adequacy.

Keywords: Fad Diets, Eating Habit, Nutritient Adequacy, Female, Models

Determinants of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Indonesia: Evidence from the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS)

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Abstract

Exclusive breastfeeding is the act of only feeding infant mother's milk until 6 months without giving other food and drink. In 2019, the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia was 67.74%, however 4 provinces in Indonesia had lower than the national Strategic Plan target of 50% coverage. The purpose of this study was to analyze the determinants of exclusive breastfeeding among children aged <6 months in Indonesia. A cross-sectional study design was used by using secondary data from the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). Independent variables of this study were pre-lacteal feeding, bottle feeding, age, parity, maternal occupation, maternal education, wealth index, and breastfeeding initiation. The dependent variable was exclusive breastfeeding. The sample of this study were 742 children aged under six months. Data were analyzed using chi-square test. The results showed that the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding in IDHS was 87.3%. Chi-square analysis revealed that significant determinants that hinder exclusive breastfeeding practices among Indonesian mothers were: bottle feeding practices ($p<0.001$), the age of child ($p<0.001$) also parity ($p=0.001$). In conclusion, determinants of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia were the practice of bottle feeding, the age of the child, and parity. The role of the mother is important to increase knowledge regarding its advantages of exclusive breastfeeding and also the use of bottles or cups as an alternative to breastfeed the babies.

Keywords: Exclusive Breastfeeding, Bottle Feeding, Parity, Indonesia.

Dietary Intake and Hypertension in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in Clinic RSI Unisma Malang

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Abstract

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the first killer of 36% of all deaths, this figure is twice as high as a cancer death. CHD is a malfunction of the heart due to a chronic inflammatory process resulting in endothelial dysfunction of the arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle which may trigger a blockage. Abnormal blood pressure and lack of dietary intake can be the factors that can worsen the patient's condition. This study was conducted to assess whether the dietary intake of patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) meets the recommendations and whether there was a relationship with hypertension. This study used a cross-sectional design with a purposive sampling technique involving 55 patients at Clinic RSI Unisma Malang. Dietary intake was measured using a Semi-Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQFFQ) and 24 Hours Recall twice a week. The instruments used in this study were: a questionnaire, BIA, and tensimeter. The results showed daily intake above the recommendations: fat (60.9%), carbohydrates (54.7%), fiber (85%); intake below the recommendations: calcium (78%), magnesium (72%), and protein (66%); intake according to the recommendations: sodium (95%). Most patients were hypertension: systolic (86%) and diastolic (69%). The results of Spearman's correlation test between calcium intake and diastolic blood pressure showed significant results (p=0.015, OR=-0.303, 95%Cl=1.135-16.137). In conclusion, most patients with CHD dietary intake meet the guideline recommendations there was a significant relationship between calcium intake and diastolic blood pressure. Education and food monitoring can support patients in dietary intake adequacy and hypertension.

Keywords: Dietary Intake, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), Blood Pressure

Correlation between Macronutrient Intake, Food Diversity and Work Productivity among Construction Workers

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Abstract

An individual's ability to do a job with a certain target/output is assessed in productivity units. Building construction workers' physical condition quality is needed to be more productive in achieving work targets. Productivity of construction workers is influenced by many factors, including macronutrient intake and food diversity which are directly or indirectly related. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between macronutrient intake and food diversity with work productivity of construction workers in the Graha Natura Housing area in Surabaya. This research was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. The total study sample was 65 workers and was selected randomly through a simple random sampling technique. The variables of food diversity and food intake were obtained through interview process. Data were analyzed using chi-square test performed in SPSS v20.0. The independent variables of this study were: macronutrient intake measured through repeated 24-h recall, food diversity measured using IDDS. The dependent variable was work productivity measured using a work activity percentage of work output divided by work target. The results showed there was a significant relationship between carbohydrate intake ($p < 0.030$), fat ($p < 0.009$), and work productivity. Macronutrient intake (carbohydrate, protein, and fat) also correlated with food diversity of construction workers respectively ($p < 0.022$; $p < 0.001$; $p < 0.001$). In conclusion, work productivity of construction workers was related to macronutrient intake and food diversity. Increased intake of macronutrients needs to be increased to achieve a better quality of work productivity among construction workers.

Keywords: Macronutrient Intake, Food Diversity, Work Productivity, Construction Workers

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 1
ROOM 4

Effect of Stretching on Muscle Tension, Fatigue, Muscle Strength, and Lactic Acid Buildup in Fish Transport Workers

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Abstract

Indonesia as a developing country has various types of work, one of which is transportation workers. Transport workers at fish auctions generally use their bodies. One of the problems of transport workers at fish auctions is lifting loads more than the specified limit both weight and frequency of lifting so that it can cause a buildup of lactic acid in the body which will lead to chronic fatigue and reduce physical performance. Muscle contractions can cause muscle fatigue and pain. The study design was a pre-experimental (One group pre and posttest design). Stretching interventions carried out for two weeks. Measurements were carried out before and after stretching treatment. Based on the results of statistical tests using Wilcoxon test with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) obtained p=0,016 ($p \leq 0.05$) for lactic acid level, p=0.000 ($p \leq 0.05$) for fatigue. There was no effect in muscle contraction p=0.292 ($p>0.05$). Meanwhile results of statistical test using paired sample t test obtained p=0.003 ($p \leq 0.05$) for muscle strength. The result meaning there is an effect of stretching on lactic acid buildup, fatigue, and muscle strength. In contrary there was no effect on muscle contractions. It is hoped that worker apply stretching during working to reduces injury.

Keywords: Lactic Acid Buildup, Muscle Tension, Fatigue, Muscle Strength, Stretching

The Overview of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Cases in West Java Province In 2016-2020

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Abstract

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) has become a problem in public health globally, including in Indonesia which is the country with the highest cases of dengue in Southeast Asia. West Java province itself is the most populous province in Indonesia, and is the region with the highest dengue cases in 2020. This study aims to draw cases of dengue in West Java Province in 2016-2020. This research is descriptive research with case series design. The data sources in this study used secondary data, namely total population DBD case data obtained from the West Java Provincial Health Profile in 2016-2020, the climate (temperature, humidity, rainfall, duration of sunshine), and population density obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of West Java Province in 2016-2021. Dengue cases in West Java Province with the highest number occurred in 2016. The majority of the population who suffer is male, with the Bandung City occupying the highest position of dengue cases. The IR value of dengue fever in West Java Province in 2016-2020 has not met the national target, while the CFR value has met the national target. When the temperature, rainfall, and duration of sunshine are high dengue cases will be low, except for the humidity. Dengue cases in West Java Province experienced fluctuations from 2016-2020, with the factors that affect the occurrence of dengue fever every year in all districts/cities of West Java Province.

Keyword : DHF, Climate, West Java, Population Density

Prevalence and Distribution of Risk Factors for Depression and Emotional Mental Disorders in the Elderly in Indonesia

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Abstract

Depression is the mental health disorders that The prevalence of mental health disorders in the elderly is quite high. Mental health that is often found in the elderly is depression. This analysis aims to determine the mental status (depression and emotional mental disorders) of the elderly based on their characteristics. The data used were the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data. The study population was all households from all districts/cities in 33 provinces in Indonesia with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of all elderly with a total sample of 82,304,000 people. The respondents included young elderly (60-69 years), middle elderly (70-79 years), and old elderly (>80 years). Depression experienced by most of the elderly aged 60-69 years as many as 3,756,384 respondents (59.72%), female as many as 3,885,191 respondents (61.77%), living in urban areas as many as 3,147.131 respondents (50, 03%), graduated from elementary school as many as 2,052.22 respondents (32.63%), not working as many as 3,535,241 respondents (56.21%), and having a quintile 1 expenditure level as many as 1,532,358 respondents (24, 36%). Emotional disorders to depression that occur in the elderly are due to the adaptation process to the physical and psychosocial changes. Family support and efforts to improve the quality of life of the elderly on mental health aspects, especially depression, and better treatment by medical personnel are significant to implement.

Keyword : Elderly, Emotional Mental Disorders, Mental Status, Risk Factors For Depression.

Cross-border contact tracing in Morowali Sea-port to anticipate spread of Omicron Variant of Concern: a brief report

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Abstract

The cross-border contact tracing is a standard protocol to prevent fast spreading of omicron in community, containment at entry points through isolation and quarantine at state entrances on air, sea and land transportation routes known effectively to control the diseases cross border contact tracing process in Morowali seaport as an entry point to Indonesia from 2 ships with almost all (>90%) crew positive for COVID-19. This intervention are mitigate the community transmission in the district of Morowali, Central Sulawesi. This study reported cross-border COVID-19 contact tracing pandemic mainly on Omicron Variant of Concern in Morowali Sea-port, Indonesia. An international standard entry point protocol had been followed in this study for all crew. Rapid diagnostic test and Whole Genome Sequencing Test (WGS) has been conducted to identify omicron variant of concern. Individual characteristics, laboratory result, and vaccine status were collected in this study. On 9 and 18 December 2021 there was an increase in cases of 21 and 22 cases from 2 ships, both ships came abroad, 43 new cases with positivity rate increase from 0 to 13.4% and 13.7% in two weeks. The monitoring results showed that there was no fever in the entire crew, no symptoms of cough, runny nose, shortness of breath, and other symptoms pointing to COVID-19. Enchancing cross-border contact tracing remains crutial issues that should be addressed to interupt COVID-19 transmission. Public-private engagement and communication is needed to support contact tracing system and further investigation could be lead to comprehensive understanding and controlling program.

Keyword : Cross-border, Contact Tracing, Sea-port, Covid-19

Child Respiratory Infection Hindered the Optimal Child Development in Indonesia

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Abstract

Respiratory child infections, specifical pneumonia, were among the leading cause of death in under five years old children around the world (15%), especially in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs), and harmed child growth. However, research on the impact of child respiratory infection on child development was still scarce. This study aimed to determine the associations between child respiratory infection and early childhood development among children 36 - 59 months ago in Indonesia. This was a cross-sectional study, and the data was taken from the Indonesia National Health Survey (NHS) 2018, including 9,734 children 36–59 months of age. Child respiratory infections include Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (AURI) and pneumonia. Child development assessment adapted and modified from the 2016 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) study. Multivariate logistic regression was used to assess the relationship between child respiratory infection and early child development. This research revealed, about 11.44% of 36-59 months age children had developmental delays, 28.4% suffered from ARI, and 3.8% of children suffered from pneumonia. After adjusting for covariates and confounding, pneumonia increased child developmental delay 1.675 times (95% CI, 1.272 to 2.206), while AURI 1.170 times (95% CI, 1.021 to 1.341). Therefore, a children with a respiratory infection (pneumonia or AURI) were more likely to have developmental delays. These findings strengthened the need for the early prevention, diagnosis, and intervention of respiratory infection in early childhood to promote optimal child development. Future research must assess the impacts of other respiratory infections, like COVID-19, concerning child development.

Keyword: Child Development, ARI, Pneumonia, Child Respiratory Infection, Early Child Development Index

The Effectiveness of Shrimp Paste Solution and Brown Sugar Yeast as An Attractant of Aedes Sp

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Abstract

The application of attractants plays a key role in integrated vector management programs for mosquito control and reduce insecticide use. Tambakreja Village has the highest number of dengue cases in South Cilacap District, Cilacap Regency. This study aims to find out which type of attractant is most effective in attracting mosquitoes to lay eggs. Using a quasi-experimental research design with a post test only control group design. The treatment group was shrimp paste solution and brown sugar yeast water, while the control group was straw soaking water (positive control) and groundwater (negative control). The sample of this study was 20 houses selected by purposive sampling with inclusion criteria. The results showed that p value = 0.0001 (α<0.05) means that there is a difference in the number of eggs trapped based on the type of attractant. So that the most effective attractants can be sorted, namely straw soaking water (18.23 eggs / ovitrap), shrimp paste solution (4.53 eggs / ovitrap), groundwater (1.35 eggs / ovitrap), and brown sugar yeast water (1.05 eggs / ovitrap). The vector mosquitoes that dominate in Tambakreja Village are Aedes aegypti (64.2%), Aedes albopictus (26%), and Culex sp. (9,8%). The use of straw soaking water attractants is still better in attracting Aedes sp. mosquitoes compared to shrimp paste solution and brown sugar yeast water.

Keyword : Attractant; Ovitrap; Aedes sp; Shrimp Paste; Brown Sugar

The Potential Factors of Leptospirosis in Asahan Regency, North Sumatera, Indonesia

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Abstract

Leptospirosis is still one of public health issues in Indonesia because of the high risk factors such as the presence of rodents, floods and environmental factors. Study of leptospirosis on rodents in North Sumatra Province, particularly Asahan Regency have never been implemented. This study was conducted on three sub regency of the Asahan regency such as Sendangsari, Tegalsari and Tebing Kisaran. These area have high population density and flood issue. The study aimed to determine the density of rodents, species identification and leptospira bacteria confirmation. The descriptive research was conducted with cross sectional design on three different regencies of Asahan regency. Traps were randomly installed in 25 houses (indoor and outdoor). The data analyse of the success trap index were based on comparing the number of rodents caught with the number of traps installed. The trapped rodents were identified at the species level. Confirmation of leptospira bacteria in the rat kidneys were using by RT PCR method. The traps caught 32 rats consisting of 18 spesies of Rattus tanezumi and 14 spesies of Bandicota indica. The average of success trap index was >1%. Furthernore two samples of rat kidneys from Tegalsari and Tebing Kisaran sub regencies were confirmed positive for leptospira bacteria by The RT PCR method. Asahan regency has potential transmission of leptospirosis.

Keyword : Averrohoa Bilimbi, Lead, Perna Viridis, Wuluh

Investigating the Animal Health Infodemic in Era Covid-19

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Abstract

Background: During the Covid-19 pandemic, the media are actively broadcasting the health crisis. In this situation people are at risk of false news. Incessant false news regarding the pandemic is referred to as infodemic. The infodemic would be most likely to cause negative attitude on the issue of concern and thus hinders the recovery efforts. Infodemic can be difficult to tackle due to the ineffective control. One of the widespread infodemic is regarding the animal health. This study aims to investigate animal health infodemic that can be used as a reference for guideline development. **Methods:** Data collected includes motive, scope, information proliferation, subject affected and potential opportunity to tackle animal health infodemic from literature review and survey. Agreements were scaled from 1-very disagrees to 5-very agree to relevant questions based on the literature review. **Results:** From 8 out of 519 articles, the motives for the occurrence of animal health infodemic can be grouped into misinformation and disinformation. The context includes the use of veterinary drugs, animal disease transmission, messages in communicating disease risk and the ambiguity of terminology in research. It brings impacts on animals, animal owners, communities and researchers. It spreads faster through online search algorithms by individuals or groups. **Conclusion:** To overcome misinformation, it's recommended to use an interdisciplinary approach in communicating. To fight disinformation, it's encouraged to improve cybersecurity, implement law enforcement and support debunking. The potential challenge to applying this solution is the lack of community interest in the animal.

Keywords: Animal Health, Disinformation, Misinformation, Social Listening

Comparison of the WHO Standard Susceptibility test with the CDC Bottle Bioassay for assessment of insecticide susceptibility in Dengue vector in Semarang, Indonesia

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Abstract

The WHO insecticide susceptibility test is the most common method to assess insecticides resistance status of dengue vector in Indonesia. Since 2019, the CDC Bottle Bioassay method has also been adopted for insecticide resistance testing. To identify simple and reliable methods to assess insecticide resistance in the dengue vector, we compared the CDC and the WHO standard methods in Semarang, where insecticide resistance has been reported. Aedes aegypti Larvae were collected from three villages in Semarang City. As a comparison, we used *Ae. aegypti* colony collected from Semarang in 1986. WHO and CDC susceptibility test were performed on 2-5 days old unfed female mosquitoes. These assays were conducted with pyrethroids cypermethrin and organophosphate malathion. CDC assays using synergist piperonyl butoxide was also analyzed to determine the resistance mechanism. Sequencing of the VGSC and ACE1 genes were also performed to detect the presence of target sites mutation. The study revealed that *Ae. aegypti* from all sites were resistant to cypermethrin, but showed different results in the malathion test. Ae. aegypti was resistant to malathion by testing using the WHO method, but susceptible when tested using the CDC method. In addition, metabolic resistance and target sites were identified in the mechanism of resistance to cypermethrin. There were complementary results between the two methods, however, some specificity was noted for each of the two methods used.

Keywords: *Aedes Aegypti*, Resistance, CDC Bottle Bioassay, WHO Impregnated Paper

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 1
ROOM 5

Analysis of Coding Errors in a Class C Hospital in West Sumatra, Indonesia

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Abstract

Inaccuracies in disease codes and diagnoses will affect data and reporting information in hospitals. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the frequency and root causes of coding errors in a West Sumatra class C hospital. A mix method design was used in this research. The quantitative research design is a cross sectional study by taking the population of inpatient medical records. There was 175 samples total, including pediatric, ob-gyn, surgical, and non-surgical cases. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate data analyses were used. Medical record officers and coders were the subjects of the qualitative study, which took a phenomenological approach. The results revealed that almost all medical records (90.28%) contained coding errors, secondary procedures had the highest percentage (70.29%), and the doctor's age had the strongest correlation with coding error rates (POR 9.567). It is suggested that hospitals conduct coding training for specialist doctors and make a policy of reviewing medical records by the coder in the coding process.

Loss of follow up in maternal and child cascade of care: Evidence from Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey

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Abstract

Maternal and child health services that have not been optimal in Indonesia are suspected to be the cause of the unresolved maternal and infant mortality problems. The cascade of care for pregnant women and childbirth must be carried out from antenatal care throughout delivery and beyond. This study aims to assess the continuity of maternal and child health through a cascade of care approach. We analysed data from the latest round of Indonesian and Demographic Surveys (IDHS) 2017. The sample of this study was 14,398 mothers. Cascade of care was analysed descriptively covering all indicators of the Continuum of Care for maternal and child health on an ongoing basis, including Antenatal Care (ANC≥4), Skilled Birth Attendance (SBA), Facility Birth (FB), Postnatal Care (PNC 1 and 2), Family Planning (FP), and immunization. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of charts and narratives. Our analyses showed that of 14,398 mothers, 80.7% of them made ANC visits 4 times or more, but only 73.1% of those mothers continued to use the assistance of health workers during the delivery process. Furthermore, only 65.1% of mothers gave birth in health facilities, and 45.1% of them received PNC 1 (<2 days) and PNC 2 (<28 days). Of the mothers who received the two PNCs, 32.5% them had followed the family planning program and 14.5% of their children had received complete nine doses of the basic immunisations' recommendation. Our findings showed a loss of continuity of care along the maternal and child health care indicators. Among mothers who had received antenatal care, only less than half of them continue to have safe facility delivery and postnatal care. The numbers were even lower for immunization and family planning. Based on these findings, it is necessary to improve access and willingness to receive the continuum of care in maternal and child health.

Keywords: Maternal And Child Health; Safe Facility Delivery; Antenatal Care; Postnatal Care; Immunization

Sociodemographic differences in multimorbidity: Evidence from Indonesian Family and Life Survey

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Abstract

Prevalence of multimorbidity, the coexistence of two or more chronic diseases, is expected to increase, including in Indonesia. The increasing life expectancy and incidence of non-communicable diseases are associated with this phenomenon. This study aims to assess the burden of multimorbidity in Indonesia by sociodemographic factors. We analysed data from the first wave of Indonesian Family and Life Survey (IFLS). For this study, we assessed cross-sectional data from the latest wave of IFLS conducted in 2014, the IFLS wave 5. We included individuals aged 15 and above, that had blood pressure measurements (n= 32,256) from 13,536 households. We excluded individuals with missing data on BMI (183 individuals) or had biologically implausible or extreme values (n=6). Analyses were conducted on 32,067 individuals. Ten most common self-reported chronic diseases diagnosis in IFLS-5 were included in the analyses. The prevalence of self-reported multimorbidity in Indonesia is relatively high, at 9.2%, with the highest proportion of multimorbidity were reported among the elderly. Approximately 2.76% of the respondents reported having three or more chronic diseases. The most common combinations were hypertension and digestive problem (2.15%), followed by hypertension and arthritis (1.79%), and hypertension and high cholesterol (1.68%). When stratified by sociodemographic factors, we found a higher proportion of multimorbidity among female (11.01%) compared to male (7.41%), elderly (21.54%) compared to younger adults, and previous smokers (20.90%). People who were obese and overweight also reported higher prevalence of multimorbidity (13.73% and 9.35% respectively). Those living in rural areas had higher proportion of multimorbidity (10.33%) compared to rural areas (7.23%). In conclusion, we found a relatively high prevalence of multimorbidity. People living in urban areas, were overweight/obese, and of low SES had higher proportion of multimorbidity. With the nature of self-reported data and previously reported underdiagnosis of chronic diseases, screening to examine multimorbidity is needed.

Keywords: Multimorbidity; Comorbidity; Non-Communicable Diseases; Chronic Diseases; Communicable Diseases

Development of the Information system in emergency COVID-19 outbreak in Semarang City using the Agile Governance Approach

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Abstract

The emergency response to the COVID-19 outbreak has become an important issue worldwide. The utilization of information technology is one approach for prevention, early detection, and surveillance of the spread of the pandemic. Various types of Information Technology have been developed in various countries, such as Telemedicine (China), Artificial intelligence (China), Biopharmatics systems (Italy), and Surveillance systems (Islamabad-Pakistan). The results obtained from various Information Technology approaches are very much felt, such as the increase in response to COVID-19 cases, early detection, and help governments create time for preparedness.In Indonesia, especially in the Semarang City, efforts to handle the COVID-19 outbreak emergency using the Information Technology approach are also being carried out massively. The information technology used in Semarang City includes Siaga Corona, Si Datang, and the internal core system of the Semarang City Health Office, namely Infocovid. Infocovid was built on March 14, 2020, the day after the first case of Semarang was announced. Various benefits have been felt and proven in the Semarang City, such as identifying quarantined individuals with COVID-19 symptoms, increasing response to COVID-19 cases, enhancing staff protection in a healthcare setting, analyzing the effectiveness of vaccinations, and analyzing trend predictions for covid cases.The development of the Infocovid system is carried out using the Agile Scrum software development method approach. This study has described the development of the Infocovid information system that runs in the Semarang City using the Agile Scrum method approach and the analysis of its benefits using the descriptive analysis method. The results show that Infocovid and the development of information technology are very useful for efforts to deal with the emergency COVID-19 outbreak. It is hoped that the use of information technology in the future can be developed for efforts to recover from the COVID-19 outbreak.

Keywords: Sytem Information; COVID-19; Semarang City

Administrative Burden of Routine Health Data in Remote Indonesia

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Abstract

Routine data collection in rural and remote areas has long been a significant concern in Indonesia, especially regarding the data validity issues. The underlying problem is the implementation of routine health data collection that causes multiple data-input applications that results in administrative burden. **Methods:** This study was a descriptive comparative study that analyzed 10 applications/system information that were used in the routine health data collection. As triangulation, web search via PubMed Medline data base was applied to elaborate health routine data policy implementation. The data was then categorized and analyzed into two main challenges on health routine data collection: 1) System management issue, 2) Human resources issue. The categorization was applied to elaborate challenge and implementation effect of routinely collected health data policy in remote area. **Result & Discussions:** Routine health data collection faces obstacles in remote areas. In remote area context, the use of technology is not feasible to overcome the administrative burdens. There are fragmented registration systems and shortages of human resources that increase the difficulties in collecting routine health data in rural and remote areas. Hence, the implementation of routine health data collection needs to be suited to capacity and capability of rural and remote areas. **Conclusions**: Apart from the existence of information technology infrastructure, human resources' quantity and capacity should be considered. These two crucial factors in routine health data collection will take a long time. The policy adjustment in rural and remote area regarding routine health data collection is required to minimize administrative burden potential.

Keyword *:* Routine Health Data, Remote Area, Administrative Burden, Indonesia

Inaccuracy Diagnosis Code of Diabetes Mellitus in Medical Records of Outpatient at Surabaya Hajj General Hospital

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Abstract

Coding is the activity of changing the diagnosis into letters and numbers or a combination. Inaccuracy coding affects the quality of data and information. Diabetes Mellitus is the first ranked in the top 10 diseases (9.884 cases). There was a 63% inaccuracy code of Diabetes Mellitus in outpatient medical records. The purpose was to find the factors causing the inaccuracy of Diabetes Mellitus based on predisposing factors, enabling factors, and reinforcing factors. This research was qualitative, consisting of 6 subjects of analysis. The results of predisposing factors were the lack of knowledge and understanding of the coder in determining the block code and division of the fourth character for cases of Diabetes Mellitus with complications or comorbidities. The enabling factors were the lack of computer availability and frequent errors, and the filling of SOAP records in the patient's medical record is still less than optimal. The reinforcing factors were the SOP for giving the code has not been implemented optimally, as well as the lack of monitoring and evaluation of the workings and performance results of the coder officers. The research suggests providing routine training to coders-regarding proper coding procedures with ICD-10 guidelines accompanied by socialization regarding the accuracy of giving block codes and subdivisions of the fourth character in the diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus according to its complications. It is necessary to carry out monitoring and evaluation between SPO and coders, as well as periodic coding audits to identify and correct errors in coding the diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus.

Keyword : Inaccuracy Diagnosis Code, Lawrence Green, Outpatient

Factors That Influenced A Generation Z in Search Of Health Information on The Internet

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Abstract

Generation Z is a transitional generation from the previous generation and is also known as iGeneration, the net generation or the internet generation. Age group 18-24 years is the highest group in the use of online services with access at least once a month compared to other age groups. Research on adolescent sexual behavior (JHCCO-UGM in 2017) stated that adolescents aged 15-19 years looked for information from peers and the internet. This study aims to determine the factors that influence generation Z in seeking health information through the internet. This study used a cross sectional study design. The research subjects were 84 people who were taken by accidental sampling. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires, data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and chi-square test. The results of the bivariate test showed that there was no relationship between gender (p=0.463), age (p=1,000) and seeking health information through the internet, but there was a relationship between internet use (p=0.000), attitudes (p=0.030) and knowledge (p=0.000). The results of the multivariate test showed that knowledge had the most significant relationship with searching for health information through the internet. There is a need for socialization to generation Z regarding health information and internet safety so that they can be more precise in using the internet as a medium for health information.

Keywords: Health Information, Generation Z, Internet

Constraints in Provision Time of Medical Records in Public Health Center

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Abstract

One of the minimum service standards for medical records at a public health center is the length of time to provide medical records for outpatient services, that is less than 10 minutes. Provision of medical records at the Pesantren II public health center exceeds the minimum service standard of 10 minutes. This will cause several impacts, including longer patient waiting times and the medical service process will be disturbed. This can reduce the quality of the quality of health service facilities. The purpose of the study was to analyze the factors causing the delay in providing medical records at the Pesantren II public health center based on the variables of motivation, opportunity, and ability, and cause of problems were prioritized using MCUA method. This research was qualitative, collecting data through observation and interviews with registration officer, file filling and supply officer, file distribution officer, and head of public health center. Data were analyzed using content analysis methods. The results showed that there were no punishment or rewards for officers, tracer's malfunction, non medical record education for officers, no training for officers, different perception of officers that not all standard operating procedures cannot be implemented. MCUA method prioritize that the caused of problems was the tracer's malfunctioning as a tool to mark incoming and outgoing medical record files. This study suggests to the public health center of Pesantren II for tracer redesign, socialization of tracer usage, training for medical recorders, and routine evaluations.

Keyword : Medical Record; Provision; Public Health Center

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 1
ROOM 6

Evaluation of the Quality of a Web-Based Electronic Medical Record Information System to Improve the Accuracy of Codification of Diagnosis and Action in Submitting BPJS Claims

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Abstract

Hospital Management Information System is a set or activities and procedures that are organized and interrelated and interdependent and designed according to the plan in an effort to provide accurate, timely information. In addition, this system is useful in supporting the process of management functions and decision making in providing health services in hospitals. The system is currently intended to support the planning and evaluation functions of hospital work performances such as guaranteeing the quality of hospital services in question, financial control and improvement of hospital work results. However, in fact the existing information system is difficult for users to use, so there are many incomplete data found. This results in the return of claims from the social security administration agency. This study aims to evaluate an electronic-based medical record information system in order to improve the accuracy of codification of diagnoses and actions in filing claims. Observation methods and questionnaires were used to collect data in this study. The questionnaire will obtain data in the form of accuracy, timeliness, relevance, and completeness. The data is processed from input variables consisting of 5 levels. It is hoped that this finding can result in zero claims, so that hospital revenues are not in a deficit.

Keywords: Hospital Management Information System, Medical Records, Codification, Claims, Evaluation.

Unmet Need for Family Planning in Rokan Hilir District: Determinant factors through an Ecological Approach

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Abstract

Background: The number of unmet need for family planning in Riau Province was still high in 2018 which was 16.2% (national target of 5%). Objective: to determine of the causal factors through an ecological approach, such as: intrapersonal factors (knowledge, trust), interpersonal factors (support from husband, family, friends, and community leaders support), institutional factors (Health workers, facilities), community factors (social media, e-media) and public policy. Method; It was quantitative research with a cross sectional design in Rokan Hilir District, Riau. It was conducted for three months (May-July 2022). Data was collected using a validated questionnaire. A total of 103 Fertile Age Women (FAW) participated. All statistical analysis were done using univariate, bivariate (Confident Interval; 95%) and multivariate (multiple logistic regression) analysis. Result: There were seven factors in the ecological model related to unmet need for family planning (p-value <0.05), such as: knowledge, husband's support, family support, friends support, institutional factors, community factors, and public policy. Two factors were not related, such as: trust and community leader support. The multivariate results showed that there were four dominant factors correlated to the unmeet need for family planning, such as: knowledge, friends support, community factors, and public policy with R2 = 0.246. Conclusion: The ecological approach proportion (24,6%) contributes to the unmet need for family planning.

Keyword : Unmet Need, Ecological Approach, Rokan Hilir District

Evaluation of the Utilization of Electronic-Based Recording and Reporting Systems in Puskesmas

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Abstract

The recording and reporting system at the puskesmas continues to develop and until now has utilized an electronic-based system and utilizes information technology. The Puskesmas Management Information System (SIMPUS) is an application for recording and reporting puskesmas electronically that assists recording and reporting activities at the puskesmas. It is hoped that this SIMPUS can improve the quality of service to the community. Various studies have been conducted to analyze its use, but no direct comparison has been made on the evaluation results of the Simpus implementation. The purpose of this study is to describe various research results on evaluating the implementation of SIMPUS using the Human Organization Technology (HOT)-(Fit) Model method. This study is a literature review using the Google Scholar search engine with the topic of evaluating the implementation of the puskesmas management information system using the HOT-FIT method. The criteria for selecting articles are that the article discusses SIMPUS in Indonesia, original research, provides full text, and the year of publication between 2012-2022. By using these keywords, as many as articles were obtained and that met the criteria as many as 7 articles. A review of various previous research articles that the implementation of Simpus in various public health centers had various obstacles, challenges and difficulties that vary widely. Recommendations that researchers can convey for improving the puskesmas management information system are: continuous training for staff who use the system, efforts to improve the system so that it is easy to use and can increase the productivity of staff performance, develop application features to make the system more attractive and facilitate data recapitulation, modification system according to needs, monitoring and evaluating routine use, making policies regarding the writing process and accuracy of data input / SOPs, making easy-to-understand manuals, support from management, providing communication groups for easy coordination, providing technology infrastructure and other efforts other improvements. Evaluation of SIMPUS implementation in various health centres still has various obstacles, difficulties and obstacles in terms of human, organizational and organizational environment.

Keywords: Simpus; Evaluation; Hot-Fit

Validity And Reliability Of The Indonesian Version Of Uwes-17 On The Use Of Electronic Medical Records In Hospitals

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Abstract

Background: The Indonesian version of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) item 17 has never been implemented for physicians who use Electronic Medical Records (EMR) and are studying specialist physicians in general and educational hospitals. This study aimed to assess work engagement using the Indonesian version of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) item 17. Method: The study was designed as a cross-sectional and correlational study . Data were gathered from 499 working Physicians studying specialist Physicians in general hospitals and education. A sample of 195 was obtained using the random sampling technique in the application of sample size determination in health studies (sample size 2.0). For the Indonesian version, all respondents agreed with item 17 of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES). Work engagement score obtained by measuring the totality of individual work in the use of electronic medical records, which includes vigor, dedication, and absorption. Total work engagement is evaluated using 17 items that measure the three dimensions of total work from 1 to 3. The totality of work items is used to reflect these three dimensions, namely vigor, which consists of six items, dedication, which consists of five items, and absorption, which consists of six items. Results: The Indonesian version of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) item 17 is valid and reliable for assessing the level of totality of work engagement for specialist physicians who use electronic medical records and work to study specialist physicians in hospitals. Conclusion: Work engagement use electronic medical records include vigor, dedicated, and absorption indicators, namely by enhancing physician motivation, psychological well-being, and support for adequate infrastructure. In accordance with the Indonesian Ministry of Health's strategic plan for 2024.

Keywords: Validity, Reliability, UWES 17 items, Physicians, EMR

Analysis Factors Affecting Couples of Childbearing Age Participation in Contraceptive Use

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Abstract

The Family Planning Program is a program launched by the Government to improve the quality of human life by controlling births, reducing mortality rates, and increasing family welfare. The couples of childbearing age participating in the family planning program are choosing and using one type of contraception. This study aims to analyze the participation of couples of childbearing age in the family planning program by choosing and using contraception. Types of contraception in Indonesia vary widely, thus providing many options for couples of childbearing age to use contraception as an effort to control pregnancy. The method in this study, namely secondary data analysis from IFLS book 4 contraceptive questionnaire data. Data analysis was carried out with the help of Stata 13. The results showed that couples of childbearing age could choose contraception using contraceptive birth control pills, Intra Uterine Device, contraceptive injections, implants, intravaginal contraceptives, female condoms, tubectomy, abortion, male condoms, and vasectomy. This study also analyzed the factors that influence the use of contraception, such as duration of contraceptive use, facilities that provide contraceptive services, receipt of information about contraception, side effects of contraceptive use, age, number of children, and birth spacing. This study shows direct and indirect factors from the analysis of the factors that influence the participation of couples of childbearing age in the use of contraception. It also shows the factors that have the most dominant influence on the participation of couples of childbearing age in the use of contraception.

Keyword : Couples of Childbearing Age, Participation, Contraception

Evaluation of Electronic Medical Records on Components *Human*, *Organization*, and *Technology* in the Outpatient Installation of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta Hospital

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Abstract

Backgrounds:The successful implementation of electronic medical records (RME) requires the involvement of humans, technology and organization. The application of RME at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta Hospital has never been evaluated comprehensively. Objectives :This study aims to analyze the application of RME in the Outpatient Installation of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta Hospital with Hot-Fit Method (Human, Organization, Technology-Fit). Methods :This study uses a qualitative method. Data were collected by in-depth interviews with informants. Processing and data analysis using content analysis method. Results :The results of research on the human component show that RME has been used by users with high frequency. Users have been provided with training. Users can receive RME because of the many benefits that have been felt. The technology component on the quality of information is relevant, accurate, timely and up-to-date. On the quality of RME system has complete items and features as per user requirements. It's also equipped with advanced features such as data completion alerts. In terms of service quality, providers provide fast services when needed. In the organizational component, the hospital provides full support for facilities and funds for resource development, the team has been prepared and there has been regularly supervision in running RME. Limitations that must be overcome are the incomplete standard operating procedures related to HR and system development, data privacy, risk management SOPs. Conclusion : The implementation of RME has been going well, although there are still shortcomings in the management of work risk management and incomplete internal regulations of RME.

Keywords: Electronic Medical Record, HOT-Fit Method, Outpatient

Childhood, Adult Mortality and Expectancy Life at Birth at the District Level from CRVS System Data Source: Experience the District North Bolaang Mongondow in 2021

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Abstract

Decision maker of the District Health Office(DHO) is dependent on reliable and timely data on births and deaths, including the cause of death(COD) through a well-functioning civil registration and vital statistics(CRVS) system as the best data source of health information system. Since 2006 Ministry of Health has already developed the strengthening CRVS system at the district level. This study aims to strengthen and implement the CRVS system to find mortality statistics, especially main health indicators (IMR, U5MR, expectancy life at birth/e^0, MMR, and COD) at the district level. This study was held in 2021 in District North Bolaang Mongondow. Primary Health Care (PHC/*Puskesmas*) has responsibility for birth and death data from 1st August 2020-31st September 2021 using form 4(birth) and 5(death). PHC's paramedic visited each death case in the outer hospital to verbalize the autoption method with the smartVA application. *Dinas Dukcapil* provided the population by sex and age group. Calculating IMR, U5MR and e^0) use the life table method and direct method for MMR. We collected 469 of 534 death reports and 38 cases from the hospital. We found leading health indicators from the CRVS system in District North Bolaang Mongondow, such as; CDR=5,4/1000 population; e^0=72,92; IMR and U5MR were 25 and 33 by 1000 live births; also MMR= 568/100.000 live births. The proportion of mortality among under-five children: 33 percent of neonatal deaths, 43 percent of postneonatal, and 24 percent of child(age 1-4yrs) deaths. We can conclude that data collection from CRVS system in North Bolaang Mongondow was still underreporting in the beginning since PHC's staff failed to follow up on some mortality cases. This system successfully provides the leading mortality indicators at the district level as part of the health information system.

Keywords: Health Information System, CRVS System, IMR, U5MR, MMR, Life Expectancy At Birth, Life Table, North Bolaang Mongondow

The Intention of Preparing Family Life of Santri among Types of Boarding Schools

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Abstract

The rate of early marriage in Indonesia is still high. In 2021, Indonesia is in second rank in ASEAN and eighth for child marriage in the world. The high rate of Indonesia's early marriage is linear with number of early marriages on santri in Islamic boarding schools. There are several types of Islamic boarding schools also affect the intention of preparing family life.Several studies have shown that female santri have poor family life plans and knowledge about family health. Overview of intention of preparing family life in each type of boarding schools is needed so that appropriate countermeasures can be made. The objective of this study was to determine the differences in intention of preparing family life for female santri among types of Islamic boarding schools This research method was quantitative with cross-sectional design.The research sample were 90 respondents with 30 female students in each type of Islamic boarding school. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate test (kruskal wallis). The results showed the value of Asymp.Sig = 0.368, meaning that there was no difference in intention of preparing family life for female santri between types of pesantren. The results also showed that santri had less intention of preparing family life including the intention of age at first marriage, number of children, pregnancy distance and use of family planning both in salafiah pesantren(100%), other forms(100%) and modern(97%). The conclusion of this study is that there is no difference intention of preparing family life in female santri among three types of pesantren.

Keyword : Intention, Preparing Family Life, Santri, Boarding School.

Development of "Caring Father": an M-health Based Education on Paternal Social Support for Breastfeeding Mothers

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Abstract

Lack of support from husband and closest family greatly affects the mental and physical condition of breastfeeding mothers. Innovation of health promotion is needed to reach breastfeeding fathers for providing support and care. An M-Health based educational model for breastfeeding fathers were developed using the intervention mapping (IM) approach to systematically explain the process of developing an educational model within five steps: (1) identifying the determinants and aspects of breastfeeding fathers role through literature review; (2) defining the results and objectives of the program; (3) selecting theoretical frameworks and health promotion media, then translating them into practical strategies for program design; (4) presenting the model to the experts to get the feedback and validation; and (5) planning implementation and adoption through a pilot test with 20 breastfeeding father for testing the acceptability and usability of the model. The M-Health-based education model "Caring Father" had been developed using the Planned of Behavior theoretical framework with animated video media and e-modules, delivered through Whatsapp group. Expert validation has been carried out with the validity value of animated videos of 90.67% and 89.09% for e-modules. Breastfeeding fathers stated that the video and the module were usefull and easy to understand, the Whatsapp group made the education process more effective and accessible. Further research needs to implement this model to find out the impact of "Father Care" on the paternal social support.

Keywords: m-Health, Breastfeeding Father Social Support, Breastfeeding Mothers

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 1
ROOM 7

Blood Supply Analysis During Pandemic in Indonesian Red Cross of Semarang City

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Abstract

The Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic affected healthcare facilities globally. The current condition was a formidable challenge to maintaining blood supply in Blood Center. This study analyzed the impact of COVID-19 pandemic regulation in Semarang City on blood supply management in The Indonesian Red Cross Blood Center. A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in the Indonesian Red Cross Blood Center in Semarang City. Blood supply management consists of blood collection and receiving blood requests. Our study was used secondary data of blood donor and blood requests report from January to December 2018 and January 2021 to December 2021. Statistical analysis were done by comparing 2018 and 2021 data with independent T test and Mann-Whitney test.Our findings showed that the implementation of COVID-19 regulation severely impacted outdoor blood collection in Semarang City .The impact spanned the period of May to August 2021, especially in July 2021 (the start of the Delta variant) when the blood collection decreased by 68% (1352 units) from the previous month. The amount of In-house blood collection was sustained from the regulation impact because of blood recognition events from May until August 2021. There was a significant decrease of outdoor blood donors, blood supplies and blood demand between 2018 and 2021 $p < 0.05$). The amount of outdoor blood collection was heavily dependent on unforeseen external situations such that a timely mitigation strategy is warranted to sustain blood supply in case of having future unforeseen external situations such as a pandemic.

Keyword : COVID-19, Blood Center, Blood Collection, Indonesian Red Cross, Pandemic

Determinants Influencing Health Care Team Performance

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Abstract

The number of patients with tuberculosis (TB) annually increases. The TB handling team responsible for implementing TB handling programs is required to perform better. This study aimed to analyze influencing factors on the performance of the TB handling team. The study was designed using the Team Effectiveness framework proposed by Cohen and Bailey (1997) who cover teamwork input, process, and output (team member satisfaction and team achievement). This study was observational and cross-sectional research conducted on 43 TB handling teams in primary healthcare centers throughout Surabaya areas. The samples were collected through proportional stratified random sampling. Data were then gathered through questionnaires analyzed descriptively and assessed statistically through multivariate linear regression analysis to obtain the most significant independent and dependent variables. The statistical analysis showed team composition was influenced by team design (RR= 0.625; CI95%= 0.499 – 1.068; p= 0.000), team size (RR= -0.206; CI95%= -0.078 – -0.002; p= 0.039), and rewards (RR=0.246; CI95%= 0.017 – 0.452; p= 0.035). Team member satisfaction was affected by team composition (RR= 0.566; CI95%= 0.272 – 0.735; p= 0.000). While this study found team achievement was not influenced by independent variables. Health care team effectiveness, especially TB handling team, is influenced by the working process in the team. The Surabaya City Health Office needs to renew their staffing system to improve integration among teams, community stakeholders, and primary healthcare centers to handle TB cases.

Keyword : Health Care, Team Effectiveness, Team Performance, Tuberculosis.

Puskesmas Readiness Index in Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic: Early Pandemic Resources Analysis

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Abstract

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of viral disease that appeared at the end of 2019. Its transmission spread rapidly to many countries including Indonesia, so it was declared a pandemic by WHO. This condition encourages all levels of health care facilities to prepare their resources for handling cases in large numbers at a short time. Of course, this effort is not easy including for puskesmas (Public Health Center) as primary health care, which must also make efforts to prevent the spread of cases in the community in its work area. This study was conducted to determine the readiness of resources at the Puskesmas in handling the Covid-19 at the beginning of pandemic. This study is part of The Covid-19 Pandemic Management Readiness Research, with a concurrent triangulation mix method design. In the limitations of pandemic conditions, the collection of puskesmas readiness data is carried out cross sectional with visits to several health centers nearby by following strict Covid-19 transmission prevention protocols, and distributing questionnaires to the location health center with a mailing survey through the regency Health Office network in April - May 2020. The scope of research includes 569 Puskesmas in 23 regencies / cities, in 9 provinces (Aceh, South Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, NTT, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and Papua). Variables analyzed in this study include, findings of Covid-19 cases, availability of case handling guidelines and protocols, special training, health worker, PPE, detection tools and disinfectant materials, and puskesmas readiness index for handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The results showed that in 93.8% of Puskesmas had been found People in Monitoring (ODP) and 52.9% of positive cases of Covid-19. As much as 98.4% of puskesmas already have guidelines for handling Covid-19, but only 55.5% are able to apply these guidelines properly and clearly. The reason for the inability to carry out is due to the constraints of lack of health workers and necessary materials (54.0%). For the availability of Covid-19 handling protocols, as many as 92.4% of puskesmas already have it and 55.2% stated that the protocol is good, clear and able to implement it. Most reasons for the inability to carry out due to health workers factors, tools and materials and lack of budget. Regarding special training in handling Covid-19, only 22.6% received training. For the availability of Health Workers of Public Health Efforts (Public health, Pharmacist, Nutritionist, Laboratory technicians and Sanitarians), there are still shortcomings in health centers, especially Laboratory technicians of puskesmas outside DKI Jakarta (average 0.81). For health workers of Personal Health Efforts (general practitioners, dentists, nurses and midwives) are mostly available, except dentists who are still lacking many puskesmas outside DKI (average 0.88). For Health worker's PPE in providing services, there are some puskesmas that do not have. Relatively available PPE is surgical masks and non-sterile gloves. Related to checking tools and disinfectant materials, most stated available but the number is not sufficient. Furthermore, the determination of the puskesmas readiness index in handling COVID-19 in its work area was carried out, an assessment of the availability or adequacy of several variables that were considered to reflect the minimum conditions of the puskesmas. Starting from Health Worker, Protocol, Guidelines, PPE, Check tools, Disinfectants. The results of the index calculation obtained an average index of 0.438 (range 0.0 – 1.0). Regencies/Cities with the highest average readiness index of South Jakarta (0.595) and West Jakarta (0.578). The lowest mean readiness index is in Tanah Bumbu (0.234). Puskesmas that have the highest index (index = 1) are

located in South Jakarta, while puskesmas that have the lowest readiness index (index = 0) are in Bandung City, Karanganyar Regency and Tanah Bumbu Regency of South Kalimantan.
Conclusion; From the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has quickly made policies for handling the pandemic by issuing guidelines and protocols for handling Covid-19, and trying to fulfil the necessary resources down to the puskesmas level as primary health services. However, not all puskesmas have been able to implement it, because the resources have not been sufficient, especially regarding health workers, PPE, examination equipment and disinfectant materials. Recommendations for the Health Office and Puskesmas are updating training in accordance with COVID-19 handling guidelines; mapping and ensuring the availability of human resources, tools, materials, reagents, PPE, and case-like capabilities. Keep doing activities outside of puskesmas building, conducting tests, tracing, and treatment of contacts and non-COVID-19 health services in accordance with health protocols.

Keyword: Readiness Index, Puskesmas, COVID-19

Policy Recommendation of Telemedicine Services Implementation After Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

During Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic, the use of telemedicine services in Indonesia have been arise. In that implementation, there are many policies that have been guidelines. Nevertheless, these policies were released as emergency condition or just in Covid-19 pandemic condition. Telemedicine has many potency to use altough after Covid-19 pandemic. This research aims to construct the policy recommendation related to telemedicine services in Indonesia after Covid-19 pandemic. This policy have been developed after an initial need analysis to 102 respondent using online questionnaire, that have aged up to 18 years old and have been using the telemedicine services. The results shows that most of respondent (61%) worried about miss diagnosis, others (52,9%) worried about data security and confidentiality. The legal protection, the need of supervising institution, and also assurance of telemedicine service security, were the issues that have been arise in telemedicine. Government should develop guidance and specific regulation related to medical device standards, supervising institutions, service authority in telemedicine, data security, and confidentiality in telemedicine services implementation. Multi-stakeholder cooperation such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Information Technology, the Food and Drug Administration, Association of Health Service Facilities, Professional Organizations, and telemedicine startup providers is needed in this regard so that harmony can be obtained in the policies implemented.

Keyword : Policy Recommendation, Telemedicine, Tele-Health, Covid-19 Pandemic

Evaluation of The Implementation of The Indonesian Minister Of Health Regulation No. 15/2017 In Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan

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Abstract

The evaluation for mass deworming program had not been done in the regency of Tanah Bumbu, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Therefore, there was no updated data on the helminthiasis prevalence in the region. This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of deworming program mandated by the Indonesian Minister of Health Regulation no. 15/2017 in Tanah Bumbu. This is a quantitative cross-sectional study with random sampling. The first step was to select 30 elementary schools using technique of probability proportionate to size. After that, in each selected school, 11-22 schoolchildren grade 1-5 were randomly sampled as study subjects. Their fecal samples were examined with Kato-Katz methods. There were surveys regarding knowledge, attitude, and behavior about helminthiasis to the study participants. Additionally, interview to local health officers were conducted to obtain information about the efforts in reducing helminthiasis. Out of the collected 623 fecal samples, 32 tested as having helminth infection. The most prevalent infections were in 18 subjects (78.2%) with T. trichiura, 3 subjects (13.04%) with H. nana, and 2 subjects with (8.69%) with E. vermicularis. The overall prevalence was less than 10% so the deworming activity can be conducted once a year. Out of five activities written in the Indonesian Minister of Health Regulation no. 15/2017, only the mass deworming program has been implemented. Therefore, Health Office of Tanah Bumbu still needs implement the four other activities: surveillance of helminthiasis, controlling relevant risk factors, treatment of those who are infected, and budget allocation for the activities mentioned in the regulation.

Keyword : Program Evaluation, Mass Deworming, Helminthiasis

Factors Causing Incompleteness of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death in Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Central Public Hospital

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Abstract

Background: Based on observations in the Medical Record and Admission of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Central Public Hospital, there were 168 of 1493 sheets (11.2%) incomplete Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) in June-August 2021. The hospital received a direct visit dan warning from the Jakarta Provincial Health Office. Aims: Analyse the factors causing incomplete of MCCD after the first wave of COVID-19 in Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Central Public Hospital. Methods: This study uses a mixed method by analysing the causal factors based on the performance factor theory (Motivation, Opportunity, Ability). Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Results: The motivation factor had an influence on the incompleteness of MCCD such as the absence of rewards given to officers. The opportunity factor showed that doctors and admins were not familiar with the Standard Operating Procedure to fill the MCCD. The ability factor showed lack of knowledge and indiscipline of admins and doctors who enter MCCD reports. Conclusion: Hospital needs to increase the knowledge in death certificate fulfillment for doctors and admins by training. The Jakarta Provincial Health Office have to socialize the work instructions in filling death certificates, either manually or electronically.

Keyword : Incompleteness, MCCD, COVID-19

The Role of Stakeholders in Increasing Maternal Participation in Maternal Health Program in Coastal Area Subdistrict of Bonang Demak Regency

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Abstract

Maternal health problems in the community in Indonesia are still marked by high maternal mortality rates, as well as in coastal areas. Most of the coastal areas are inhabited by fishermen, processors and sellers of marine products. On the average they have low knowledge, education and income, as well as socio-cultural differences that are different from other areas. This condition has an impact on their participation in maternal health programs. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of stakeholders in increasing maternal participation in maternal health programs. This research was a qualitative research and data were collected by in-depth interviews with village administrators, community leaders, PKK (Family Empowerment and Welfare) administrators, health cadres, village midwives and the head of the Subdistrict Health Center (Puskesmas). The data is processed by content analysis method. The research locations are Morodemak Village and Betahwalang Village in Demak Regency, Indonesia. The results of the study show that the role of village officials has not been maximized in addition to allocating the activity budget from the Village Fund, as well as PKK administrators who are more busy with family matters. Community leaders have been active enough to motivate mothers to actively participate in maternal health programs, especially through recitations in mosques. Health cadres in the village together with the village midwife play an important and active role in carrying out their duties. The Puskesmas plays an active role in coordinating and communicating with village midwives and occasionally making visits to villages along with the implementation of other health programs. The active role of village administrators, PKK administrators and program target mothers is still needed to carry out maternal health program activities.

Keywords: Maternal Health, Coastal Areas, The Role Of Stakeholders

A Systematic Review: The Use of Quality Initiatives in Public Health Systems in Asian Countries

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Abstract

Introduction: Public health leaders are grappling with difficult issues about how to maximize the efficacy of public health services while budgets are shrinking. QI interventions aim to improve the efficacy and effectiveness of public health programs, services, or organizations. The purpose of this review was to identify and explore published studies that implement quality initiatives in the Asian public healthcare systems and its impact on the health care performance or health outcomes. **Methodology:** PRISMA guidelines were used to conduct a systematic review. Three databases were searched for peer-reviewed articles that had quality initiatives in the public health system in their titles or abstracts: PubMed, SCOPUS, and Cochrane. This systematic review included only papers published between January 2017 and January 2022. Nine research pertinent to the issue of interest were found, and relevant findings were extracted and analyzed from the included articles. **Results:** Nine studies were identified, reporting on a total of 9 quality improvement interventions, which were broadly categorized under two quality improvement initiatives categories: Quality Improvement Models and Root Cause Analysis. All studies linked their improvements directly to healthcare delivery quality post interventions. **Conclusions:** Both QI models/ tools and RCA were able to deliver improvements in quality of care of our health system and public health performance.

Keyword: QI Interventions, Public Health Systems, Performance

Parents' Readiness toward Offline School among Senior High-Schooled Children during COVID-19 Pandemic in Central Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has allowed offline schools since July 2021, especially for senior high schools. However, schools' clusters of COVID-19 happened in Central Java Province. Objective: Analyzing factors correlated to parents' readiness toward offline school during the new normal of COVID-19. Methods: A cross-sectional study conducted from the last week of June 2021 until the first week of July 2021. The population was parents with senior high school children in Central Java Province. The questionnaire's link was shared through Education Office's parents' networks throughout Central Java. There were 1,663 submitted forms within 2 weeks, but only 1,520 respondents filled the form completely. The variables studied were characteristics, knowledge of COVID-19 prevention, perception of COVID-19, self-efficacy, and parents' readiness. Results: Most respondents permit their children for offline school (75.66%). Respondents' characteristics were mostly female (59.1%), aged pre-pension 45-54 y.o. (44.8%), graduate of senior high school (34.4%), and entrepreneurs (28.0%). Respondents were from 14 cities in Central Java, most of them were from Pemalang (41.1%). Most respondents have good knowledge of COVID-19 (73.3%), good perception of COVID-19 (59.4%), high self-efficacy (57.2%), and sufficient parents' readiness (64.4%). The Chi-Square test showed that education level (p=0.000), occupation (p=0.008), city of origin (p=0.000), and self-efficacy (p=0.000) were correlated to parents' readiness. Conclusions: Parents who permit their children to have offline school need more than high self-efficacy to protect their children. They need to give material and immaterial support, especially in monitoring their children's prevention practice of COVID-19 transmission

Keywords: COVID-19; Offline School; Self-efficacy; Parents; Indonesia

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 2
ROOM 1

Community Efforts in Fire Disaster Mitigation in Jelutung District, Jambi Province

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Abstract

Fire is an emergency disaster and requires fast, efficient and appropriate handling to prevent large losses. One of the efforts to prevent or minimize the potential impact of fire disasters in the future is mitigation and preparedness for fire disasters. Fire incidents in Jambi City in 2019 occurred in Jelutung District as many as 14 cases. The research aims to find out community mitigation and efforts to prevent fire disasters in Jelutung Regency. The research design used was cross-sectional. The research was conducted in Jelurung District. Communities in the sub-district were sampled in this study. The number of samples used were 94 people and were taken by purposive sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire. data collection using question and answer techniques or interviews. Data were analyzed using chi square test. The results showed that 35.1% had poor fire disaster mitigation efforts, 43.9% of respondents had poor knowledge, 40.4% of respondents had poor attitudes, 42.6% of respondents had poor disaster warning systems. Based on statistical tests, it is known that disaster mitigation prevention efforts are related to knowledge (p-value = 0.000), attitudes (p-value = 0.000), disaster warning systems (p-value = 0.000). Fire disaster mitigation efforts in Jelutung Regency are related to knowledge, attitudes, and disaster warning systems.

Keywords: Mitigation, Disaster, Fire

Factors Related To Allergic Contact Dermatitis In Tea Plantation Maintenance Workers

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Abstract

Allergic skin contact dermatitis contact (eoidermis dan dermis) in response to the influence of exogeneus factrors and or endogeneus factors, causing clinical abnirmalities of polymorphic efflorescence edema, vesicles, skuama) and itchy complaints. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of contact leghth, personal hygiene and the use of personal protective equipment against the allergic contact dermatitis occurance at PTPN VI workes business unit of aro wood 2017, quantitative research type, way sampling, sample size 52. The result of this study note that the long contact is not long that is equal to 53.8%, cleaniness individuals who are less good at 34.6 % and who do not use PPE that is equal to 53.8 % based on the result of statistical tests in the known value (p 0.0000) for the lenght of contact, (p 0.000) for personal hygiene and (p 0.001) for use of PPE where (p 0.5).there is a relationship between contact lenght, personal hygiene, use of PPE with the incidence of dermatitis contact allergy in tea maintenance workes ar PTPN VI aro wood business unit in 2017. For PTPN VI aro wood business unit.. can cinsider company policy for cintrrolling DKA in tea maintenance workers in order to maibtain the stability of work productivity.

Keywords : Length of Contact, Personal Hygiene Of The Use Of Tools Personal Protection, Allergic Contact Dermatitis

Effectivity of Pesticide Store and Rinse House in Reducing Farmers' Pesticide Contamination

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Abstract

Pesticide safety management to reduce farmers' blood pesticide contamination needs to be equipped with supporting facilities including a pesticide store and rinse house with complete personal protective equipment and personal hygiene facilities. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the pesticide store and rinse house in reducing farmers' blood pesticide contamination. The research method is an experimental one-group pretest-posttest design with a random sampling of 15 farmers in farmer group X who are actively using inorganic pesticides. The experiment was carried out for two weeks with tight control. The indicator of blood pesticide contamination was the level of cholinesterase enzyme. The data analysis technique used descriptive analysis and one sample t-test method with SPSS application. The results showed that the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05, it means that there is a difference in farmers' cholinesterase levels in the pretest and post-test. This study concludes that the use of pesticide store and rinse house correctly is effective in reducing farmers' blood pesticide contamination.

Keywords : Effectivity; Facility; Pesticide Safety Management; Farmers Contamination

Effort To Control Work Environment Hazards Based On 5S Principles for Smoked Fish Workers

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Abstract

Background: The work environment can be a potential hazard for workers in the smoked fish industry. These potential hazards can be minimized if the work environment is managed properly. The 5S principles can be a way to control potential workplace hazards. Objective : This study aims to analyze the work environment hazard control efforts based on the 5S principle. Methods : This research is a descriptive research. Data were collected using questionnaires and interview guidelines. Informants in this study were the head of the Community Health Centre (Puskesmas), Puskesmas staff, chairman of the smoked fish association and smoked fish workers. Results: The smoked fish workers were dominated by men and age majority of the workers were 30 and above. The workers experienced low back pain as the most musculoskeletal disorders. Only several parts of 5S Principles that had been applied in smoked fish workstation. Conclusions: The workstation at the smoked fish production site was not in accordance with 5S principles. The hygiene and sanitation was also not in accordance with the standards. New design workstation based on 5S Principles with low cost intervention and have ergonomic standard are proposed to diminish work related musculoskeletal disorders that afflicted to the workers.

Keywords **:** work environment, smoked fish worker, 5S principle

The Effectiveness of Wuluh (Averrohoa bilimbi) Extract on the Loss of Lead (Pb) Levels in Green Shells (Perna virdis)

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Abstract

Lead is a dangerous metal that can contaminate food, especially from water, one of them is green shells (Perna viridis). This has an impact on public health through the food chain so that shell fish are not safe for consumption. This study aims to determine lead levels in green shells and reduction the lead (Pb) levels after soaking with wuluh starfruit extract. This experiment use experimental design used is a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with wuluh starfruit extract immersion treatment 0%, 15%, 30%, 45%, 60%, 75% for 30 minutes and 4 repetitions. The object use green shells (Perna virdis). The sample used was 1500 grams for all treatments. The result showed that green shells originating from Wonokerto area in Pekalongan City had been contaminated by lead. The average lead content in green shells is 7,778 ppm, which levels have exceeded the maximum limit set by BPOM that is 0.20 ppm. Reduction of lead content on the addition of starfruit extract with a concentration of 0%, 15%, 30%, 45%, 60%, 75% for 30 minutes which experienced the highest amount of reduction in the concentration of 45% in the previous level there were 10,517 ppm after starfruit extract was given wuluh extract decreased to 4,400 ppm (2.39%). Based on the research, it is known that wuluh starfruit extract can reduce lead content in green shells, so that it is necessary to do socialization to the public about the benefits of wuluh starfruit in order to reduce lead content in green sheels.

Keyword : Averrohoa bilimbi, lead, Perna viridis, wuluh

Ergonomic Model "EDISI" to Relieve Musculoskeletal Diseases and Pain among Oral Health Therapists

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Abstract

High prevalence of musculoskeletal diseases and pain (MSDs) are familiar among oral health therapist commonly occurred due to improper working position. This diseases may often lead decreased job satisfaction, work-related accident and increased health care expenditures. Ergonomic interventions in cognitive, physical and organizational domains have been recommended to prevent their occurrence. Aim of study is to evaluate effectiveness of ergonomic interventions with model of "Edisi" among oral health therapists to relieve MSDs.Research and development carried out on this study to create model of "Edisi" including information collection, model design, expert validation, feasibility model and model trial, Quasi-experiment method pre-test and post-test with control group design. The quality assessment concerned to pain was conducted using validated standardized instrument. A purposive sample of 64 oral health therapists in Semarang who met the inclusion criteria was selected and those willing to participate signed an informed consent form. Data were collected by means of a structured questionnaire for presence of pain and affected zones. Variables were evaluated by statistical test including pain, affected zones, smoking habit, exercise, work place and working hours per day. Pain complaints test with Nordic Body Map showed p value < 0,001 with Δ mean = 2,19 (intervention) and 0,91 (control). Pain quantity test with Visual Analog Scale described p value < 0,001 with Δ mean = 30,38 (intervention) and 14,91 (control). Ergonomic model "Edisi" is effective as a model used in reducing complaints of MSDs among oral health therapists.

Keywords: Ergonomics, Musculoskeletal Diseases, Oral Health Therapist.

Climate factors and childhood diarrhea in South Kalimantan 2017-2022

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Abstract

Childhood diarrhea is still a public health problem, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. The outbreak is still occurring, followed by a high mortality rate. The increasing climate variability can be a problem in controlling diarrhea in Indonesia. Meanwhile, poor hygiene behavior can affect the occurrence of diarrhea. The study aimed to examine the correlation between climate factors (rainfall, temperature, and humidity) and proper behavior (hand washing and defecating) with an incidence of diarrhea in children under five in the province of South Kalimantan in 2017–2020. We collected datasets from the Ministry of Health for monthly diarrhea case reports and hygiene behavior data surveys. The Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency for monthly climate data from January 2017 to December 2020. The result showed a decrease in diarrhea cases in the province of South Kalimantan for four years (2017 to 2020). Correlation results show that the climate variables are significant in the incidence of diarrhea in children under five. In addition, hand washing with soap in running water and defecating in the latrine significantly correlated to diarrhea in children under five. Even though climate factors are statistically significant to the incidence of diarrhea, good hygiene practice is crucial in reducing diarrheal occurrence.

Keyword : Children Under Five, Diarrhea, Climate, Hygiene Behavior

Mental Health of Health Worker during Pandemic: What Kind of System Support They Need?

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between spiritual support and social support with the mental health of frontline health workers. Thi study uses cross sectional analytical research method. The research sample is part of the frontline health workers in the Lamongan Regency area, using *purposive sampling*. The variables of social support, spiritual support and mental health were measured once using a questionnaire via google form. Data were analyzed by bivariate (chi square) and multivariate with logistic regression.The results showed that more than half (64.2%) of respondents had good spiritual support, more than half (52.8%) had good social support, and more than half (50.9%) had good mental health. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between spiritual support and mental health (p=0.039), and there was no relationship between social support and mental health (p=0.680). The results of multivariate analysis, spiritual support and social support together did not affect mental health (p>0.05). Spiritual support OR=1.85 (95% CI 0.47-7.27) and social support OR 0.90 (95% CI 0.24-3.35). It is very important that during this COVID-19 pandemic, health workers, especially those on the front lines, receive good spiritual and social support so that their mental health remains good which will affect their physical health and work productivity.

Keyword : social support, spiritual support, mental health, health worker, covid-19

Community Efforts in Fire Disaster Mitigation in Jelutung District, Jambi Province

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Abstract

Fire is an emergency disaster and requires fast, efficient and appropriate handling to prevent large losses. One of the efforts to prevent or minimize the potential impact of fire disasters in the future is mitigation and preparedness for fire disasters. Fire incidents in Jambi City in 2019 occurred in Jelutung District as many as 14 cases. The research aims to find out community mitigation and efforts to prevent fire disasters in Jelutung Regency. The research design used was cross-sectional. The research was conducted in Jelurung District. Communities in the sub-district were sampled in this study. The number of samples used were 94 people and were taken by purposive sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire. data collection using question and answer techniques or interviews. Data were analyzed using chi square test. The results showed that 35.1% had poor fire disaster mitigation efforts, 43.9% of respondents had poor knowledge, 40.4% of respondents had poor attitudes, 42.6% of respondents had poor disaster warning systems. Based on statistical tests, it is known that disaster mitigation prevention efforts are related to knowledge (p-value = 0.000), attitudes (p-value = 0.000), disaster warning systems (p-value = 0.000). Fire disaster mitigation efforts in Jelutung Regency are related to knowledge, attitudes, and disaster warning systems.

Keywords: Mitigation, Disaster, Fire

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 2
ROOM 2

Non-Communicable Diseases and Depression Moderate the Relationship Between Marital Status on Functional Limitation

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Abstract

Background: Risk of depression or NCD with functional limitation is well known. It is unknown whether marital status has different impact on their risk. Objective: To identify how marital status influence risk of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and depression on functional limitations. Method: Analysis was applied for the Indonesian community-based health survey RISKESDAS 2018 cross-sectional data on 240703 adults aged 30 - 59 years. Risks of functional status limitation were calculated for depression and Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) controlling for marital status, gender, and age. Descriptive bivariate and multivariate analyses were carried out. Results: Married people had the lowest prevalence of functional limitation 9.1% while widow/er the highest 14.7%. The never-married had the lowest prevalence of NCDs 15.6% whereas the highest 41.5% is amongst widow/er. The highest depressive symptoms prevalence is among the divorcee 12.2% while the lowest 6.4% is amongst the married or never married. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed the Odd Ratio for disablement by depression, having one, more than one NCD, single, divorcee and widow/er was 3.31, 1.33, 2.15, 1.29, 1.11 and 1.27 respectively. Being never married exacerbates the influence of depression on disablement of almost 50% and higher compared with other marital status, but no notable difference was found across all marital status when accompanied by multiple NCDs. Conclusion: This research highlights the need for psychological and medical integration to tailor prevention and treatment programs for handling disablement. The never-married ones in particular deserve support to maintain their psychological health to reduce their risk on disablement.

Keywords: Functional Limitations / Disability; NCDs ; Depression ; Marriage ; Indonesia

The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Nutrition, Health and Environment in Indonesia: A Qualitative Investigation of Perspectives from Multi-disciplinary Experts

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Abstract

Objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted food systems, health systems and the environment globally, with potentially greater negative effects in many lower-middle income countries (LMICs) including Indonesia. The purpose of this qualitative study was to investigate the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on diets, health, and the marine environment in Indonesia, based on the perspectives of a multidisciplinary team of experts. Methods: We conducted remote in-depth interviews with 27 experts from many regions of Indonesia, who are either healthcare providers, nutrition researchers, or environmental researchers. Interview question guides were developed based on a socio-ecological framework. We analyzed the data using deductive and inductive approaches. Results: Informants suggested that the increased awareness about diet and health brought by the COVID-19 was transitory. Experts pointed out that healthy food options became less affordable, due to job losses and reduced income. Environmental researchers stressed an increased level of marine pollution from hygienic wastes as well as from plastic packaging from food orders. Conclusion: Our findings reveal perceptions by experts that the increased awareness and adherence to health behaviors observed during the pandemic may likely not be sustained. Experts also perceived that the social and economic changes triggered by the pandemic have contributed to more food insecurity and obesity, thereby exacerbating the double burden of disease paradox. This study offers information for generating hypotheses for quantitative studies to corroborate our findings and inform policies and programs to mitigate the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 on diets, health, and marine environment in Indonesia.

Keywords**:** COVID-19, Diets, Population health, Marine environment, multi-disciplinary team

Evaluation of Covid-19 Surveillance Management in Pangandaran Regency During the Early Pandemic

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Abstract

Epidemiological surveillance of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) attempts to break the chain of transmission; if new cases are identified promptly, it would be carried out correctly. The fundamental issue in developing countries was the difficulty in effectively detecting, diagnosing, and reporting diseases. The goal of this study was to assess the management of COVID-19 monitoring and control in Pangandaran Regency. From August to October 2020, in-depth interviews were performed in Pangandaran Regency utilizing theme interview guidelines. Purposive sampling was used to identify important informants, and data validity was determined by source triangulation based on the informants' perspective. The findings of tracing COVID-19 contact cases (epidemiological surveillance investigations), human resources, funds, and facilities and infrastructure were analyzed using thematic analysis. At the beginning of the pandemic, surveillance activities in Pangandaran Regency referred to the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2020 Guidelines for Prevention and Control of COVID-19 Rev 5. Regional commitments in managing this issue were additionally bolstered by the local government issuing of the Task Force Decree for Addressing COVID-19. The COVID-19 surveillance management system, that was implemented in Pangandaran Regency at the beginning of the pandemic with a coordinating command from the Health Service, was quickly followed by puskesmas, labkesda, and associated cross-sectors at the Regency, Subdistrict, and Village levels. The case tracking system has not performed ideally throughout its deployment, owing to a lack of support for resources, both budgetary, human, and infrastructural, as well as the need for strengthening connected to collaboration amongst SKPDs that are still operational.

Keywords : Qualitative; management; COVID-19; surveillance; Pangandaran

Incidence of COVID-19 reinfection: an analysis of outpatient-based data in the United States of America

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Abstract

COVID-19 reinfection cases are evidence of antibody waning in recovered individuals. Previous studies had reported cases of COVID-19 reinfection both in hospital-based and community-based data. However, limited studies reported COVID-19 reinfection in large community-based data. The present study aimed to provide the incidence of COVID-19 reinfection based on secondary data in the U.S. Study design: Cross-sectional study Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted using secondary data provided by COVID-19 Research Database, i.e., Healthjump. Reinfection were defined as diagnosed COVID-19 (U07.1= confirmed virus identified) twice with ≥90 days interval between diagnosis. Age, gender, and region data were also explored. A Chi-square test continued by a binary logistic regression was conducted to determine the association between parameters. Data collecting and processing were done in the Amazon workspace. Results: The study revealed 3,778 reinfection cases of 116,932 COVID-19 infected cases (3.23%). Reinfection cases were more common in females (3.35%) than males (3.23%). Elderly subjects were the highest incidence (5.13%), followed by adult (4.14%), young adults (2.35%), and children (1.09%). Proportion in the region of living northeast was the highest (3.68%), compared to the south (3.49%), west (2.59%), and Midwest (2.48%). Conclusion: The incidence of COVID-19 reinfection was 3.23%, suggesting our concern with COVID-19 management and future research to understand COVID-19 reinfection better. The incident is more likely to occur in female and elderly patients.

Keyword: COVID-19 Research Database, SARS-CoV-2, Reinfection, Incidence, Recurrence, Infection

Assessing Risk Exposure of COVID-19 in Indonesian Government-owned Public Health Center Physicians

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Abstract

In 2020, the death of physicians due to COVID-19 in Indonesia raises questions about the condition that caused the incident. What was the situation at the early stage of the pandemic, the use of WHO's Risk Assessment questionnaire, and what lesson was learned about it? A Cross-sectional survey, using blast mail surveys targeting the Government-owned Public Health Center Physician's WhatsApp application across Indonesia had held. A Self-administered questionnaire, using WHO's "Risk assessment and management of exposure of health care workers in the context of Covid-19" which has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. As result, there were 2.099 responses eligible for this study. At the early stage of the pandemic, 99,29% of Government-owned Public Health Center Physicians were at high risk of COVID-19 exposure. It's because on average 64,23% of the respondent not use PPE correctly, 15,53% of respondents still performing actions that produced aerosols in health centers, or 22,73% of respondents got biological accidents. At the early stage of the pandemic in Indonesia marked by the scarcity of PPE, the lack of awareness from the physicians and or the government make a double burden on the physicians. As for the use of questionnaires, there were challenging issues in conducting the study, such as respondents feeling redundant in answering the questionnaire. It is recommended that the Central and Regional Governments, health centers, and hospitals increase their commitment to protecting physicians from possible exposure to Covid-19, among others, through meeting standard APD needs, updating the skill and knowledge about pandemics on physicians, and providing adequate incentives. The physician is also expected to adapt in many ways.

Keywords: Risk, Public Health Center, physician, COVID-19, Indonesia

Measuring Epidemiology Burden and Economic Loss of Acute Hepatitis in Indonesia

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Abstract

After the positive confirmation cases of covid-19 in indonesia gradually decreased, now there is a new epidemic challenge that attacks children and causes death in a number of countries, namely acute hepatitis of unknown aetiology. The World Health Organization (who) has confirmed there were 436 cases and 11 deaths suspected to be due to acute hepatitis in children as of may 17, 2022, spread across 27 countries. Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver that is caused by a variety of infectious viruses and non-infectious agents leading to a range of health problems, some of which can be fatal. the purpose of this study is to calculate how big the epidemiological burden and the economic burden caused by acute hepatitis in indonesia in 2019. The calculation of the epidemiological burden in this study is based on the global estimate of the burden of disease developed by IHME including prevalence, YLD, YLL, DALYs and Mortality. The economic burden of acute hepatitis is calculated based on the absolute value of dalys converted in monetary value.the results showed that the number of years lost to healthy living due to premature death, disease or disability (DALYs) due to hepatitis in Indonesia in 2019 was 221,682. Economic losses due to hepatitis in Indonesia in 2019 amounted to 6.5 trillion rupiah and increased to 7 trillion in 2022

Keyword: Acute Hepatitis; Economic Loss of Acute Heaptitis, Burden of Hepatitis Acute

Variation of Rat Species and Identification of Leptospirosis in Several Types of Ecosystems in Southeast Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

Rat is one of the mammals whose species are studied related to their role as reservoirs of various tropical diseases. One of the diseases that is transmitted from rat to humans or other mamals is leptospirosis. The purpose is to provide an overview of the variation of rat species caught in various ecosystems and the results of Leptospirosis examination in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Rats were caught using 100 live traps for three consecutive days. The location of trapping was carried out in six types of ecosystems, forest near and far from settlements, non-forest near and far from settlements, and beaches near and far from settlements. The results showed that the total number of rats caught was 339, consisting of 18 different species. The species found were Bunomys andrewsi, B.chrysocomus, B.coelestis, B.penitus, Maxomys musschenbroekii, M.watsi, Mus sp. Paruromys dominator, Rattus.exulans, R.hoffmanni, R.marmosurus, R.nitidus, R.argentiventer, R.tanezumi, R.norvegicus, R. xanthurus, Rattus sp. and Taeromys celebensis,. The most dominant species found was R. tanezumi. The silvatic rat species such as Paruromys dominator were mostly found in forest and coastal ecosystem types that are far from settlements. The results of laboratory tests using the Microscopic Agglutinin Test (MAT) technique showed 39 rats were positive for Leptospirosis. The positive rat were mostly found in forest and coastal ecosystem types near settlements. The conclusion of the study is that the variety of species in the research location is quite high. Information on Leptospirosis-positive rats is important for early warning of Leptospirosis.

Keyword: Leptospirosis, Rat, South East Sulawesi, Reservoir

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 2
ROOM 3

The Association between Frequency and Food Choice of Online Food Order with Obesity among High School Students in Surabaya

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Abstract

Technology is developing rapidly in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 nowadays. It has an impact on the various aspect of life such as easiness of access to everything including ordering food by online, especially for the millennial generation which most of them are teenagers. This easiness can lead to poor food choices that indirectly affect nutritional status if the consumer did not have concern to eat healthy. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between frequency of ordering food online and type of food consumed by ordering online with obesity on high school students in Surabaya. This research is an observational study with a case-control design with a total sample of 38 students of XI grade from five high schools in Surabaya and selected with simple random sampling. There are 19 students on each case and control group. The data were analyzed using the chi square method. This study shows that there is no relationship between the frequency of ordering heavy meals (p=0.420), snacks (p=0.374), and drinks (0.141) by online order with obesity. On the other side, there is a relationship between the total calories consumed from ordered food by online with obesity (p = 0.001). In conclusion, the type of food choice and consumed by ordering online can be related to total calories consumed and the incidence of obesity.

Keyword: Intake, Frequency, Online Food Order, Obesity

What Is the Relationship Between the Availability of Health Workers With The Prevalence of Stunting In Toddlers?

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Abstract

The efforts to reduce the prevalence of stunting continue to be the government's top priority to be handled quickly and appropriately in order to meet the SDGs target, namely eliminating all forms of malnutrition by 2030. The prevalence of stunting has indeed decreased in the last 3 years, but considering the risks posed by stunting must be kept in mind. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the availability of health workers and health facilities to the incidence of stunting in Indonesia. The data is taken from reports of several kinds of research conducted in 2017, namely the pocketbook "Monitoring Nutritional Status" of the Directorate of Community Nutrition, Health Workforce Research, Central Statistics Agency, and Regional Fiscal Capacity maps. unit of analysis is 514 districts/cities in Indonesia and analyzed by correlation method. The results of factors related to the occurrence of stunting were public health workers (r=0.212), nutrition workers (r=0.216), midwives (r=0.257), nurses (r=0.318), weighing toddlers (r=-0.141), material fulfilment principal (r=-0.221), poverty (r=0.277), fiscal capacity index (r=-0.295), puskesmas (r=0.245), and posyandu (r=0.092). The conclusion that can be drawn from the results of the study is that the nurse availability factor has the largest correlation value compared to other factors, although this correlation value is relatively weak. Suggestions need to add other variables because the problem of stunting is influenced by multifactor.

Keyword: Stunting, Health Workers, Correlation.

The Dietary Diversity in 6—11-month-old Indonesian Children's Complementary Food

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Abstract

To give children diverse complementary food as one of the message in the Indonesian government's balanced-diet guideline. The indicator used to ensure that children received diverse diet is Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD). The MDD of 6—11 month old Indonesian children in 2017 was 33.8%, which was the lowest among the age group and under the national rate. This study aimed to explore the dietary diversity in 6—11 month-old Indonesian children. This study was a secondary data analysis of 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health survey and an observational study using cross-sectional study design. The final samples included in this analysis were 1,593 children. Descriptive and bivariate logistic-regression analysis were conducted. The proportion of MDD in this study was 35.1%. Sumatera was the area with the highest proportion of MDD (41.8%). The food category that most likely to be given to children were staple food (89.3%), breast milk (77.4%), and vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruit (61%). The odds of children in Papua, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, and Sulawesi to received complementary food that met the MDD were decreased 45.5% (p=0.009;OR=0.545), 54.82%(p=0.001;OR=0.452), and 52.4%(p=<0.001;OR=0.476) compared to children who lived in Sumatera, respectively. Decrease in odds to meet MDD was also found in children who lived in the first to fourth quintile. Each island or area in Indonesia have their own culture, geographical conditions, and customs. Thus, by acknowledging and exploring the vulnerability of each area toward nutrition problem, we can conduct more specific intervention that customized accordingly the area's problem.

Keyword: Minimum Dietary Diversity; Complementary Food; Children; Good Health And Wellbeing

Association between Psychological Stress with Body Mass Index

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Abstract

Stress is a description of the human response to environmental conditions around it. Humans respond to stress through parasympathetic and sympathetic networks. Chronic stress can be a risk factor that can trigger, worsen, or lead to weight gain. This study was aim to identify the association between psychological stress and the body mass index among 55 students in Surabaya. This study was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design and conducted with a total study sample was 55 students. Data collection included measurements of body weight, body height, and online questionnaires for levels of psychological stress using Google Form. The data were analyzed by using Kendall's Tau-b on SPSS software. Psychological stress was divided into five categories, which are normal, mild, moderate, severe, and very severe. The results showed that 18 respondents that were classified with normal psychological stress levels had normal body mass index and 1 respondent with severe psychological stress had underweight nutritional status. The analytical test was done using Kendall's Tau-b and showed a P-Value of 0.186 (> 0,05). Conclusion psychological stress was not significantly associated with body mass index in this population.

Keyword: Psychological Stress, Body Mass Index, Students, Health Well-Being

The Effect of Nutritional Status and Protein Intake Towards Albumin Serum Level in Pregnant Women in Seluma District

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Abstract

The nutritional status during pregnancy will affects the quality of the newborn. Inadequate nutritional intake has an impact on various biomarkers that could affect fetal growth. This study aims to analyze the effect of nutritional status on serum calcium levels in pregnant women in Seluma Regency. The design of this study was cross sectional with 130 pregnant women in second and third trimesters as samples. sample characteristics were obtained through a questionnaire and serum albumin levels were taken from venous blood samples and measured using the colorimetric method. Nutritional status was measured through the measurement of Upper Arm Circumference. All data were then analyzed with SPSS version 22. Based on the measurement of nutritional status, it was found that 34.6% of pregnant women experienced CED. Protein intake data showed that 85.4% of pregnant women had low protein intake, and there was a statistically significant difference in serum albumin level between pregnant women with low and high protein intake (3.104 ± 0.853 vs. 3.736 ± 0.203 g/dL; p= 0.002). On the other hand, the results of the measurement of serum albumin levels in pregnant women with CED were lower than those in non-CED pregnant women (3,169 ± 1,136 g/dL vs 3,211 ± 0.602 g/dL), but statistically there was no significant difference (p>0.05). Nutritional status affects serum albumin levels in pregnant women in Seluma Regency. Monitoring nutritional status during pregnancy is very necessary to prevent unwanted birth output.

Keyword : Albumin Levels, Chronic Energy Deficiency, Nutritional Status, Pregnant Women

Physical Activity and Academic Performance of Elementary School Student

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Abstract

Background : Student academic achievement is influenced by psychological, economic, social, individual and environmental factors, especially the health condition of students. Physical activity is an effort that must be done every day to achieve good health conditions, so that it supports the learning process that will have a good impact on learning achievement. Objective: To find out the relationship between physical activity and learning achievement in elementary school students in Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan Province. Method : The population in this study were elementary school students in Banjarmasin City, with sample amount are 380 students. The research method used is correlational between physical activity variables and learning achievement variables. The data collection instrument for the physical activity variable used was the Physical Activity Questionnaire for Children (PAQ-C). While the learning achievement variable was measured using student report cards.To analyze the data, the Chi-Square correlation test was used. Result : Students whose physical activity is in the low category, most of their learning achievements are in the sufficient category (64%). Students whose physical activity is included in the moderate category, most of their learning achievements (59.1%) are in the moderate category as well. And students whose physical activity is in the high category, most of their learning achievements (52.8%) are in the sufficient category. Conclusion : Based on the Chi Square test, the results obtained p value = 0.651 (> 0.05), which means that there is no relationship between physical activity and learning achievement of elementary school students in Banjarmasin City.

Keywords : Physical Activity, Academic Performance, Elementary Student

Socio Economic, Dietary Intake and Malnutrition in Pregnant Women: Loa Ipuh study

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Abstract

Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) is caused by unbalanced food intake during pregnancy, especially for the lack of energy and protein intake. Chronic Energy Deficiency in pregnant women is still a problem in Indonesia. This might due to lack of energy and protein intake, and socio economic. Malnutrition on pregnant women can affect fetal growth and maternal health. This study aimed to explore the association between economic status and nutrient intake (energy and protein) in Loa Ipuh pregnant women, Tenggarong District, East Kalimantan. This study was a case and control study on June-July 2021. The case group was all pregnant women who are in CED and the control group was healthy pregnant women with a ratio of 1:1, which was 28 pregnant women. This research used matching age, gender and residence area of the respondent. Data Collected by questionnaire and statistical tests used Chi-Square Test. The results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between economic status, nutrient intake (energy and protein), and the incidence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women.

Keywords: Malnutrition; Indonesia; Tropical Rain Forest; East Kalimantan

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 2
ROOM 4

Prevalence of Tuberculosis and Diabetes Mellitus Comorbidity in Jember: Ecological Analysis

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (Tb) is a communicable disease which always linked to Diabetes Mellitus (DM) comorbidity. Jember is the second highest of Tb burdens in East Java Province. The objective was to identify the prevalence of Tb and DM based on spatial area in Jember. The study used ecological analysis using data from health profile of Jember from 2020 in the 31 sub-districts and 50 public health centers in Jember. The highest prevalence of DM and TB was located in Sumbersari sub-district namely urban area or the center town in Jember. Other high DM prevalence areas were detected in Sumberbaru, Silo, Ambulu, Kaliwates, Bangsalsari, Puger, and Wuluhan. Notably, the lowest prevalence of Tb and DM was located in Jelbuk which was rural areas in north of Jember. The correlation of Pearson was 0,78 which meant high correlation between TB DM in Jember. It was necessary to screening DM patients using chest x-ray or TCM method to detect Tb and treat its symptoms early.

Keywords : Diabetes Mellitus, ecology analysis, Tuberculosis

Ecological Niche Modelling of Leptospirosis as A Contributor for Strengthening Health Resilience in Public Health System

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Abstract

Model implementation of health programs and commitment to building human resilience are closely related. Ecological niche modeling (ENM) of leptospirosis could contribute to build an integrated public health system. This study attempted to describe the relationship between leptospirosis risk factor control programs and the environmental science approach. Ecological niche modeling of leptospirosis was used as the main method followed by extracting information related to alternative control efforts. Natural environment, built, and social variables used to describe as proxy for the indicators. The results showed that each area had distinctive characteristics. In almost all areas studied, natural environmental factors had the greatest contribution to the prediction of the distribution of leptospirosis. Results in Demak showed that natural environmental factors were quite dominant. In Boyolali, the natural environmental factor that contributed the most was the density of vegetation. The biggest contributing factor overall to the built environment factor was land use. In Semarang City, natural environmental factors that had the biggest contribution was vegetation density, followed by temperature maximum. As for Ponorogo, the natural environmental factor that also showed the biggest contribution was the density of vegetation. Contributing built environment factors were land use and distance to major rivers. The contribution of social factors in this study in these four areas was very small. It can be concluded that a broad multidisciplinary scientific study is needed considered the local wisdom of each region in an effort to build community resilience against outbreaks, both before and in recovery efforts after.

Keywords: Ecological Niche Modeling; Leptospirosis; Health Resilience, Public Health System

Determinants of COVID-19 Cases in Indonesia During Pandemic Year 2021

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Abstract

The first Covid-19 was discovered in Wuhan, China in the end of 2019 that rapidly widespread to the world. In March 2020, the WHO has declared the Covid-19 pandemic. Indonesia reported the first Covid-19 case in early March of 2020. The delta variant of Covid-19 in 2021 caused a sharp increase of Covid-19 in Indonesia reaching 4,262,720 cases or the highest in Southeast Asia. Besides, Indonesia has burden of non-communicable diseases. The non-communicable diseases cause a decrease in immunity that risk for Covid-19. The study aims to determine determinants that influence to numbers of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia year 2021. It used secondary data. The dependent variable is Covid-19 cases and independent variables are 1) population density, 2) expenditure per capita, 3) proportion of knowledge on access to health facilities, 4) prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus, 5) hypertension, 6) hearth diseases from 34 provinces. Data were analyzed by spatial regression. The average of Covid-19 cases is 125,105 people; population density is 744.26 people per km2; expenditure per capita is Rp. 10,759,000-; proportion of knowledge on access to health facilities is 35.68%; prevalence of DM is 1.38%; prevalence of hypertension is 8.18%; prevalence of heart diseases is 1.44%. It shows just population density significantly influences numbers of Covid-19 cases (p=0.006). An increase in population density one person per km2 resulted in an increase of 44 Covid-19 cases. The higher population density causes more activities that can lead to contact to people or goods infected with Covid-19. This increases Covid-19 cases.

Keyword : Covid-19, Determinants, Spatial Regression

Exploring Factors Contributing to the Slow Covid-19 Vaccination Rollout in Pandeglang Indonesia: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Background: Indonesia was severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and thus rapid vaccination of most of the population was imperative to help suppress the virus transmission and return to normalcy. However, vaccination progress appeared to be slow in several Indonesian regions, including Pandeglang district. The purpose of this research is to investigate the factors that contribute to the slow rollout of Covid-19 vaccination in the Pandeglang District of Banten Province, Indonesia. Methods: A series of audio-recorded focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were conducted with Pandeglang top management, community leaders, health workers, and individuals targeted by the COVID-19 vaccination program. The audio data were then transcribed and thematically analyzed to extract the participants' perspectives on factors that affected vaccination rollout in Pandeglang. Results: The analysis stage revealed five factors that hindered the Covid-19 coverage. These factors were the fear of adverse reactions following immunization, the halal issue of the newly invented Covid-19 vaccines, comorbidities that prevented individuals from being vaccinated, inadequate health literacy, and the scarcity of the Covid-19 vaccine supply. Conclusions: Since the issues occurred at both community and organizational levels, the government of Pandeglang district and central governments should work together to address problems and increase the likelihood of the vaccination success. It is important to involve religious leaders in the vaccination campaigns to gain trust from the local community and alleviate vaccine hesitancy on religious grounds. At the same time, education through an appropriate medium is required to raise the community's Covid-19 literacy and mitigate the negative effects of the incessant false information.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccine, Qualitative, Health Literacy, Indonesia

Overview of Diabetes Mellitus and Its Risk Factors in Indonesia: An Analysis of Basic Health Research Data

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of biggest public health problems in Indonesia. The disease is influenced by several risk factors. Basic Health Research is a national survey which have information on DM and its risk factors. The study aimed to describe DM prevalence in Indonesia and factors associated. Design of the study was a cross sectional study involving descriptive analysis and Spearman Correlation test for diabetes prevalence ant its risk factors. Data was collected by secondary data from Basic Health Research Data, Ministry of Health, 2013. A set of data consisting 497 districts includes DM and several risk factors. By district, average of DM prevalence was 1.74%, overweight 11.3%, obesity 13.6%, overweight and obesity 25.1%, central obesity 25.3%, lack of fruit and vegetable consumption 98.1%, sweet food and beverage consumption 52.5%, fatty food consumption 28.2%, lack of physical activity 27.1%, smoking 28.8%, and hypertension 24.3%. Factors that significantly correlated with prevalence of diabetes mellitus were overweight (sig 0,000; r 0.251), obesity (sig 0,000; r 0.437), overweight and obesity (sig 0,000; r 0.393), central obesity (sig 0,000; r 0.380), lack of fruit and vegetable consumption (sig 0,000; r -0.172), fatty food consumption (sig 0,000; r 0.212), and hypertension (sig 0,000; r 0.199). Meanwhile, sweet food and beverage consumption, lack of physical activity, and smoking were not correlated with DM prevalence. Overweight, obesity, central obesity had medium positive correlation.

Keyword : Diabetes Mellitus, Risk Factors, Indonesia

Spatial and Space-Time Analysis to Identify Clusters of Tuberculosis Cases in Jambi Municipality

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is still a problem for public health in Jambi Municipality. Jambi Municipality account for the highest number of TB cases in the province (around 22% in 2021). Spatial and space-time analysis can identify clusters of TB cases. However, no study using this type of analysis in this municipality. This study aims to analyzes the clustering of TB cases in 2015-2021 in Jambi Municipality using a retrospective ecological study. There were 8,843 TB cases reported from health facilities to district and provincial health offices during 2015-2021. SaTScan was used to gather and analyze quarterly data of TB cases at health facilities in order to identify the TB cluster at the village level. The analysis used Kulldorff's scan statistics with Poisson model. The trend of TB cases reported showed a continuous increase. According to this study, during seven years, TB cluster was constantly concentrated in the same place i.e. Pelayangan and Jambi Timur sub-district. This study indicates that the TB has been transmitted persistently within these two sub-districts. The results might contribute to intensify TB control efforts in these areas. To further understand how different local risk variables affecting the spread of TB cases, more studies are required.

Keyword : Spatial; Space-Time; Cluster; Tuberculosis; Jambi

The Relation Between Knowledge About Reproductive Health with Risk Behavior of Students: Study at Islamic Boarding Schools in Semarang City

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ABSTRACT

Background. Research studies related to the reproductive health of adolescent students are still very minimal, thus making this group less responsible for their own health. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct studies related to health promotion prevention for the short, medium and long term. *Objectives.* This study analyzes some knowledge relate reproductive health and risk behavior of students. Methods. Observational research design with a cross sectional approach was conducted at 11 Islamic boarding schools in Tembalang District. The inclusion criteria for students have reached puberty. There are 509 students. Data collection through questionnaire survey. Data were analyzed by univariate, bivariate and multivariate. This research has passed the ethical review of the Health Research Ethics Commission of FKM UNDIP No.299/E.A/KEPK-FKM/2021 dated 27 September 2021.Results. The majority of students aged 15-19 years (44.6 %), live in rural areas (58.2%) and have not completed junior high school education (55.4 %). The majority of students' knowledge of reproductive health is in the medium category (68.2%), the majority of students' knowledge of family planning is in the medium category (88.2%). Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and other STIs, in the medium category (74%). Knowledge of Marriage and Desire to Have Children, in the medium category (57.8%). Behavior of Smoking, Drinking Alcoholic Beverages and Use of Illegal Drugs in the high category (58%). The risk behavior of students in the less risky category is 73.3%. The variables of Knowledge about Family Planning (p=0.049), Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and STIs (p=0.001), and variables Smoking, Drinking Alcoholic. Beverages and Use of Illegal Drugs (p=0.033), were associated with risky behavior of students. Knowledge of Marriage and Desire to Have Children is the most influential variable on the risk behavior of students (OR=1.586). Conclusions Some knowledge on reproductive health of students in general is good, namely in the medium and high categories and low risk behavior. Appropriate and sustainable education efforts are needed to increase students' awareness of their reproductive health and that of the next generation.

Keyword : Knowledge Of Reproductive Health, Family Planning, HIV/AIDS & STIs, Marriage And The Desire Have To Have Children, Drugs, Risky Behavior, Moslem Students

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 2
ROOM 5

Use of Online Digital Maps to Disseminate Information on The Distribution of Covid-19 in Indonesia

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Abstract

On March 9, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued the first pandemic declaration for COVID-19, and on March 2, 2020, Indonesia reported its first COVID-19 case. As the cases spread quickly from their nation of origin, China, and finally became endemic, this raised questions. most recently submitted case. A variety of approaches and methodologies have been used to depict the distribution of current cases during the 2020–2022 period. Because it can regularly update data and some systems can also provide it in real time, the Geographic Information System (GIS) is highly helpful in distributing Covid-19 geographical information to the entire community. The purpose of this study is to describe a system created in Indonesia to notify Covid19 instances from multiple levels. The study was conducted by identifying websites and social media that contain spatial information on the distribution of Covid-19 which is updated regularly. The results of the study show that there is a presentation of Covid-19 spatial information at various levels, such as the national, provincial, and city/district levels, either based on a mapping dashboard or map presentation through social media. The dashboard system or spatial information that will be created can of course be easily accessed by the public as. This study also describes the system that was built based on the internet and also spatially. The availability of fast and up-to-date information in handling Covid-19 cases is an absolute must, especially spatial-based information.

Keyword : Covid-19, Spatial, Internet, Indonesia

Fertility Situation Among Urban and Rural Residents in Indonesia; Based On Indonesian Census 2010

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Abstract

Indonesia is a large country that has a significant population in the world. The fertility rate can vary in different areas caused of some factors, including culture, socioeconomic status, education, social support, etc. This research analyzed the census data in 2010, examining the fertility rate differential in urban and rural areas in Indonesia using the Brass method. The method estimated indirect estimation of the fertility rate, including adjusted age-specific fertility rate (ASFR), adjusted total fertility, and adjusted birth rate. The descriptive analysis explained the fertility situation in Indonesia's urban and rural areas. The result revealed that the adjusted ASFR in urban areas was higher than in rural areas when women were aged 25-39, while in the rural areas, the adjusted ASFR was higher than in the urban area when women were aged 15-24. The estimated number of birth have a similar pattern with adjusted ASFR. Rural regions have higher total fertility, birth rate, and general fertility rates than urban residents. Marriage status and contraceptive use impact fertility differences between urban and rural areas. In conclusion, rural areas had a higher fertility rate than urban areas based on the Indonesian census 2010.

Keywords: Census 2010, Fertility Rate, Urban Areas, Rural Areas, Indonesia

Unmet Need for Family Planning During the Pre AndPost Covid 19 Pandemic In 7 National Development Areas, 2018-2021

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Abstract

Unmet need for family planning is an indicator to assess universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. Regional analysis in family planning program as measured by unmet need for family planning is important to see the achievements of its in an area. The purpose of this study was to explore the unmet need for family planning during the pre and post Covid-19 Pandemic in 7 National Development Regions in 2018-2021. This study is an ecological study using data derived from the National Population and Family Planning Agency Field Control report based on 7 development areas of the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), namely Sumatra, Java-Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua. The analysis used is descriptive statistics. The result of the study is that unmet need for family planning in all regions decreased during the pre and post Covid 19 pandemic in 2018-2021. The lowest decrease in unmet need for family planning occurred in Sumatra by 0.9%, followed by Kalimantan and Sulawesi, which had the same decline of 1.7%. The highest decrease in unmet need for family planning occurred in Papua by 7.6%. The magnitude of the decrease in the unmet need for family planning varies by region. Regional specific family planning program interventions are needed to increase the use of modern contraception for couples of childbearing age who need family planning.

Keywords: Unmet Need, Family Planning, Contraception, Region, Couple

Validity and Reliability of the "Caregiver Reaction Assessment" Instrument In Family Caregiver Burden Using The Rasch Model Analysis

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Abstract

Background: Sensory and motor disabilities are complications of a stroke that cause varying degrees of dependence. Families as caregivers in the home care process are often carried out independently without the support of health workers. The burden of treatment can be in the form of emotional disorders, physical health, social life, spiritual stress, role pressure, and financial crises. Caregiver Reaction Assessment (CRA) instrument to measure the burden of family caregivers. An instrument needs to be tested for validity and reliability repeatedly because there are differences in objectives, sample characteristics, and locations. Objectives: Determine the validity and reliability of the Caregiver Reaction Assessment research instrument. Methods: This study uses a quantitative research design. The research sample amounted to 65 family caregivers. The instrument to determine the burden of family caregivers uses the Caregiver Reaction Assessment instrument. Data analysis using Winstep software version 5.2.4.0. Results: The analysis of the Rasch model shows that the respondent's reliability index is 0.85, and the item reliability index is 0.94. For Cronbach's alpha value of 0.87. The average value of individual abilities is -0.4, slightly lower than the average value of the items, which is 0.00. The instrument items with the highest level of difficulty are in item number 3, and the lowest level of difficulty is number 15 and number 20. Conclusion: The Caregiver Reaction Assessment instrument can measure family caregiver burden, especially in families who care for stroke patients.

Keyword: Family Caregiver Burden, Validity Reliability Instrument, Rasch Model Analysis

Geographical Heterogeneity of COVID-19 Incidence in Bali: A Spatial Analysis Approach to Support COVID-19 Control

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Abstract

Understanding the geographical variation of COVID-19 at finer scale could help health managers to specifically design a localized public health intervention to control COVID-19 transmission. Yet, evidence on the spatial heterogeneity of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) at local level are limited, especially in Bali. We describe the use of spatial analytical tools to understand spatial heterogeneity of COVID-19 cases in Balinese population and to identify high risk clusters for COVID-19. Using spatial analysis approaches, a population-based ecological study was carried out in Bali during the period of Delta-variant outbreak. The unit of analysis were 716 villages in the mainland Bali. Data on COVID-19 cases were collected from Bali Health Provincial Office. Global spatial clustering and hotspot detection was examined by Moran's *I* and local indicator of spatial association (LISA), respectively. Total of 29,690 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases reported during January-June 2021 were analyzed. The incidence of COVID-19 was spatially varied at village level across mainland Bali, with the highest rate was observed in southern region. There was a significant spatial clustering for the cumulative incidence of COVID-19 (Moran's $I = 0.556$; $p<0.001$). Total of 86 significant high-risk clusters were identified, with a total population-at-risk was 1,072,360 people. The COVID-19 hotspots were identified in north, central and south Bali. The distribution of COVID-19 cases was heterogenous at village level in Bali, reflecting the potential of health disparities in the Balinese population. Improved surveillance and public health measures are needed to reduce COVID-19 risks in the identified high-risk villages in Bali.

Keywords: COVID-19, Bali, Spatial Analysis, Clustering, Surveillance

Why Traditional Contraceptive Method Still Exist Among Married Couple?

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Abstract

Family planning use could reduce the unintended pregnancies, while at the same time it would be decrease the number of unsafe abortions that related to mortality and child birth. The lack of decision making ability and interest in women and men on reproductive health issues affect the ability to make decisions for family planning, including sexual and reproductive. Whereas in population policy mentioned that the use of contraceptive methods is highly recommended. However, the fact is that there are still couples who prefer to use traditional contraceptive methods (withdrawal). Traditional contraception if done undisciplined will have an impact on the incidence of unwanted pregnancies. The objective of this study was to determine the factors related to the traditional contraceptive method use among married couple. Method: A literature review was conducted to dig up information on the use of traditional contraceptive methods by accessing the PubMed and Google Scholar scientific databases and involving as many as 13 scientific articles who have met the inclusion criteria to explore this research purpose. Based on the literature review that has been carried out, it was found that the level of education, knowledge about contraception, values about children affect the choice of traditional contraceptive methods among married couple.

Keyword : Traditional Contraceptive, Married Couple, Literature Study

Regional Cluster Analysis in East Java Province Based on Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors Using Fuzzy C-Means

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Abstract

East Java Province has a prevalence of non-communicable diseases exceeding the national average. Limited information on the clustering of the diseases makes less optimal policy-making for preventing and controlling. This study aims to cluster areas based on risk factors for non-communicable diseases. This research is non-reactive, with the unit of analysis being regions. The study used secondary data from Basic Health Research of East Java Province in 2018. The data were analyzed using Fuzzy C-Means to cluster the area into three clusters. In cluster 1, there are 3 risk factors for non-communicable diseases with an average proportion very far from the provincial average, 8 risk factors with an average proportion exceeding the provincial average, and 1 risk factor with an average proportion less than the provincial average. In cluster 2, there are 7 risk factors with an average proportion very far from the provincial average, 3 risk factors with an average proportion exceeding the provincial average, and 2 risk factors with an average proportion less than the provincial average. In cluster 3, there are 2 risk factors with an average proportion very far from the provincial average, 1 risk factor with an average proportion exceeding the provincial average, and 9 risk factors with an average proportion less than the provincial average. Areas in cluster 2 indicate areas with the highest risk of non-communicable diseases. Areas in cluster 3 indicate areas with the lowest risk of non-communicable diseases. Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases should prioritize areas in cluster 2.

Keyword : Clustering; Geographic Information System; Non-Communicable Disease

Strengthening the School Health System Resilience Through Students' Personal Health Records: Concept and Strategies

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Abstract

Background: Schools are a pillar in promoting community resilience and rebuilding communities' health in the wake of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Strengthening the school health system resilience will go a long way in better preparing for and withstanding shocks in the event of a pandemic. Currently, the health system for schools in Indonesia is not sufficient to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic situation. The recording of student health data is not optimal, so the student's medical history containing risk factors is inadequate. Objectives: This study aims to strengthen the resilience of the school health system in school settings through students' Personal Health Records (PHR). Methods: This research describes the concept of health system resilience and strategies for building health system resilience in school settings through students' PHR integrated with Public Health Centres (PHC). Results: The characteristics of a resilient health system are conscious, diverse, self-regulating, integrated, and adaptive. Students' PHR provides a database containing student health risk factors and a continuous health recording mechanism expected to respond effectively to shocks such as a pandemic. It is also integrated with PHC, accelerating access to PHC to improve health functions. Conclusions: Strengthening school health system resilience is an important requirement to build a better health system in school settings. Students' PHR are tools that can provide students' medical history containing health risk factors that students might have. So that schools can prepare, direct, and manage the health system for students, especially to respond to future health system shocks such as pandemics.

Keywords: School Health System, Health System Resilience, Personal Health Records, Pandemics, Covid-19

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 2
ROOM 6

The Family Support and Independence of Down Syndrome Children

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Abstract

Children with Down syndrome are 4 times less likely to be motivated to take care of themselves. In this case, parents play a very important role in the success of children with Down syndrome to live independently because the family is the main care provider for children with developmental disorders. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and the independence of children with Down Syndrome. It was cross sectional study. The study was conducted followed by 39 respondents from several special schools in Yogyakarta. The instrument used was the Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living and capability level categories according to WHO. The Spearman correlation test analyzed data. There was no relationship between family support and the independence of children with Down Syndrome (p=0.34). The family support does not always affect children's independence, but is also influenced by the school environment that has received material about self-care and treatment in schools that can be independent of children.

Keyword : Family Support, Independence, Down Syndrome

Pregnant Women's Preference for Antenatal Care (ANC) Provider: Lessons Learned to Support Maternal Mortality Rate Reduction Strategies

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Abstract

Disproportionate number and distribution of healthcare workers and health facilities have become a great challenge in reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia. The aim of this study is to analyze pregnant women's preference for ANC providers to support MMR reduction strategies. This study used secondary data from the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas). Riskesdas is health research which held regularly every five years by National Institute of Health Research and Development, Health Ministry. Data was analyzed from 75,155 female household members aged 10-54 years with inclusion criteria from 300,000 households spread across 34 provinces throughout Indonesia. The variables studied included demographic characteristic, types of healthcare workers, and healthcare workers' compliance in implementing Minimum Service Standards (MSS). Data were processed using bivariate and binary logistic regression techniques. The Results most pregnant women prefer to have ANC at midwives. Most midwife have good compliance in implementing the ANC MSS. The obstetrician service was quite accessible in urban areas, higher education and formal sector workers. Obstetrician are second most preferred choice by urban pregnant women. They tend to immediately provide case follow-up services (TLK). Residential location, age, education level and occupation were significant factors influencing site selection to get midwife's service. The Conclusion midwives have a potential role in reducing MMR, as they have good compliance in implementing MSS and most accessible to the community. Improving the competence of midwives and increasing the obstetrician-population ratio in focused areas with high MMR and IMR, would offer valuable benefit in reducing MMR.

Keywords : COVID-19, Micronutrition Level, Pregnancy Health Seeking Behavior, Maternal, Midwife, Minimum Service Standards, Obstetrician

Maternal Micronutrition Level of Pregnant Women With COVID-19 Infection: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

The emergence of CoronaVirus Disease (COVID-19) has affected many lives including pregnant women. It is found through a systematic review that maternal mortality ranged by 8,5% in Kenya to 61,5% in Uganda. Maternal nutrition is known as one of the essential factors to maintain maternal health. Therefore, this systematic review aims to investigate maternal nutritional levels in pregnant women with positive COVID-19. This study was organized using 2020 PRISMA guidelines. Data was obtained from two databases (PubMed, ScienceDirect) which were published on 2020-2021 and using a case-control method. From a total of 8242 articles retrieved from the two databases, there were 3 studies which met our inclusion criteria. From all studies, there were only micronutritions that have been evaluated, which are vitamin D, zinc, copper, magnesium, and selenium. One article shows the vitamin D level in women with gestational COVID-19 is lower than normal pregnancy in all trimesters and classified as vitamin D insufficiency. Two articles assessed the nutrition levels of zinc, copper, magnesium, and selenium specifically in the 1st trimester, 2nd trimester, and 3rd trimester. It revealed that the level of zinc, copper, and selenium increased in 1st trimester to 2nd trimester and decreased in 3rd trimester, while magnesium increased from 1st to 3rd trimester. The nutritional needs during pregnancy were increasing along the gestation age, especially in pregnancy with COVID-19. Maintenance of vitamin D, zinc, copper, magnesium, and selenium is needed to prevent worsening outcomes due to COVID-19 in pregnancy.

Keywords : COVID-19, Micronutrition Level, Pregnancy

Maternal Mortality Due to Covid 19 in Banjarnegara District, Central Java Province

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is a global public health crisis. Maternal mortality due to Covid-19 in Banjarnegara District is in the top 5 highest in Central Java Provinces. The aim of the research is to examine determinants of maternal mortality due to Covid 19 in the Banjarnegara District. The research design is cross-sectional, activities include maternal mortality data collecting at the Banjarnegara District Health Office, and interviews with Public Health Center midwives. The sample is all pregnant women exposed to covid 19 in 2021. The total maternal mortality in Banjarnegara in 2021 was 40 deaths, 65% due to Covid-19. There are still deaths of underage pregnant women, and most are mothers who give birth more than 2 times (multipara). Most maternal mortality occurs in hospitals, and pregnant women still die on the way to health care facilities. The maternal mortality in the hospital is 34% by cesarean section (post-SC) due to maternal and neonatal emergencies. Efforts to empower the community to build a community alert system in dealing with emergency situations related to pregnancy and childbirth are mentoring one pregnant woman by one cadre and taking care of vulnerable groups including pregnant women so that the mortality rate can be reduced.

Keyword : COVID 19, Maternal Mortality, Banjarnegara, Central Java

Maternity Waiting Homes in Southeast West Maluku, Indonesia: A Case Study

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Abstract

Background. The utilization of Maternity Waiting Homes (MWH) in Adaut remains low and it is necessary to know the cause. Objective : The purpose of the study was to determine the causes of an in-optimal use of MWH by pregnant women. Method : The study was conducted in Selaru Sub District, West Southeast Maluku District, Maluku Province, with samples selected purposively, namely mothers who had been pregnant and gave birth during the period 2009-2014 in the area of Adaut Health Center, Selaru Sub District. The research used a qualitative approach with focus group discussions and in-depth interviews of 20 pregnant women who were selected as samples. Interviews were also done to inter-sector collaboration to obtain a comprehensive picture of the problem including the solutions needed. Result : There were still many pregnant women who do not take advantage of the MWH during childbirth namely ignorance of the existence of RTK, too long distance, long travel time from home to MWH, expensive travel costs, family considerations, uncertainty in childbirth time and the length of waiting time at birth. The study also found the existence of a local cultural system “Duan Lolat” which can be considered as a strategy to overcome these problems.Conclusion : The utilization of the Maternal Waiting Homes at the Adaut Health Center, West Southeast Maluku is still low due to geographical and economic factors. Synergy between the MWH health program and Duan Lolat's local culture is needed as a driver for increasing the use of MWH at the Adaut Health Center.

Keywords: Maternity Waiting Homes, Pregnant Women, Duan Lolat, Maluku

Factors Determinant Related to Growth Acceleration in Children (From Cohort Study in Bogor during COVID-19)

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Abstract

Stunting has a negative impact in the future, Indonesia had high prevalence of stunted (24.4%) in children under five years old. Need to know the factors that influence growth acceleration as input for interventions. Part of The Cohort Study of Children Growth and Development, NIHRD, in Bogor city-Indonesia. Analysis on 565 children under 5 years old in 2019, which has data height for age (HAZ) in 2019 and 2021, environment conditions, parental education, consumption habits and social assistance. Classified as experienced growth acceleration if there was increased the HAZ index category in 2021. Multiple logistic regression test to predict factors related to growth acceleration. There were 17.5 percent children that had accelerated height gain. Model factors determinant related to grow acceleration were: consumption red meat and milk more than once per week (OR: 2.15 and 1,56), age under 5 years old (OR: 1,86). Consumption a lot of protein sources (red meat, milk) at age under five years old can accelerated growth.

Keywords: Stunting, Under Five Years, Height For Age Index, Accelerated Growth

Gestational Weight Gain in The Second and Third Trimesters of Pregnancy and Determinants of Birth Outcomes

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Abstract

The first 1000 days of life from the womb until the child is 2 years old determine the quality of the child. Maternal weight gain during pregnancy is the best indicator of the nutritional status of pregnant women compared to other physical measures. For optimal birth outcomes, gestational weight gain (GWG) should be appropriate. Information on factors that influence weight gain during pregnancy is very important for ensuring the quality of pregnancy outcomes. This study evaluated the associations between GWG throughout the second and third trimesters of pregnancy and risk factors for adverse birth outcomes using data from The Child Growth and Development Cohort Study that was conducted in 5 sub-districts in Central Bogor District, Bogor City from 2012 to 2018. A total of 324 pregnant women were included. Women's gestational weights were recorded at baseline and monthly prenatal appointments. Early pregnancy BMI status was assessed using the Asian pre-pregnancy BMI cut-off point. GWG throughout the second and third trimesters was evaluated and categorized as insufficient, sufficient, and excessive. Factors affecting GWG were tested using Cox proportional hazards regression. According to the IOM recommendations, 255 women (78.7%), 62 (19.1%), and 7 (2.2%) were classified as having insufficient, sufficient, and excessive GWG in the second trimester. In the third trimester, there were changes with improving GWG, respectively 98 (30.2%), 141 (43.5%), and 85 (26.2%). BMI of pre-pregnant women is the most influential risk factor for GWG (RR = 2.2) and the greatest deficit occurs in the second trimester. Appropriate intervention is required early in pregnancy and if there are limited sources, the interventions can be focused on from the twelfth week of pregnancy.

Keywords: Pregnant Women, Body Mass Index, Gestational Weight Gain

Low Birth Weight among Single Mother in Indonesia: What's the matter?

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Abstract

The characteristics of pregnant women can be risk factors for low birth weight. Furthermore, single women who are pregnant bear a double burden. She has to earn a living and take care of her pregnancy at the same time. The study aimed to analyze the factors related to low birth weight (LBW) among single mothers in Indonesia. This study used a subset of live births and birth weight records. Meanwhile, the survey employed residence, age, marital, education, employment, parity, and wealth were independent variables. The analysis used binary logistic regression in the final step. A total of 561 participants of single mothers in Indonesia were included in the analysis. Of these, 57 (10.2%) participants were single women who have birth to LBW babies. Most of them live in urban areas (55.3%), were in the 25-29 age group (34.9%), and were divorced/widows (96.1%). The result shows that low birth weight among single mothers tended to be higher in urban areas (aOR 1.336; 95% CI 1.335-1.337), single women who are never in a union (aOR 2.683; 95% CI 2.678-2.687), and unemployed single women (aOR 1.178; 95% CI 1.177-1.179). The study also found age, education, and wealth as a predictor of the incidence of LBW among single women. Finally, primiparous is 0.391 times less likely than multiparous to have LBW babies. The study concluded all tested variables significantly related to LBW among single mothers in Indonesia. The variables consist of residence, age, marital status, education, employment, parity, and wealth status.

Keywords: Low Birth Weight, Single Mother, Public Health Nutrition, Health Policy

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 30th August 2022
SESSION 2
ROOM 7

Analysis of the Implementation of New Habit Adaptation Policies in the Padang Beach Tourism Area in 2022

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Abstract

Based on the initial study, it was found that the implementation of the New Habit Adaptation Policy in the Padang Beach tourist area was not under the Padang City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2021. These include traders and beach visitors who do not wear masks and keep their distance. The purpose of this study was to analyze the implementation of the New Habit Adaptation policy in the Prevention of Covid-19 in the Padang Beach Tourism Area in 2022. This study used a qualitative method which was carried out in April – June 2022 at the Padang City Tourism Office and the Padang Beach tourist area The informant selection method used purposive sampling and obtained 10 (ten) research informants consisting of 2 employees of the Padang city tourism office, 2 traders, and 6 beach visitors. Collecting data through in-depth interviews, observation, and document review. Data analysis using content analysis with validation test using method triangulation and source triangulation. The results of the study, on the communication aspect, the policy has been disseminated by the Padang City Government but is still not understood by traders and beach visitors. Aspects of Resources, Permanent Handwashing Places are not yet available in the coastal area. Aspects of the Bureaucratic Structure, it was found that the division of tasks and authorities overlapped. Policy implementation has not been consistent, especially since the end of 2021 due to the declining number of Covid-19 cases and people who are increasingly ignorant. It is suggested to the Padang City Government appoint a health protocol supervisor and conduct socialization of the New Habit Adaptation Policy to traders in the Padang Beach Tourism Area.

Keyword : Adaptation of New Habits, Policy Implementation, Theory Edward III

The Effect of The Implementation of The Ministry-Health Care Neighborhood Model on Stigma in People with Schizophrenia in The City of Semarang, Indonesia

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Abstract

Basic health services are the spearhead in implementing mental health services that can be easily reached by the community because of close access, can reduce stigma, and reduce costs. Mental Health Care Village is one of the implementations of primary health care which is expected to help prevent , promote in the community independently. Stigma against mental disorders in the city of Semarang is still high so that the scizhophrenia recurrence rate is still high. Health promotion to reduce stigma should involve families as caregivers, the community and health care workers Objectives How does the health working group model in the community affect the stigma of schizophrenia with the output of caring for mental health Methods: The research design is a quasi-experiment with a pre-post control group design. The sample consisted of cadres and community leaders 60 respondents (30 controls, 30 interventions). Data analysis correlation influence test.The ethical clearance was obtained from the Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University. number : 579/Ea/Kepk-Fkm/2019. Results : This model has an effect on lack of knowledge, decreased significantly (p=0.042) compared to control, attitude of not supporting decreased significantly (p=0.072) compared to control, while public stigma did not support decreased significantly (p=0.001) compared to control Conclusion : The influence of the mental health care village model can be applied properly to reduce stigma against Schizophrenia. Further studies are needed to evaluate the urban care program for mental health and continuity of service in the community.

Keywords: Mental Health Care Village, Stigma, Schizophrenia

Factors That Influence the Decision-Making of Indonesia's National Health Insurance (JKN) Participants on Non-Wage Recipients (PBPU) During COVID-19 Pandemic in East Java

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Abstract

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of cases in East Java continued to increase, so the government instructed to reduce activities to suppress the spread of the virus. This has an impact on people's income which then suppresses the growth rate of household consumption. The problem of implementing the PIS-PK indicator that having become a member of JKN was low (42.37%) and the achievement of JKN participation in East Java Province was low (67%), this must be addressed immediately by supporting JKN by increasing public awareness to become JKN participants. The purpose of this study analyzed the factors that influence the decision making of JKN participation at PBPU during the COVID-19 pandemic in East Java. This study used a survey research method with a cross-sectional study design conducted from March to October 2021. The population of this study were all non-wage recipients (PBPU) with a total sample of 425 people. The results of this study showed that there was no relationship between age (p = 0.219), gender (p = 0.096), marital status (p = 0.229), education (p = 0.236), occupation (0.526), and income (p = 0.225) with JKN membership decision making while there was a relationship between knowledge (p = 0.002), sociocultural factors (p = 0.000), marketing mix (p = 0.000) and decision-making process (p = 0.000) with JKN membership decision making. The conclusions of this study indicated that the factors that influence decision making in JKN participation at PBPU were knowledge, sociocultural factors, marketing mix and decision-making processes.

Keyword : JKN, Decision Making, PBPU

Health Financing of The National Priority Programs at Ternate Health Office, North Maluku

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Abstract

Background: In the age of SDGs, every nation must prioritize addressing public health concerns. In Indonesia, the government has reformulated the priority of health problems nationally through financing crucial basic affairs. Objective: To analyze financing of the national priority programs for four years at the Ternate Health Office. Methods: It was a cross-sectional study design with a survey method. The data was acquired from Health Facilities Study 2019. The unit of analysis of this study was the financing of the national priority programs, i.e., focusing on the Maternal and Child Health-Reproductive Health, Nutrition, and Communicable Diseases/Non-Communicable Diseases programs. Results: Globally, the financing of national priority programs in the last four years has fluctuated. The percentage of realization in 2017-2019 is an average of 95.71%, and realization in 2020 is an average of 52.35%. While the percentage of SiLPA in 2017-2019 is an average of 2.71%, and SiLPA in 2020 is an average of 47.65%. Furthermore, the average realization for the Maternal and Child Health-Reproductive Health Program in the last four years is Rp. 1,264,990,552.-, the Nutrition Program is Rp. 109,574,532.-, and the Communicable/Non-Communicable Diseases Program is Rp. 1,354,016,725. Conclusions: The realization of financing in 2020 encountered a significant decrease compared to the 2017-2019 period, and SiLPA in 2020 encountered a significant increase compared to the 2017-2019 period. Meanwhile, the highest realization of program financing in the last four years was in communicable/Non-communicable diseases, followed by Maternal and Child Health-Reproductive Health, and the lowest was the Nutrition Programs.

Keywords: Financing, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Communicable Disease, National Program.

Comparison of the Characteristics of Posyandu Services During the Covid 19 Pandemic Before and After Posyandu Revitalization and Cadre Empowerment Through Integrated Programs in the Work Area of the Ende City Health Center

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Abstract

The non-natural disaster of the Covid 19 pandemic has caused a lot of disruption in various forms of service to the community, including maternal and child health services at the Posyandu. Posyandu is one of the community-based health service programs that provides immunization services, examination of pregnant women, education, screening, and increasing public awareness regarding malnutrition in children under five. Posyandu has a central role for early detection of stunting in toddlers, especially in the first 2 years of a child's life. Posyandu is currently starting to become less attractive, as evidenced by the increasing number of community absenteeism at the Posyandu, from 25.5% (2007) to 34.3% (2018). Weak implementation of Posyandu and the lack of ability of cadres in carrying out their duties are one of the factors for the low level of community participation. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of cadres' ability to measure infant body length or child height at Posyandu, where this indicator is still a reference for early detection of stunting in Toddlers at Posyandu. Standardized anthropometric measurement tools are also not available in every Posyandu, with the exception of Dacin. This condition causes stunting to not be detected at the outset. The purpose of this study was to compare the characteristics of posyandu services during the COVID-19 pandemic before and after the intervention for revitalizing posyandu and empowering cadres through integrated programs in the Work Area of the Ende City Health Center, Ende Regency, Flores, NTT. This research method uses descriptive research with survey research design. The population in this study were 85 service recipients in 3 Posyandu. The sampling technique is simple random sampling. The results showed that before the intervention was given 78.8% of respondents received more than one type of service and increased to 80% after the intervention was given. The frequency of visits to posyandu before the intervention was 57.6% and increased to 82.5% after the intervention. Before the intervention 37.6% of respondents did not weigh or measure height and increased to 40% after the intervention. Before the intervention, 77.6% of respondents said that corona had an effect on the presence of children under five at the Posyandu and decreased to 75% after the intervention. Before the intervention 77.6% of respondents said they had received vitamin A services in the last 6 months and decreased to 75% after the intervention. Before the intervention 60.0% of the respondents had never given their children deworming medicine in the last 6 months and it decreased to 57.5% after the intervention. Before the intervention, 84.7% of respondents had never received/purchased a packet of multivitamin powder sprinkled on children's food and increased to 87.5% after the intervention. Before intervention 70.6%) did not get or received/buy packets of multivitamin powder sprinkled on children's food (taburia) and decreased to 72.5% after intervention. The conclusion is that the intervention in the form of revitalizing posyandu and empowering cadres through an integrated program is sufficient to provide a comprehensive change to Posyandu services.
Keywords: Service, Posyandu, Revitalization, Program

Perceptions of Easy and Benefits in The Utilization of Telemedicine Service in First Level Health Facilities in Padang City

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Abstract

Achievement Utilization of telemedicine services is still low used by participants of the National Health Insurance (JKN) in health facilities even after the telemdicine service policy is implemented. This research was to determin the relationship between perceptions of easy and benefits with the uses of telemedicine services in first-level Health Facilities (FKTP) at Padang City. This study was a quantitative research with cross sectional design. The sample was JKN participants registered in FKTP who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The number of samples is 100 respondents.. The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling, namely consecutive sampling using questionnaires distributed both online and offline. Data analysis with Chi-Square test. The results showed that the use of telemedicine services was influenced by the perception of convenience with a p-value (0.002) and the perception of benefits with a p-value (0.000). Perceptions of convenience and benefits can influence JKN participants in utilizing telemedicine services. It is hoped that health facilities can improve the quality of services and develop easy and practical services according to the needs of patients as users and increase education to the public regarding the use of telemedicine services.

Keyword : Perceived ease of use; Perceived benefit, Utilization of Telemedicine

The Readiness of Primary Health Care to Support Reopening School Policy During COVID-19 Pandemic : Indonesia's Contex

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Abstract

Indonesia has reopened schools since July 2020 although the number of cases of COVID-19 among children was quite high around 12.3% of the total cases and 9,5% of them are school-aged children (6-18 years). This policy must be a concern of all sector, especially the health sector through the Primary Health Care (PHC) which has the responsibility to control and prevent the transmission of COVID-19 in its working area, including schools. This study aims to determine the readiness of the PHC including the readiness of resources and infrastructure of the PHC to support reopening schools during the COVID-19 pandemic The study was held on 13 October until 9 November 2020 and was conducted in 512 PHC in 425 regencies/cities using a questionnaire through the google form application. The level of readiness was obtained based on the PHC readiness index consist of 18 indicators. To determine the readiness was done by using the cut off value obtained from the calculation of Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis. PHC that has an index value of ≥0.8882 is considered ready and if the value <0.8882 it is considered not ready. The result of the study shows that only 37.7% of PHC are ready to support school reopening. PHC in urban/rural areas have higher readiness (41.1%) compared to PHC in remote areas (30.2%) and very remote areas (23.1%). We can conclude that the readiness of the PHC to support reopening schools especially in fostering and supervising schools in the pandemic era still needs to be improved.

Keyword : readiness, primary health care, reopening schools, COVID-19

Policy Analysis Of KIA/KB Program During Covid 19 Pandemic At Tanjung Haloban Public Health Center

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Abstract

The rules imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic are considered to have a direct impact on health services. One of the regulations considered to have a negative impact on the implementation of the Pregnant Women, Maternity, Postpartum, Newborns and Family Planning (KIA/KB) program. This study aims to generate or explore in-depth descriptive data regarding Service Policies for KIA/KB Program During the Covid 19 Pandemic at Tanjung Haloban Public Health Centre. This is a qualitative study with an observational method, starts from December 2021 to March 2022. The research informants are 6 informants consisting of: Head of Public Health Centre, Coordinator Midwife, Implementer of KIA/KB Programs, Multigravida Pregnant Women, Multigravida Maternity and Postpartum Mothers and PUS. Results shows that there is a lack of infrastructure for the implementation of quarantine for pregnant women, family planning services for PUS carried out as before the Pandemic with additional application of health protocols, pregnant women services, namely Antenatal Care services carried out as usual with additional screening in the form of vaccination activities for pregnant women and Covid-19 examinations, there was no reduction in the KIA/KB service program provided at Covid-19 pandemic. KIA services experienced a decline and did not reach the minimum service standar (SPM) target, while KB services experienced an increase in participants and reached the SPM target. It is necessary to promote delivery service procedures during the pandemic and make the home visit program for pregnant women services.

Keyword: Policy Analysis, KIA/KB Program, COVID-19 Pandemic

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 3
ROOM 1

Support of Village Government and Health Workers for Stunting Prevention Behavior in Posyandu Cadres in Susukanlebak District, Cirebon Regency

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Abstract

Stunting is a non-communicable disease that refers to a condition where children have a body size that is shorter than the length/height of children their age. The involvement of Posyandu cadres in accelerating stunting reduction is by the stunting handling pillar in point 3. This study aims to analyze the relationship between village government support and health workers with stunting prevention behavior. Quantitative research. Questionnaire instrument. The research design is a cross-sectional study. The research population was 240 cadres. The sample size of 127 students was obtained by Lemeshow's calculation. Data analysis was performed univariate and bivariate using a chi-square test with 95% significance. The results showed that the support of the village government (p = 0.242) and the support of health workers (p = 0.602) had no relationship with stunting prevention behavior. The Public Health Center need to monitor and evaluate the implementation of Posyandu activities with cadres.

Keywords: Stunting, Cadre, Posyandu, Village Government, Health Workers

Improving Knowledge and Behavior Reproductive Health of Adolescents with Hearing Loss

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Abstract

Adolescence is a period that is vulnerable to changes both physiologically, psychologically, and biologically at the stage of human development. Knowledge of adolescent reproductive health plays an important role, especially for deaf adolescents who have limited access to information and access to reproductive health services or have difficulty hearing and speaking. Deaf teenagers are often a marginalized group and do not get attention. This study aims to identify reproductive health knowledge and behavior in deaf adolescents in the city of Surabaya. This research was a cross-sectional study with one group pretest-posttest design. The research was conducted at Junior High School SMPLB KM Surabaya City which is the largest special school for the deaf in Indonesia. Research respondents were all students of SMPLB KM Surabaya City classes VII, VIII, and IX as many as 30 students in 2018. The variables studied were knowledge and behavior related to adolescent reproductive health including personal hygiene, puberty, fertile period, and adolescent relationships. Respondents were given a pretest before getting the material for adolescent health at school and a post-test afterward. Data were analyzed by paired sample T-test to determine differences in knowledge and behavior of reproductive health. The knowledge possessed by deaf adolescents regarding reproductive health is generally still low. However, after being given the material on reproductive health with a personal approach, there was an increase in knowledge and behavior. Based on the average value of the pre-test is 44.77 and after the material, it becomes 51.93. The results of the paired t-test showed that there were differences in knowledge and behavior of reproductive health before and after the material was given (p=0.046, alpha <0.05). Knowledge and behavior about anemia, menstruation, and choosing the correct sanitary napkin are still not well understood. Based on these conditions, it is important to ensure the level of knowledge and behavior of deaf teenagers so that they can get through adolescence healthy. Special assistance can be provided for these youths. Even schools can make special policies to provide adolescent reproductive health education with media and a more personal approach so that this group can contribute well to themselves and others.

Keyword : Adolescent; Reproductive Health; Deaf; Adolescent Health; Teenager

Health Protocols' Compliance in Face-To-Face Learning At School By Students In Boyolali District

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Abstract

The Face-to-face Learning policy was implemented for students after the COVID-19 cases decline. Boyolali District as one of the yellow zone areas of transmission also obliges health protocols strictly in Face-to-face Learning implementation for all students, although the preliminary studies showed that compliance level was still lacking. The study purpose was to analyze the effect of various factors on students' compliance to health protocols. It's a quantitative study with cross-sectional design. Population were all students from elementary, middle and high school. Sample of 359 students were determined using proportional sampling technique. Collecting data using a questionnaire through interviews with respondents selected by accidental method. Chi-Square test was performed for bivariate analysis and multiple logistic regression test for multivariate analysis because the data were not normally distributed. The proportion of students' compliance was 54.3% and 45.7% non-compliant. The proportion of students' compliance when they come home from school was 69.1% and it was greater than when they go to school (54.6%) and when they were at school (53.5%). Gender, education, knowledge, infrastructure, school support, friend support and family support were related to compliance partially. Simultaneously, it was proven that the availability of infrastructure and support variables (schools, friends and family) had a positive effect on students' compliance to health protocols. The completeness of hand washing facilities in schools must be considered, and it was necessary communication and coordination strengthening with students' families in ensuring health protocols facilities availability needed by students when attending school (replacement masks, hand sanitizers).

Keyword: Compliance; Health Protocols; Face-to-face Learning

The Relationship between Mother's Perception and Behavior of Weighing Toddlers at Posyandu

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Abstract

Regular weighing of under five children in Posyandu is one of the efforts to prevent malnutrition and stunting on children. Toddlers who are routinely measured for their weight and height every month, their growth and development can be monitored to match the stages of their growth. Unfortunately, not all parents feel the need to take their toddlers regularly to the posyandu every month. Grogol Selatan sub-district in South Jakarta Municipality has several areas with low routine weighing coverage, only reaching 55% of the total number of children under five. This cross sectional study has a sample of 90 mothers who have toddlers in Grogol Selatan area. The sample was selected through simple random sampling at 17 Posyandu in the South Grogol Health Center area. The results showed that there was a 21.4% contribution from the mix of perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, benefit perception, barrier perception and cues to action on the behavior of bringing toddlers to the posyandu. Based on the linear regression test, it showed that only barriers perception had a significant influence on the behavior of bringing children under five to the posyandu ($p<0.05$) with a B value of 0.073. There is a need for guidance and counseling to mothers who have toddlers about the importance of routine weighing at the posyandu and also what are the consequences if toddlers are not weighed regularly.

Keyword : Perception; Behavior; Toddler Weighing; Posyandu

Indonesian Moslem's Behavior toward Eid Al-Fitr during COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Background: In May 2020, the Indonesian Muslims celebrated Eid Al-Fitr although the COVID-19 pandemic continuously spread. People could be at risk of COVID-19 infection since they commonly gathered during the Eid Al-Fitr. Objective: This study aimed to describe Indonesian Moslem's behavior toward Eid Al-Fitr during COVID-19 Pandemic. Methods: This was a cross-sectional study using quantitative approach conducted in Central Java Province, Indonesia. Data were collected through online survey using google form one day before Eid Al-Fitr, involving 246 respondents. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate. Results: The results showed age (p=0.012) and occupation (p=0.016) were correlated with did mudik; additionally, occupation (p=0.039) was correlated with planning mudik; educational level (p=0.003) were correlated with planning Eid prayer; sex (p=0.039), age (p=0.000), educational level (p=0.004), and occupation (p=0.001) were correlated with planning silaturahmi. There was no correlation of respondents' characteristics with prevention practice. However, several Indonesian Muslims traditions were associated with mask-wearing, the intention of Eid prayer (p=0.000), and intention of silaturahmi (p=0.000). Mudik as the Indonesian community's tradition (p=0.027), planning Eid prayer (p=0.004), and planning silaturahmi (p=0.002) were correlated with avoiding touching face. And the only tradition of planning silaturahmi (p=0.044) was correlated with handwashing. Even though the Indonesian President banned mudik due to the prediction of massive human migration, but 5.7% of respondents did mudik and 2.8% would do mudik. Conclusions: Clear and law-bound regulations are necessary to be followed by the community to prevent COVID-19 transmission especially during Eid Al-Fitr.

Keywords: Prevention Practice; Behavior; Indonesian Moslem; Eid Al-Fitr; Covid-19

Health Risk Behaviors and Life Skills of Indonesian Children: A Qualitative Analysis Using Social Cognitive Theory

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate behavioral health risks and life skills in children aged 9-11 years in Indonesia. Methods: A qualitative study was conducted from March 2021 to February 2022 in Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia. Twenty participants (eight male children, eight female children, and four teachers) were interviewed and joined focus group discussions (FGDs). A content analysis technique was used on verbatim transcripts and conducted on ATLAS.ti 9.1.3.0 software. Results: As many as 40 different codes were derived from 16 subcategories and classified into nine categories. Sex-related behavior was the biggest challenge encountered by Indonesian children. It includes risky dating, access to pornography, sexual harassment, and masturbation. Low decision-making skills and external locus of control (especially for female students and younger children) may exacerbate such behaviors. Lack of parental control is one of the environmental factors that may be harmful to children, and it may make them imitate adults' risky behavior. Peer pressure negatively influences on children as they define themselves according to their peer group's identity. Conclusions: Risky sexual behaviors were found in children aged 9-11 years, contributed by Low decision-making skills and a negative environment. The Indonesian Ministry of Health needs to provide cognitive life skills education for pre-pubertal children to prevent risky sexual behaviors among children aged 9-11 years.

Keywords: Health Risk Behaviors, Life Skills, Children, Qualitative Research, Social Cognitive Theory, Republic Of Indonesia

The Role of Parents On The Initiation Of Premarried Sex In Adolescents: Systematic Review

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Abstract

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018 explained that cases of the impact of sexually transmitted diseases, namely HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) were highest in Lesotho with a percentage of 12.68% while for Indonesia the case of the impact of HIV/AIDS was 0.19%. According to a school-based health survey in Indonesia (2015) it was found that the risk factors for adolescents aged 11-20 years were sexual behavior which was found that 8.26% of male adolescents and 4.17% of female adolescents had had sexual intercourse. The purpose of this study is to broadly review whether the role of parents can influence a teenager to have or initiate premarital sex. Research methods A systematic review of the literature was conducted to explore the role of parents and attitudes regarding the initiation of premarital sex in adolescents. This report was prepared in accordance with the Poligian Reporting Item Guidelines for a systematic review of the literature and a meta-analysis. provision of school-based sex education, parental involvement with school-based sex education, home sex education, additional age-appropriate sex education, ethnic variations on sex education, barriers and facilitators to school delivery. sex-based education, and the perceived ideal version of sex education.

Keywords: The Role of Parents, Premarital Sex, Adolescents

Self-Efficacy and Reproductive Health Communication Practices in Early Childhood Mothers

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Abstract

Background: Introduction to reproductive health from an early age will help shape children's behavior in later age development. Mother's self-efficacy is one factor that influences behavior in communicating about reproductive health to their children. Objective: This study aims to obtain initial information related to self-efficacy and mother-to-child communication practices regarding reproductive health. Methods: The research design used was observational with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample was 58 mothers of early childhood (4-6 years) selected by simple random sampling. The result data had analyzed by testing the data's validity and reliability, normality, linearity, and Pearson correlation. Results: The results of data analysis found that most of the respondents were in the age group of 25-35 years (50%), had high school education (57%), and were unemployed (62.1%). Data analysis showed valid data (p-value < 0.05), reliable (Cronbach value > 0.7), normal and linear. There is a strong positive association between self-efficacy and Communication Practice (r=0.510, n=58, p-value < 0.05). Conclusion: The higher the mother's self-efficacy, the better her communication practices about early reproductive health with her child.

Keywords: Reproductive Health, Mother, Early Childhood, Self-Efficacy, Communication Practice

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 3
ROOM 2

A New Normal Life Among Office Workers in COVID-19 Preventive Behaviour

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Abstract

The number of COVID-19 cases has increased sharply in Indonesia since the first case was confirmed. The government has been implemented a large-scale social restriction policy to prevent the spread of COVID-19. On the other hand, people should stand between preventing COVID-19 and fulfilling their daily needs. Therefore, the government implemented the policy for a new normal life, where people can work with the provision of health regulation during the pandemic. This study aims to describe a new normal life among office workers to prevent COVID-19. Methods: The study used a qualitative research method to explore the preventive behaviour among office workers in Jakarta and Surabaya, Indonesia. The result of the study is not all workers complied with the COVID-19 prevention behaviour in their workplace, such as wearing face masks and keeping social distance among workers. The people admitted that they were not wearing the face mask because they forgot to use it, felt uncomfortable, and felt that masks could reduce their work effectiveness. The small workspace also contributed to workers' problems in keeping social distance from other people. Workers still experience barriers to implementing COVID-19 prevention in their workplace. It is necessary to apply rewards and punishments to implement COVID-19 prevention in offices and strengthen support from institutional management.

Keywords: Covid-19, New Normal, Preventive Behaviour, Office Workers

The influence of Social Stigmatization and Coping Stress on the Resilience Level of Nurses in Handling Covid-19

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Abstract

The emergence of stigmatization received by nurses can have an impact on Covid-19 nurses who are prone to suffering from both physical and mental health problems. This study was to analyze the effect of social stigma and stress coping with nurses on the resilience of nurses in dealing with Covid-19. The respondents were nurses who had contact with Covid-19 patients as many as 101 respondents. Proportional clusters random sampling is determined to get respondents who have location studied, namely outpatient 24 and inpatient 77 respondents. Data collection using questionnaires and processed with a Liker scale. Data analysis with multiple regression analysis. The results were formulated if the social stigma on nurse resilience have a significant negative correlation (t-test = -2.622> 1.984 and the significance value where Sig = 0.010 <p0.05), it can be concluded that the existence of a negative stigma has a significant effect on nurse resilience. The coping stress of nurses did not have a correlation on the resilience of nurses Covid-19 with a significance value of 0.130> p = 0.05. The multiple regression analysis showed that social stigma and coping with stress simultaneously affected the resilience of health workers at the army hospital in Central Java with a p-value of 0.024 <0.05. The higher the negative stigma that nurses receive, the lower their level of resilience at work. Because nurses are accustomed to working conditions under pressure, they will automatically form a good coping of stress from them.

Keywords: Covid-19, Coping Stress, Nurse, Resilience, Stigmatization

Characteristic of HIV/AIDS Positive Women with Opportunistic Infection in Manokwari Regency, West Papua

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Abstract

The number of women infected with HIV from year to year is increasing, along with the increasing number of men who transmit HIV to their partners. HIV/AIDS positive women are susceptible to opportunistic infections that can cause increased morbidity and mortality especially in developing countries such as Indonesia and Provinces in eastern Indonesia such as West Papua. This Study aims to determine the characteristic of HIV/AIDS positive women who experiences opportunistic infections in Manokwary Regency, West Papua. The research method was descriptive with a cross sectional design on 70 AIDS-Positif women respondent who received regular treatmenr at the Voluntary Counseling test (VCT) Manokwari Hospital. Interviews using questionnaires were conducted to obtain data on demographic and clinical variables using measurement and laboratory test. The data were univariat analyzed and presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. The results showed that the demographic characteristic of AIDS-Positive women at the the age of 15-35 years (47,1%), married (65,7%), Papuan ethnic (65,7%) and heterosexual risk factors (97,1%). Clinical characteristics of HIV/AIDS positive women showed that were more in stage III (62,9%), $CD4^+$ value > 350 cells/mm^3 (62,9%), detectable viral load (55,7%), with normal body mass index (38,6%). HIV/AIDS positive women in Manokwari experienced the most opportunistic infections a pulmonary tuberculosis cases (58,6%). The conclusion of this study is because there are quite a lot of opportunistic infections of tuberculosis. It is necessary to intervention against opportunistic infections by implementing antiretroviral administration strategies in addition to specific antimivrobial therapy for tuberculosis infection.

Keywords : Women, Hiv/Aids, Opportunistic Infection, West Papua

Fatherhood and Masculinity as Smoking Cessation Aids: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

Smoking behavior, particularly among young fathers, has become a worldwide concern. However, men's smoking behavior in partners is still the subject of some little research. This scoping review analyzes the available information, identifies research gaps, and offers viable future study topics as the first step toward such a synthesis. Systematic searches for published, empirical studies with an explicit goal were conducted in two databases: google scholar and pubmed frequent searches for published empirical research with an express purpose were done. The prisma flowchart depicted fifty-seven relevant studies. Result identified the reason to continue smoking (rcs), reason to smoking cessation (rsc), fathers role to smoking cessation (frsc), and masculine influence to smoking cessation (misc). Suggestions, overall, this scoping review contributes to furthering gender focus on male and health promotion programs in preventive non-communicable disease attributes from tobacco seen from social context.

Keyword : Masculinity; A Young Father; Smoking; Scoping Review

Eating Behaviour And Prevention Nai'cera Towards People Of Jennetallasa, Jeneponto

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Abstract

Rationale. A tradition to consume tasty (jappa), salty (cekla) and savoury (kacci) foods is owned by the people of Jenetallassa. To intensify the taste, they love to add both MSG and salt to serving meals. The salt contains a substance called natrium. The more people consume it, the higher blood pressure they get. This eating habit leads them to a non-communicable disease called hypertension. In Makassar, high blood pressure or hypertension refers to nai' cera. The prevalence of this condition was 28.86% for people aged more than 18 years old. **Objective.** This study identifies hypertension prevention regarding the danger of overconsumption of salt and tasty foods over a long period by people in Jenetalassa. **Method.** Descriptive qualitative became the approach for the study. In-depth interviews, focused group discussions, and observations are used as the data collection techniques. All the data were analysed by completing triangulation. **Findings**. The prevention of hypertension focused on socialization. Public figures collaborate with inter-sectoral institutions at both village and subdistrict levels. The target was to provide information to the local people to reduce the use of natrium or salt as well as the MSG. In addition, to support the literacy of people about the danger of hypertension, the collaborators also educated them about food processing by adding natural ingredients. **Conclusion.** The intervention by collaborators achieved the target. The activity of Musrenbang or Development Planning Forum by village and subdistrict level declared a memorandum of understanding regarding the acceleration to reducing hypertension in Jenetalassa.

Keywords: Eating Habit, Nai Cera Prevention, People Of Jenetalassa

The Empowerment of Midwives and Cadres with Prenatal Massage Education in Kangean Island: A Mini Study

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Abstract

Background: Kangean is the largest island of the Kangean archipelago located in the northeast of the island of Madura. There are still many pregnant women who give birth in non-health workers. The antenatal class program can increase access to services from the public health center to the community but during the COVID-19 pandemic, the antenatal class program has not run optimally. One of the antenatal class programs that do not exist yet is prenatal massage.
Aim: The purpose of the research is to explore whether the provision of prenatal massage education can improve the ability of midwives and cadres to perform prenatal massage. It aims to empower cadres and midwives in running the program.
Methods: Quasi experimental study using one group pre-post test design involved 40 people. Midwives and cadres were asked in a closed questionnaire regarding pregnancy services, benefits of delivery with health workers, risks of childbirth, benefits of prenatal massage, and prenatal massage techniques. Prenatal massage education is carried out for 45 minutes. The data were analyzed statistically with the paired t-test.
Results: This study involved 13 midwives and 23 cadres spread over 19 villages. The results of this study concluded that there was an increase in the knowledge of midwives and cadres based on the results of the pre-test and post-test with a significant p-value <0.05. The benefits of pregnancy massage have not been fully understood by the respondents.
Conclusion: It is necessary to increase the skills of midwives and cadres with special advanced training on the practice of prenatal massage to run the program. In addition, it is necessary to monitor the prenatal massage program if the program is run

Keywords: Empowerment, Pregnancy Massage, Prenatal Massage, Midwive

The Relationship of Smoking with Tuberculosis Healing in Air Dingin Health Center Padang

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Abstract

Tuberculosis disease that occurs in Indonesia is a health problem that the government must address. Based on data from the Global Tuberculosis Report in 2021, Indonesia is ranked the 3rd highest Tuberculosis case in the world after India and China. In 2020, the findings of Tuberculosis cases in Indonesia were 351,936 cases. Most Tuberculosis patients are 45-54 years old. This research is a quantitative study between patients who smoke and do not smoke in a cross-sectional study. Patients who smoked and recovered as many as 25 people (52%) were greater than those who smoked and did not recover as many as 5 people (10.4%). Meanwhile, 15 patients did not smoke and recovered (31.2%) and 3 people did not smoke and did not recover (6.3%). Research also shows that respondents who smoke and have positive knowledge, as well as regularly take drugs, recover from Tuberculosis 84% or 21 people. Respondents of smokers with a positive attitude recovered from Tuberculosis as many as 76% or 19 people out of 25 smokers. The conclusion is that tuberculosis patients who smoke and have good knowledge and have a positive attitude can recover compared to patients who smoke with less knowledge.

Keyword : Tuberculosis, Smoking, Good Knowledge

Factors That Influence the Performance of Kampung Malaria Cadres to Accelerate The Reduction of Malaria in Papua

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Abstract

The Ministry of Health has issued Minister of Health Regulation No. 41 of 2018 concerning the implementation of early detection and administration of antimalarial drugs by malaria cadres in regions with special situations as a breakthrough effort to accelerate malaria elimination. The policy has been implemented in the last two years with the training of 1,062 malaria cadres in five districts with very high endemism in Papua. The lack of performance of cadres in finding malaria cases compared to health workers at community health service centers is a problem in itself, so it is necessary to conduct a research study on the obstacles faced by village malaria cadres. The research was conducted using qualitative methods through in-depth interviews with 30 Informants (Cadres and Cadre assistants) in 3 district locations, namely Jayapura, Sarmi, and Keerom. The results of the study obtained an illustration that the motivation to become a malaria cadre is an awareness of the importance of their existence in helping to overcome the malaria problem in society. Malaria cadres have an optimistic attitude and confidence in carrying out their duties as village malaria cadres regardless of the rewards and awards are given by the government and the village community. The obstacles and challenges faced by cadres are the lack of availability of Rapid Diagnostic Test Malaria (RDT), malaria drugs, and personal protective equipment (PPE), the lack of ability to understand the management of reporting and other skills, geographical constraints, and transportation facilities, the existence of cadres is still constrained because only part of the community can accept and also has not fully received support from community leaders and the government. The role of the government and community leaders in assisting malaria cadres is very necessary for continuous coaching and training to achieve malaria elimination.

Keyword : Cadres, Malaria, Papua

Causal Loop Diagram to Visualize The COVID-19 Impact on Mental Health in Indonesia: System Approach in Systematic Literature Review Analysis

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Abstract

Several academic publications published during the COVID-19 pandemic discussed the impact of the pandemic on mental health in various ways. This systematic literature review aims to capture the pandemic impact on mental health in Indonesia using system approaches visualize by causal loop diagrams (CLD) to gain a deeper understanding of mental health beyond individual factors. Forty-seven research articles on pandemic and mental health in Indonesia are reviewed and analyzed using narrative thematic analysis. All the themes are then assembled into CLD based on the relevant causal relationships indicated in the research articles. According to the data synthesis, COVID-19 pandemics have four common impacts on individual mental health in Indonesia, namely social, psychological, physical, and cognitive impact; each impact are consisting of several themes. Each impact is color-coded, and each theme is assigned a count number, with psychological distress being the most frequently reported. The causal relationship occurring in multiple pandemic impacts on mental health can be illustrated using the system approach visualized by the causal loop diagram. This system approach using CLD to report systematic literature reviews provides a simple way of comprehending relations between variables as well as serves as the foundation for additional discussion and improvement. This system approach can provide a critical perspective for future mental health policy development, not only in an emergency or crisis but also as a preventative measure or for mental health promotion.

Keyword : Psychological Distress; COVID-19; Causal Loop Diagrams; System Approach

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 3
ROOM 3

Lean Healthcare Readiness Evaluation among Staff in Private Hospital

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Abstract

Lean Management in Healthcare Institution shows several benefit by evidence both clinically and financially. Some hospital in Indonesia already implemented lean management. In order to achieve sustainability of lean implementation, the hospital have to in the ready level to adopted it. This study aimed to evaluate the lean healthcare readiness among staff in private hospital. Thi sstudy used a quantitative study design with population of all employee in Panti rapih Hospital Yogyakarta. Sample of this study were 100 staff in some units that implemented lean healthcare. This study analysis used fuzzy technique from Lean Readiness Framework Instrument. This study showed that based on fuzzy and Euclidean analysis the readiness level of Panti Rapih Hospital in lean healthcare implementation is Close to ready (6.2 out of 7). This status means that the hospital already implemented lean in all aspect and bring to the daily basis work. The employee also put the patient safety and patient value in the first place. Unfortunately, the relationship between the hospital and the supplier did not have a standardization regarding lean implementation to reduce and eliminate waste in the process.

Keyword : Lean Readiness, Lean Healthcare, Efficiency, Fuzzy Logic, Hospital

Lean Healthcare Implementation: How is The Employee's Acceptance?

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Abstract

Lean healthcare is a new concept in hospital management that not only focus on patient value but also efficiency. This study aimed to understand how far the employees bring lean healthcare implementation in to their daily work. Lean healthcare phylosophy tend to built a lean culture. This study used a descriptive qualitative study design with lean team in several unit in Panti Rapih Hospital. This study adopted an instrument of Lean in Healthcare Quistionaire which measure four domain principal of lean, they are pylosophy, process, people and partner, and problem solving. Result of this study showed that not all indicators have met the highest level of maturity of lean healthcare implementation. Indicator standardization still low in the iplementation, in the other hand rewarding staff system is Panti rapih Hospital already design and have the haighest score. The management should focus on the improvement of job evaluation process with a certain indicator or procedures. Threfore, the employee's performance can be improve directly from the result of evaluation.

Keyword : System Reward, Hospital Management, Lean Culture, Lean Management

Antibiotic Resistance Situation In Hospitals in Indonesia: Use And Cost

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Abstract

WHO stated that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) reveals a serious, worldwide threat to public health. One of the causes is inappropriate antibiotic (AB) therapy in health services. This may lead patients difficult to heal, need longer times and other higher lines of antibiotics lead to higher costs of treatment. This study aims to describe situation of antibiotic resistance (ABR) in hospitals related to antibiotic use and its costs. This is operational research toward health services was carried out during year 2018. Sample locations were in 10 public hospitals in 10 provinces in Indonesia. Hospitals selected have to fulfill criteria: having microbiology laboratory; has run AMR Control Program (PPRA); Clinical pharmacy services have run well; Financial hospital is computerized. Medical and cost data from patients who suffered pneumonia and septicemia in 2017 were collected retrospectively. Costs data calculated were direct costs of patients i.e. cost for administration, patients' room, professional visits, diagnostic tests, medicines, and other treatments. Data were analyzed descriptively. Total samples were 3164 cases: 1686 pneumonia and 1478 septicemia. The most AB used in pneumonia and septicemia was Cephalosporin, followed by fluoroquinolone. Result of sensitivity tests for pneumonia and septicemia cases were 16.7% and 20% sensitives. There were >90% of patients hospitalized for more than 30 days compared to <10% of patients without ABR. Result also shows that costs of pneumonia and septicemia hospitalization were 24,4% and 119,0% higher if the patients were resistant to antibiotics. This study can be used as scientific evidence for strengthening PPRA in hospitals.

Keywords: Antibiotic Resistance, AMR, Hospitals In Indonesia, Hospital Cost.

Implementation of Indirect Contact Services in the BPJS Healthcare Palembang Branch Office during the Pandemic Covid-19 Era

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Abstract

Indirect contact was implemented to improve First Level Health Facilities' performance and promote and ensure the safety of health consultations during the pandemic Covid-19 era. Contact numbers are still used as payment indicators in performance-based capitation payments, but the achievement at the BPJS Healthcare Palembang area is still less than 150 per mile. This study aims to analyze implementation of indirect contact services during pandemic Covid-19 era in BPJS Healthcare Palembang. A qualitative approach was used in this study. In-depth interviews were performed with seven informants selected by consecutive technique sampling, followed by observation and document review on-site. Data validation using triangulation methods and analyzed using Miles and Huberman models. Research shows that communication variables such as clarity and consistency have been performing well, but transmission indicators have not. All indicators in the resource variables, namely staff, information, authority, and facilities, have not been maximized. Then, disposition variables such as implementing attitude indicators, commitment, and participant enthusiasm show increasing contact numbers. Finally, the bureaucratic structure variables, namely the SOP, are not yet available, and coordination is already running optimally. This study concludes that implementing indirect contact services at the BPJS Healthcare Palembang during the pandemic Covid-19 era has not been implemented well due to communication, resource, and bureaucratic barriers. BPJS Healthcare is expected to provide communication facilities or special applications for indirect contact information.

Keyword : Indirect Contact, Covid-19, First Level Health Facilities, Bpjs Healthcare

Administrative Service Effectiveness of National Health Insurance Program Through Pandawa in East Belitung District

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Abstract

The covid-19 pandemic that has hit Indonesia since March 2020 has impacted not only the economic sector but also the public service sector, which has also experienced face-to-face service adaptation in line with the implementation of strict health protocol. BPJS Kesehatan, the organizer of the National Health Insurance (JKN) program, initiated the innovation of administrative services through Whatsapp (Pandawa) as an easy and practical membership service solution and prioritized safety and health factors of members. The implementation of Pandawa in the East Belitung District indicates the low enthusiasm of society, especially member of the JKN program, in using Pandawa, which can influence by several factors, including knowledge of Pandawa, individual preferences for direct face-to-face services, and limited infrastructure. Therefore, it is necessary to study the effectiveness of Pandawa. This research is qualitative research with a purposive sampling method that measures the effectiveness of Pandawa through three indicators: time, accuracy, and service delivery style. Data collection techniques using in-depth interviews and observation. Research informants consisted of three key informants and three members of JKN. The result showed that the membership administration service through Pandawa was effective when viewed from time, accuracy, and service delivery style indicators. The low enthusiasm of the society, especially members of JKN, to use Pandawa can increase by conducting socialization and assistance while members use Pandawa.

Keywords : JKN, Effectiveness, Pandawa.

Capacity of Sustainable Rehabilitation Services on Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse in Indonesia

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Abstract

Drug abuse in Indonesia causes complex problems. Prevention and eradication of drug abuse is the government's effort to reduce the number of drug abusers. The purpose study to find out the capacity for sustainable rehabilitation of drug abusers comprehensively included service standards, medical, and social rehabilitation. The method by searching literature, journals, and Round Table Discussion with stakeholders, namely Bappenas, National Narcotics Agency, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and POLRI. The results study obtained the conflict between policies, the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 12, 2019 concerning the facilitation of Prevention and eradication of drug abuse with Law no. 23, 2013 related to the limitation of local government authority. Policies for the prevention and combating of drug abuse were found to have overlapping policy conflicts at the Ministry of Social Affairs, the policy on the National standard for social rehabilitation of drug abuse victims and the subsequent policy related to the National Standard for Social Rehabilitation, which mentions basic social rehabilitation and advanced social rehabilitation, where further social rehabilitation is the responsibility of the central government. Policy controversy, SEMA 4 of 2010 concerning the placement of drug abusers in rehabilitation institutions, the controversy in criminal law does not recognize rehabilitation, which is demanded in court. Conclusion Most of the health care facilities for drug abusers in prisons/detention centers do not have a permit and the government needs to synchronize overlapping policies in eradicating drug abuse.

Keyword: Prevention And Eradication, Sustainable Rehabilitation, Drug Abuser

Health Protocol Infrastructure in Preventing Covid-19 Transmission in High School in Jambi Province

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Abstract

Schools are one of the places with a high risk to spread Covid-19, so face-to-face learning requires the implementation of health protocols. Ministry of Home Affairs assigns a region's readiness in New Normal Life of infrastructure health protocols in public facilities is at least 80%. This study aims to measure educational units' readiness to provide health protocol infrastructure in high schools in Jambi Province in 2021. This research uses a descriptive quantitative method with observation techniques uses a checklist of supervision and fosters health protocol implementation in education units. The unit analysis is high schools (SMA and SMK) both public and private in Jambi Province, with purposive sampling to select districts with samples of 10% in each district were chosen randomly, namely 8 units in Jambi City, 3 units in Kerinci Regency, and 5 units in Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency. The results showed that senior high school units in Jambi Province were ready to implement New Normal Life, where it was found that 84.3% of schools had provided health protocol infrastructure facilities, with 87.2% of the layouts being good. The infrastructure that needs to be improved is the availability of clean and flowing water, spare masks in schools, supplies of hand sanitizers, labels for social distancing in class, and health data of school residents. The Jambi Provincial Government needs to encourage efforts of education units in the health protocols adequacy and education units to take more ease health protocols implementation and to have health data for the education unit.

Keywords: Covid-19, High Schools, Health Protocol Infrastructure, Jambi Province.

The Effectiveness of TeleHealth Interventions on Precaution Postpartum Depression: A Mixed-Methods Systematic Review

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Abstract

Postpartum depression is a mental health disorder that occurs in 10-15% of women. Transformation of postpartum depression require adaptation to adjust to the pattern of life after childbirth and new roles. Social support and communication are needed to precaute depression for changes after childbirth. The development of health technology (TeleHealth) answers the challenge of health workers to implement sustainable care for postpartum mothers with easier and more efficient access. The study aims to provide an overview of the effectiveness of the use of TeleHealth to precaute postpartum depression. The content reviewed is the type of TeleHealth and specific interventions to precaute postpartum depression. This was a mixed-methods systematic review that implemented across three databases (Pubmed, ScienceDirect and ProQuest) from the year 2017 to 2022. The methodological of studies used the relevant CASP (Critical Appraisal Skills Programmes) and modification PEOS. Data extraction, quality assessment and thematic analysis were conducted using PRISMA-P guidelines. Ten articles including a total of 2598 records, contributed data to the review. The studies reporting participant's satisfaction revealed that the participants were highly satisfied with the technology-based interventions. Telehealth using telephone and communication applications were proven to be effective in precauting postpartum depression on mother. Concurrently, the most effective interventions to precaute postpartum depression are Peer Support, Psychoeducation and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. The findings indicate telehealth interventions are needed in health services to facilitate communication and education on postpartum community so that depression can be avoided. This intervention can be developed practically and easily.Keyword : Averrohoa bilimbi, lead, Perna viridis, wuluh.

Keywords: Telehealth, Intervention, Postpartum Depression

Risk of Tuberculosis among Women Childbearing Age with Diabetic Mellitus and Malnutrition in East Indonesia Based on National Basic Health Survey 2018

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Abstract

Background. Diabetic Mellitus as a comorbidity among tuberculosis patients. On the other hand, changes in epidemiological trends indicate that malnutrition remains a public health issue in the East Indonesia Region. **Objective.** The study's objective is to investigate the risk of tuberculosis in women of childbearing age who have diabetes and malnutrition.
Method. This is secondary data analysis , part of from the National Large Cross-Sectional Survey, a multistage sample was used as a sampling method. This analysis is limited to the East Indonesia Region. Logistic Regression in Complex Samples was used to examine the risk of tuberculosis in diabetic patients, which was adjusted for nutrition status and other factors. **Results**. We involved 82.252 participants for this analysis. 47.1 percent have the lowest education, 25.2 percent have the lowest economic status (Quintile 1), and 18.2 percent in a low economic status (Quintile 2). The prevalence of malnutrition was determined to be 17.8 percent undernutrition, 12.1 percent overweight, and 20.9 percent obese. Tuberculosis is prevalent at 0.1 percent, while diabetes mellitus by doctor diagnosis is prevalent at 1.1 percent. Tuberculosis risk in diabetic patients is 7.6 with a 95% CI (3.8 to 15.0), risk in undernutrition is 2.7 with 95% CI (1.7 to 4.3), in the age group 20-35 is 3.0 with 95% CI (1.6 to 5.7), in the age group 36-59 in 5.2 with 95% CI (2.9 to 9.3). **Conclusion.** Diabetes patients are among the most vulnerable to active tuberculosis. An integrated program between diabetes and tuberculosis was required.

Keyword *: Diabetic Mellitus, Malnutrition, Tuberculosis, Women Childbearing Age*

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 3
ROOM 4

Sociodemographic and Lifestyle Related to The Risk Factors For Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus : Targeted to Prevention

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a global health problem that causes serious complications and impacts the quality of life. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Medan City remains high. To reduce the incidence of diabetes mellitus is necessary to identify the role of sociodemographic as well as lifestyle in the occurrence of the disease. The objective of this study was to determine the role of sociodemographic and lifestyle factors in the occurrence of type 2 diabetes mellitus. This study was a case-control study consisting of 100 people with type 2 diabetes mellitus and 100 unmatched control without diabetes mellitus. Sociodemographic and lifestyle factors were collected through interviews using questionnaires and made a measurement. Data analysis using Simple and Multiple Logistic Regression. The results showed that of 100 people with diabetes mellitus average length of diabetes is 2.73 (4,415) years, 45% were obese and 38% with diastolic hypertension. The multiple logistic regression revealed that waist-hip ratio risk, diastolic hypertension, lack of physical activity, and habits with sweet food were contributing factors for type 2 diabetes mellitus. It was suggested health care providers intensify education on disease prevention and apply healthy behavior.

Keywords: Sociodemographic, Lifestyle, Diabetes, Prevention

Inter-role Conflict and Coping Strategy among Working Mothers

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Abstract

Inter-role conflict is the most common factor causing job problems for working woman. If the conflicts are not well-managed, it will caused problems both in the job performance and the family life. There are various characteristics and conditions of working mothers, such as the number of children, the presence of assistants, etc. This study aims to determine factors affect on the inter-role conflict and difference coping strategy applied based conflict levels.
There are 204 working woman as respondents from 42 formal companies in Indonesia who were randomly collected using cluster random sampling. The dependent variable is inter-role conflict scale which is measured using "Work-family conflict questionnaire". While the independent variable are demographic characteristics consisting of parental status, number of children, household assistants, working period, residence status, working type and duration. Data were analyzed correlatively and comparatively using linear regression and independent sample t-test with 95% CI.
The results showed that age (sig. 0.048) and parental status (0.027) had a significant effect on inter-role conflict. While the number of children, the presence of household assistant, working period, residence status, woeking type, and work duration did not affect the conflict score (sig. > 0.05). The significant difference in coping strategies between 2 groups of conflict levels is in stress management (sig.<0.05) and how to deal with problems (sig.<0.01).
This study found that the aging affect on the reduction of risk level of conflict. Working mothers had a 0.48 greater conflict score compared to working woman who had no childres (conflict scale 0-5).

Keyword : Inter-Role Conflict, Coping Strategy, Working Mothers

Health literation with the implementation of health protocol in the transitional PSBB phase in Bogor City 2020

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Abstract

Background: Health literacy has a very important role in tackling the Covid-19 outbreak. Public health problems related to Covid-19 are basically related to public health behavior problems. Changes in behavior related to Covid-19 depend on the health literacy of the population.
The Covid-19 outbreak that emerged at the end of 2019, did not make the government and the public aware of this danger. At the beginning of the spread, no one cared much less was afraid of the threat of the virus attacking Indonesian territory. This shows that the quality of health literacy about COVID-19 is still low. Mother's knowledge is part of changing health behavior.
Objective: To provide an overview of health literacy by implementing health protocols during the transitional PSBB phase in Bogor City.
Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design, located in the municipality of Bogor, with a sample of posyandu participants in the health center area. Some of the knowledge about covid that was asked was the definition of covid-19, symptoms, modes of transmission and health protocols entering and leaving the house. Analysis of univariate and bivariate data was carried out as an illustration of health literacy with the implementation of health protocols.
Results: Mothers have good knowledge about covid 46%, have good knowledge about transmission methods 41%, have good knowledge about entry protocols at home 55% have good knowledge about exit protocols 60%.
Conclusion: There is some health knowledge that influences people's behavior in implementing health protocols.

Keywords: Health Literacy, Behavior, Covid-19

No One Left Behind: Animation as the Next Learning Page to the Deaf

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Abstract

Background: According to data from the Women's Communion, there was 57 sexual violence against women with disabilities in 2018 and 69 cases in 2019. In 2021, the sexual violence cases reached 42%, the highest among other forms of violence. Teenagers with disabilities have lower knowledge and skills due to the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) or other community in which they are located. **Objectives**: This study aimed to analyze the differences in knowledge and attitudes of deaf students after exposure to animated media. **Methods**: The study is an pre-experimental design of one group pre-test and post-test. The Animated Videos that intervene in reproductive and sexual health are equipped with subtitles and sign language specifically for the deaf. The 29 deaf students at the time of data retrieval at SEND were designated, respondents. The data is analyzed using Wilcoxon matched pair signed rank test. **Results**: Most were male (62%) with an age mean of 17.38 years (13 - 22 years old) and attended high school education (72%). Mean of knowledge scores decreased after the animated display from 5.1 to 4.97. At the same time, the mean of reproductive health attitudes increased after exposure from 6.41 to 6.52. **Conclusions**: Statistically, there was no significant difference in scores on knowledge (p-value: 0.73) and attitude (p-value: 0.74) before and after the exposure. It needs to be developed, and more effective education media must address communication disorders and limitations of children's cognitive abilities with special needs.

Keyword : Animation, Deaf, Sexual, Reproductive Health.

The Knowledge of Vector Control's Key Player at Indonesia's Community Health Centre's: Qualitative study in malaria's elimination phase area

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Abstract

Malaria and epidemiological investigation surveys are an important aspect to be understood by key players in the malaria program. A good understanding of these two aspects will strengthen efforts to control the risk factors for malaria in supporting the implementation of the main malaria elimination strategy. This study sought to observe the knowledge of the key players in the community health center's malaria program in Garut Regency and Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia, regarding epidemiological investigation and malaria vector surveys. The informants in this study were the head of the health center, the manager of the malaria program, and the village malaria cadre who were involved in the vector control process in 2018 and 2019 at the health centers selected. Data collection was carried out using open questionnaires and in-depth interviews. Most of the answers posed to each of the informants were different and not in line with the explanations in the national malaria control guidelines. Informants are weak in knowledge regarding malaria vector control, vector surveys and epidemiological investigation. The understanding of program managers about controlling the diseases they manage is still have low similarity with the national malaria guidelines.

Keyword : Elimination, Health Centers, Indonesia, Malaria, Epidemiological Investigation, Program Manager

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices Towards COVID-19 Among Adults in Indonesia during The Early Pandemic: A Rapid Online Survey

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Abstract

Coronavirus diseases (COVID-19) is an emerging infectious disease worldwide including in Indonesia. Assessment on knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) towards COVID-19 is necessary to help design public health intervention in Indonesia. The online survey was performed to assess knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAPs) among Indonesian adults aged ³ 15 years old regarding COVID-19. Generalized linear models (GLMs) were built to assess the effect of socio-demographic factors on KAP scores. A total of 3582 participants enrolled in the online survey. Knowledge score was determined by gender and education (p-value < 0.05). Gender, education, monthly income, region, and score of knowledge (p-value < 0.05) were determined the attitude score. Whereas, the practices score was associated with all variables except region and income (p-value < 0.05). This study demonstrates that socio-demographic factors could determine the KAP scores regarding COVID-19, therefore, enhanced information, education and communication (IEC) programs and inter-sectoral collaborations targeting populations with low education background are essential. This paper also can be used as the base data for encouraging younger populations and women, so they could be actively involved in promoting public awareness towards COVID-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Indonesia, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior

Qualitative Study on the Role of Health Workers and Counselors in Providing a Support System for Women with Primary Infertility in Semarang City

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\Abstract

Primary infertility is the most common according to data from health services, the definition of primary infertility is when a couple tries to get pregnant but does not produce a conception. Fertility disorders are more likely to occur in women with reproductive organ disorders than in women who do not have them. Based on data from the Indonesian In Vitro Fertilization Association (Perfitri), the total cycle of IVF programs in Indonesia in 2021 will reach 10,000 programs, this number is quite large in handling fertility problems. The problem that arises in primary infertility is the need for clinical services that have been often provided and a support system, especially for women with primary infertility. The objectives of this study are to provide an overview of the role of health workers and counselors in the support system section at the central hospital in Semarang for women with primary infertility. The method used is a qualitative exploratory design at the Central Hospital in Semarang City with five health workers and two counselors. It shares descriptions of five health workers and two counselors. We conducted semi-structured interviews. Each interview was conducted one-on-one for one week. Data analysis used inductive thematic analysis. The results show that based on the results of a qualitative study, it is found that the support system for primary infertility women from the opinion of health workers will focus on clinical care and counseling according to the diagnosis, from the counselor's opinion that primary infertility women need psychological support in assisting the success of clinical care. Conclusions that there is a need for an integrated support system service from health workers and counselors for women with primary infertility to support the success of primary infertility treatment.

Keyword : Health Workers, Counselors, Primary Infertility, Support System

Quality of Life among People with Positive Covid-19 Experience in Semarang, Indonesia

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Abstract

The covid-19 pandemic has affected many ways of life, especially among people who experience the infection. The pandemic negatively affected the physical, social, and psychological functioning of individuals and societies, worldwide. This study aimed to evaluate the extent to which key factors may influence the QoL of people with COVID-19 in Semarang, Indonesia. The online cross-sectional study recruited 107 participants. Adults (≥ 17 years of age) with positive Covid-19 infection history were targeted and their personal experiences were shared anonymously. Quality of life was measured with the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire. The questions explain how respondents attribute to each aspect of their life (physical, psychological, social, and environmental) and how problematic or satisfactory they perceive them for their overall quality of life. Results showed that the highest mean score was found for the social domain (14.11±2.89), and the lowest mean score was observed for the environment domain (13.27±2.01). The presence of comorbidities had a statistically significant difference in the environment domain (p-value:0.006). During the Covid-19 pandemic, people had less satisfaction with their environment. The presence of anxiety often promotes changes in the perception of QoL for all domains among respondents (p-value:<0.0001). Investing such resources in these specific groups may present an efficient option to maximize positive public health impacts in this resource-poor environment.

Keywords : WHOQOL-BREF, Covid-19, Quality Of Life

Needs Analysis Of Support System For Parent In Adolescent Reproductive Health Promotion Program

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Abstract

Parents play a role in providing reproductive health education to adolescents. Because low knowledge, perception, and attitudes of adolescents about reproductive health can result in unwanted pregnancies, abortions, and STIs. However, parents are faced with taboo problems talking about sensitive things and low knowledge too. A support system is needed to increase parents' capacity. This study aims to examine the characteristics of respondents, the factors needed, and how important is the support system.

Quantitative methods are carried out to describe the characteristics of respondents. Meanwhile, a qualitative method with in-depth interviews was carried out with relevant stakeholders to describe existing programs.

Most of respondent are fathers. The respondents' jobs were government employees, laborers, and self-employed. All respondents had never participated in a adolescent reproductive health program even though most had talked about it with their children. The topic being talked about is puberty. The problem faced is reluctant and lack of knowledge. The things that respondents need are materials, media, and implementation guidelines. Respondents are very necessary and willing to be involved in adolescent reproductive health programs with a combination of online and offline methods. From stakeholders, it is known that the existing program is BKR. Its implementation is limited to the development of cadres who are in charge of fostering families who have adolescent children. The existence of these cadres is limited and doubles as posyandu cadres. Similar school-based activities target students, but there is no program involving parents yet.

Further research is needed to develop a support system for parents according to their characteristics and needs. Cross-sectoral cooperation is necessary for interventions to be effective.

Keywords: Support Systems, Parents, Adolescent Reproductive Health.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 3
ROOM 5

Analysis Of External Risk Factors and Cholinesterase Enzyme Levels in Female Farmers in Brebes Regency

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Abstract

One of the indicators that can assess the degree of public health is the maternal mortality rate (MMR). One of the causes of maternal death is abortion. WHO estimates that around 4.2 million abortions occur annually in Southeast Asia and it is estimated that abortion cases in Indonesia reach 2.3 million incidents annually. This study aims to analyze external risk factors and levels of cholinesterase enzymes with the incidence of spontaneous abortion in women of childbearing age shallot farmers in Brebes. This type of research is an analytical observational study with a case-control design. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between workload (P-value 0,195), pesticide exposure level (P-value 0,364) and levels of the enzyme cholinesterase (P-value 0,830) with the prevalence of spontaneous abortion in farmers in Brebes, there is a significant relationship between the completeness of PPE (P-value 0,0001) and ANC qualities (P-value 0,001) with the incidence of spontaneous abortion in farmers in Brebes and the influence of the use of PPE (P-value = 0,004; OR = 6,606; 95%CI = 1,857-23,502) and ANC qualities (P-value = 0,001; OR = 0,175; 95%CI = 0,065-0,471) to the prevalence of spontaneous abortus in childbearing age farmers in Brebes Regency.

Keyword : Spontaneous Abortus; Pesticide Exposure; Cholinesterase

The Relationship between Environmental Factor and Internal Monitoring Factor with The *Escherichia Coli* Bacteria Contamination in Drinking Water Refill in East Bekasi District

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Abstract

Drinking water refill is the preferable drinking water source because it is cheaper and easy to consume. Based on Minister of Health regulations No.492/MENKES/PER/IV/2010, drinking water depot is required to guarantee the safety of drinking water. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between environmental factor and internal monitoring factor with the contamination of Escherichia coli bacteria in drinking water refills in East Bekasi district. This study was observational research with cross-sectional design. The data was collected by interview, observation, and laboratory test. The population was 65 drinking water depots in East Bekasi district. The sample was taken by purposive sampling of 39 drinking water depots. The laboratory test result showed that Escherichia coli bacteria contaminated 23,1% of drinking water refills. There is no relationship between environment sanitation (p value = 0,542), equipment sanitation, (p value = 0,066), and handler hygiene (p value = 0,379) with the Escherichia coli bacteria contamination. There is relationship between the knowledge of internal monitoring and the Escherichia coli bacteria contamination. Internal monitoring did not work because of the ignorance of its implementation. Drinking water depot owners must carry out internal monitoring to achieve a healthy drinking water refill. There is no relationship between environment sanitation, equipment sanitation, and handler hygiene with the Escherichia coli bacteria contamination. There is relationship between the knowledge of internal monitoring and the Escherichia coli bacteria contamination.

Keyword: Drinking Water Refill, Hygiene And Sanitation, Internal Monitoring, Escherichia Coli

Factors Related To Community Waste Management In Kota Baru District Jambi City In 2022

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Abstract

Background : Garbage is the remnant of human daily activities in solid or semi-solid form which is considered to have been no longer useful and thrown into the environment. Everything that is active will definitely produce waste. The problem of waste is always a discussion because it is related to the lifestyle and culture of the community itself. Waste that is not managed properly can cause environmental pollution and health problems. **Objectives:** This study is to find out what factors are related to waste management in the community to reduce the amount of waste generation in Kota Baru District, Jambi City. **Methods:** This research is an analytical survey research with a cross-sectional study design. The population is 80,062 families with a sample of 106 respondents. sampling technique using stratified random sampling technique. The variables in this study are knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms and control over behavior, as well as waste management behavior. This research uses questionnaires and observation sheets. Data analysis using chi-square test with SPSS version 22**. Results:** There is a significant relationship between knowledge, behavior control and waste management, there is no significant relationship between attitudes, subjective norms and waste management. **Conclusion:** Knowledge and control of behavior greatly affect waste management. It is suggested to the sub-district of the new city to increase public knowledge by providing information in the form of posters and so on as well as increasing waste management facilities.

Keywords: *Waste Management, Knowledge, Behavioral Control.*

Impact of Occupational Stress and Diet Quality on Productivity Loss among Islamic School Teachers in Medan

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Abstract

Occupational stress and its outcomes have recently become a global health concern. Moreover, poor dietary practices in workers could lead to increased absenteeism and decreased productivity. This study examined occupational stress and diet quality among Islamic school teachers in Medan and their relation to productivity loss. This cross-sectional study was conducted across 50 Islamic school teachers in Medan. Occupational stress and dietary intake were evaluated using the perceived stress scale (PSS) and 24 hours food recall, respectively. The balanced diet index (BDI) was used to evaluate participant diet quality. Productivity loss was assessed based on the number of days of primary activity missed (absenteeism) due to poor health. Multilevel negative binomial regression models examined the association between occupational stress, diet quality, and productivity loss. The mean day of absences was 1,2. After controlling for sociodemographic characteristics, the regression model indicated that productivity loss was positively associated with occupational stress. Consuming a high-quality diet was negatively associated with productivity loss. It concluded that occupational stress and diet quality are associated with teachers' productivity loss. The study highlights the importance of workplace health promotion policies should incorporate recommendations designed to prevent occupational stress and improve the diet quality of teachers.

Keyword: Absenteeism, Diet Quality, Occupational Stress, Productivity Loss, Teachers

A Cross-Sectional Study of Household Characteristic of WASH Facilities in West Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Goals 6 of the SDGs goes beyond access to inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) for people in the world. In 2017, West Java's improved sanitation coverage was 64.4%, which is lower than Indonesia's average of 67.89%. The research objective is to estimate the correlation between household characteristics with WASH conditions in West Java. Secondary data from the 2017 Indonesian DHS were used with a total of 4,567 households aged 15 to 95. A cross-sectional study using logistic regression. The result showed improved facility for WASH in West Java respectively, source of drinking water (93.8%), sanitation facility (92.2%), handwashing facility (92.5%), soap and water availability (95.7%). Based on data analysis, unimproved source of drinking water was associated with household age over 47 years (OR: 1.37, 95%CI: 1.06-1.78), poor economic (OR: 6.14, 95% CI: 4.12-9.15), but protected to those in urban area (OR: 0.22, 95% CI: 0.17-0.28). Unimproved sanitation facilities were associated with low education (OR: 1.43, 95% CI: 1.11-1.82) and poor economic (OR:8.77, 95% CI: 6.1-12.62). While, unimproved handwashing facility proved to be correlated with low education (OR: 1.5, 95% CI 1.16-1.93) and poor economic (OR 2.5, 95% CI 1.9-3.29). Household with low education (OR: 1.75; 95% CI 1.25-4.23) with poor economic (OR: 3.06; 95% CI 2.11-4.45) are associated with unavailability of soap and water in their handwashing facility. It is recommended for campaigns regarding WASH should concentrate more on characteristics which proved to be associated in the study.

Keyword : WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, HOUSEHOLD

A Matched *Case-Control*: Effect of Early Initiation of Breast Feeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, and Infectious Diseases on Stunting Incidence during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Balangan Regency

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Abstract

Background: Children are more susceptible to sickness and learning issues if they are stunted. The Covid-19 pandemic is thought to affect a number of causes of stunting, including exclusive breastfeeding, early breastfeeding initiation, and illness exposure. Objectives: This study aims to investigate the effect of early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and infectious diseases on stunting during the Covid-19 pandemic. Methods: The study was conducted in 6 Stunting Focus Location Villages in 2 Subdistricts in Balangan Regency in June 2022. Children aged 6-23 months, both stunted and normal, served as the case samples in the case-control research design. Utilizing the Lemeshow formula, 66 samples with a 1:2 comparison was calculated. 22 case samples and 44 control samples were selected using a simple random sampling technique. In the case and control groups, the characteristics were equalized based on gender and age. Statistical analysis was conducted using the chi-square test. Controlling confounders were randomized and used a valid and reliable measuring instrument. Results: Total research subjects were 66 children aged 6-23 months, obtaining the followings: early initiation of breastfeeding (p=0.001, OR=6.806, CI=2.185-21.201), exclusive breastfeeding (p=0.021, OR=4.080, CI=1.363-12.209) and infectious diseases (p=0.000, OR=12.244, CI=3.118-48.086). Infectious diseases had the most influence on the incidence of stunting during the Covid-19 pandemic, proved by the magnitude of the OR value. Conclusions: During the Covid-19 pandemic, the rate of stunting was influenced by early breastfeeding initiation, exclusive breastfeeding, and infectious diseases. To draw even more attention to the stunting problem, health organizations are anticipating a breakthrough.

Keywords : Stunting, Children, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Infectious Diseases

The Cause Of Compliance in Anemic Preagnant Woman With The Consumption Of Iron Tablets In The Working Area Of The Purworejo Health Center

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Abstract

Women with anemia have to immediately treat anemia through an iron supplementation program 2 times a day. Compliance of pregnant women with anemia is the key to successful treatment through iron supplementation programs. This research will use theory of health belif model as the basis for analyzing. This study is to analyze several factors that have an impact on compliance consumption of iron tablet on anemic pregnancy. Method: This study used a cross-sectional study design with a total sampling of 54 respondents from April to June 2022. This study was analyzed with Spearman's Rho test. Result: Majority of respondents compliance to iron tablet consumption(92.6%). The results showed the variables that affecting the compliance of consumption iron tablet are perceived severity (p-value 0.006), perceived barriers (p-value 0.001), self-efficacy (p-value 0.001) and cues to action (p-value 0.004).). Perceived susceptibility (pvalue 0.417) and perceived benefit (p-value 0.262) are not affecting to the compliance of iron tablet consumption on anemia preganancy. Conclusion: perceived severity, perceived barriers, self efficacy and cues to action are variables that affecting the compliance of consumption iron tablet on anemia pregnancy.

Keyword : Compliance; Iron Tablets; Pregnant Woman; Anemia; Health Belief Model

Nutritional Status of Adolescent Mothers and Factors Related to Birth Outcomes (Analysis of Child Growth Cohort Data 2012-2018)

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Abstract

Adolescents pregnancy is a public health problem that needs all sectors consideration. Adolescents pregnancyis a high risk pregnancies (high risk) because adolescents are still in the growth phase so that the reproductive process of pregnancy will increase the risk to adolescent health. This paper aims to determine the nutritional status of adolescent mothers and factors related to birth outcomes. Using study data on the growth and development of children recruited from 2012-2018 which were analyzed using the IBM SPSS v.25 software. The variables analyzed were maternal nutritional status before pregnancy (BMI), Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), and birth outcomes (birth weight, birth length, and neonatal mortality). A total of 3.4 percent of adolescent mothers experienced miscarriages and 3.4 percent of neonatal deaths. 21.4 percent of mothers were underweight before pregnancy, 23.5 percent mother's height was <150 cm and 26.1 percent had low MUAC. From the results of pregnancy, it was found that 16.1 percent had prematurity, 9.8 percent LBW (<2.5 kg) and 30.6 percent LBL (<48 cm). Using binary logistic regression analysis, factors associated with birth weight were prematurity (OR = 67.6, p = 0.000, 95% CI = 7.4-616.9) and nutritional status before pregnancy (OR = 14.3, p = 0.031, 95% CI = 1.3-159.6). Factors related to birth length were prematurity (OR = 8.2, p = 0.000, 95% CI = 2.5-26.8). The outcome of LBW and LBW births in adolescent mothers is related to prematurity and pre-pregnancy nutritional status.

Keyword : Adolescent Mother, Prematurity, Pre-Pregnancy Nutritional Status, Birth Weight, Birth Length

Association between Stunting in Children Under Five with The Type of Food Source and Wealth Status: Evidence from The Gambia Demographic and Health Survey 2019-2020

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Abstract

The Gambia Gross National Index (GNI) rising was likely consistent with the decrease in the prevalence of stunting in children under five that occurred during the same period. Consumption of at least five groups of food sources as minimum dietary diversity is a proxy measure that describes the adequacy of nutrient density of the children. This study aimed to investigate the association between stunting in under-five children and the type of food source and whealth status. Secondary data from The Gambia Demographic and Health Survey 2019-20 are used to analysis. Data were obtained using a questionnaire with a cross-sectional design approach. Inclusion criteria used in this study included children aged less than 5 years and more than 6 months, equipped with HAZ data and complete food record data. The total number of children involved was 2533 out of 8362 toddlers. Logistic regression tests were used to analyze the data with 95% confidence interval and to investigate the type of source food association, factor analysis was used. This study found that staple food was dominant as the choice of food source for stunting toddlers (p value=<0.05; OR=1.78; 95 CI=1.436-2.216) and was identified as a risk factor for stunting. Diversity of food more than 4 types of food sources is significantly associated with stunting determined as a protective factor of stunting (OR=0.6; 95% CI=0.403-0.88). Wealth status was significantly associated with stunting determined as protective factor of stunting (OR=0,47; 95 CI= 0,33-0,68) for middle wealthy and (OR=0,74; 95 CI= 0,52-1,05) for rich household. The type of residence was significantly associated with stunting and define as a protective factor of stunting (OR=0,71; 95 CI= 0,53-0,95). From factor analysis on continuous variables, as the results of grouping types of food obtained a component as a combination between type of food source consumed, found that as much as 1 combination (staple and animal food). This indicates that the consumption of staple foods and animal sources is a combination of consumption that dominates in under-five children feeding. Diverse food sources (more than 4 kinds of food sources) can prevent stunting. Sources of food given to toddlers are related to the incidence of stunting. Increased economic capacity and location of residence are factors associated with stunting. Further studies are needed to analyze the relationship between food sources consumed and the incidence of stunting by considering the amount of each type of food consumed.

Keywords: Dietary Diversity; Demographic And Health Survey; Stunting; Type Of Food Source; Wealth Status

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 3
ROOM 6

Associations of Local Food Intake, Helicobacter pylori Infection, and other Factors with Gastric Cancer among the Adult Population of Sabah, Malaysia

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Abstract

Gastric cancer is among the top five cancers worldwide in incidence and mortality. The highest rate of gastric cancer in Malaysia occurs in Sabah. The consumption of unique local foods is thought to increase the risk of gastric cancer in Sabah. Our research looked into how local food consumption, H. pylori infection, and other factors were related to gastric cancer. Gastric cancer patients from an oncology clinic in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah were consecutively enrolled and were matched to two cancer-free patients for sex, age, and ethnicity. A food-frequency-questionnaire that was developed and validated specifically for this study was used. H. pylori status unknown in controls was confirmed via urea breath test (13C-UBT). A total of 270 patients (90 cases, 180 controls) were recruited and majority of the respondents were current non-smokers (83.3%) and were positive for H. pylori infection (61.1%). Conditional logistic regression showed significant positive association for H. pylori infection (cOR: 4.25) and low education level (cOR: 4.93). For local food, significant positive associations were demonstrated for pickled fish/bosou (cOR: 2.31) and salted fish/liking (cOR: 1.34). Multivariable analysis further revealed significant associations for H. pylori infection (aOR: 3.71; P<0.001) and low education level (aOR: 4.46; P=0.004). Consumption of more than one serving per month increased the risk of gastric cancer for pickled bambangan (aOR: 2.94; P=0.012), pickled fish/bosou (aOR: 5.24; P=0.002), and salted fish/liking (aOR: 4.31; P<0.001). Our study suggests that H. pylori infection and certain local foods consumption were the most important determinants for gastric cancer is Sabah.

Keyword : Gastric Cancer, H. Pylori, Pickled Food, Sabah

Prevalence of Nutritional Status, Degenerative Diseases and Determinant Factors for Overweight and Obesity Among Reproductive Health Aged Indonesians

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Abstract

Reproductive health refers to quality of life attributable to the reproductive system among men and women at all ages. For demographic purposes, reproductive aged group is defined as the aged 15 – 49 years. The aim of this paper is to estimate the prevalence of nutritional status and degenerative diseases of reproductive health aged Indonesian based on the results of RISKESDAS 2013 and to identify determinant factors for overweight and obesity. The statistical analyses of a cross-sectional survey included the data of 246.841 males and 270.051 females, aged 15 – 49 years, living in urban and rural areas. Weight, height, and blood pressure were measured, while sociodemographic and prior illness were collected by interviewing the subjects. Blood specimen was taken in a sub national sample 23.889 participants for blood glucose, cholesterol total, HDL, LDL, triglyceride measurement. Analysis of data samples by SPSS with complex samples. Definition of nutritional status is determined by WHO Asia Pasific , 2000. The prevalence of obesity was 26.5%, adult females (33.6%) higher than males (19.4%). Obesity increased by age. Proportion of hypertension in normal weight 11.9% but in obesity 31.7%. Prevalence of coronory hearth disease in normal weight 1.0% and in obesity 1.3%. Proportion of hypercholesterolemia in normal weight was 20.8% and in obesity 38.5%. Proportion DM 10,2%, in normal weight 7.2% and in obesity 16.1% Determinant factors for overweight and obesity were age, sex, fried food, sport, economy and residence. This results indicate obesity has become a major public health problem and needs national strategies to prevent it.

Keywords: Obesity; Nutritional Status; Degenerative Disease

Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Patterns as the Risk Factors of Undernutrition Problem among Children Under Five in Padang City : Case-control Study Evidence

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Abstract

Undernutrition prevalence among children under five in Indonesia, especially West Sumatra Province, is still quite high. Many factors cause undernutrition problem. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors of undernutrition problem among children under five in Padang city. The case control study design was carried out on children under five by matching age and sex. A total of 170 samples with a distribution of 85 cases and 85 controls participated in this study. Data on the pattern of breastfeeding and complementary feeding were explored using a questionnaire, and for undernutrition variable (weight for height indicator) was collected by secondary data of health centre. Prior to data collection, respondents stated the agreement by signing inform consent. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate data is presented from the results of processing data using the SPSS program. The result showed that breastfeeding pattern was still not good (37.6%), then variation and portion of complementary feeding were not as recommended (>50%). It was found that the breastfeeding pattern (p-value = 0.0001; OR = 6.139; 95% CI 2.611-14.432) and the variation of complementary feeding (p-value = 0.0001; OR = 13.534; 95% CI 6.025-30.400) are the risk factors of undernutrition among children under five in the city of Padang. Education and good practice of breastfeeding and complementary feeding must continue to be conveyed by nutrition workers from health institutions in collaboration with teaching staff from educational institutions to mothers who have toddlers in term to prevent and overcome undernutrition problem among children.

Keyword : Undernutrition, Chidlren Under Five, Breastfeeding, Complementary Feeding

Malnutrition Screening for Refugee After the Covid-19 Pandemi

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought everyone to a new situation of health, including the refugees. Refugee has been being vulnerable from malnutrition due to their characteristic. This study aims to explore the need for malnutrition screening, especially to be applied in refugees setting. This study was a narrative review from open access – peer reviewed articles collected from PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar by the keywords of "malnutrition" and "refugee setting". The articles then selected and discussed by the authors to construct an exploratory article to answer the research question. There are already screening tools for malnutrition which has been applied in hospital and community setting. However, there is still need of particular screening tools for refugee setting with its own characteristics. The evidence or good practices in malnutrition screening, particularly in refugee setting, is still needed.

Keyword : Malnutrition; Screening Tools; Refugees; Vulnerable Groups

Parent-Child Feeding Style in Magelang and Wonosobo Districts

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Abstract

Parents influence children's eating behavior through the food they make and when they interact with children. This article aimed to identify parent-child feeding style and their relationship with the child and maternal characteristics in children under two years. This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Magelang and Wonosobo Districts, Central Java, Indonesia. The respondents were 362 children aged 12-24 months and their mothers who completed all the research procedures. The variables in this study were parent-child feeding style, child characteristics (age, gender, birth order), and maternal characteristics (mother's age, education, occupation, parity, and family economic status). Data analysis using Chi-square test and logistic regression. This study showed most of the respondents were aged between 12-18 months (61.88%) and 55.25% were boys. Mothers with high school education and above are 14%. The percentage of working and non-working mothers is almost the same. Mothers aged less than 20 years as much as 50%. More economic status in poor families (61.33%). The parent-child feeding style was almost the same between authoritative and indulgent (52.21% and 47.79%). The child's age and mother's employment status were related to parent-child feeding ($p<0.05$). Older child age is a protective factor for indulgent style (adjusted OR: 0.53; 95% CI: 0.340-0.815) and working mothers have a higher risk for indulgent style (adjusted OR: 1.72; 95% CI: 1.123- 1,623). The feeding style was more authoritative type. The feeding style of children under two years old is related to the child's age and the status of the working mother.

Keywords: Feeding Style; Under Two Years Child

Effectiveness Of Exercise On Quality Of Life In Older Adult Who Live In Nursing Home: A Protocol Of Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Physical, mental, social, financial disorders cause a decrease in the quality of life of the elderly. Living in a nursing home also reduces the quality of life. Efforts to improve the quality of life include increasing activity regularly according to expert recommendations. A meta-analysis of the effect of exercise programs on the quality of life of the elderly outside nursing homes has been carried out, but in nursing homes it has not been carried out. The purpose of this meta-analysis protocol is to review how much physical exercise influences the quality of life of the elderly in nursing homes. A literature search will be carried out on articles that assess the effect of exercise on the quality of life of the elderly in nursing homes in the databases: Cochrane, Embase, Proquest, Pubmed, Scopus, Web Of Science until October 30, 2021. The included studies were randomized controlled trials, without restrictions on the type of participant, year of publication, location, and language. The main outcome was the QoL QoL BREF, SF 36, SF 12, EQ5D questionnaire. The writing protocol will follow the guidelines of PRISMA-P (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis Protocols). Two searchers will screen articles using the Endnote 20 program. Study quality using RoB 2. Data extraction includes several important components which will be presented in tabular form. Rev Man Manager 5.3 program will be used in data analysis. Test for heterogeneity using I2. If the result is < 50%, the effect model will still be used. The protocol has been registered at PROSPERO number: CRD42021282720. The results that will be presented in the forest plot include how much influence the physical exercise program has on the quality of life of the elderly in nursing homes, funnel plots to assess the existence of publication bias. A sensitivity analysis will be performed if more than nine studies are found. The results will be journalized by following the Prisma 20 flow chart. The results of this study will be scientific evidence of how much influence exercise has on the quality of life of the elderly living in nursing home

Keyword : *Exercise, Quality Of Life, Elderly, Nursing Home, Meta-Analysis Protocol*

The association of Maternal Characteristics and Pre-Pregnancy Body Mass Index with Nutritional Status at First Semester among Pregnant Women in Padang City

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Abstract

Optimizing the health and nutritional status of mothers during pregnancy can reduce the risk of stunting in children. Identifying the nutritional status of pregnant women, it is very important through pre-pregnancy body mass index (PP BMI) measurements to calculate weight gain during pregnancy. This study aimed to assess the characteristics of pregnant women (age, education, and occupation) and PP BMI with nutritional status at first semester among pregnant women in Padang City. This observational analysis was conducted among 52 pregnant women were selected, and information regarding their socio-demographic characteristics, obstetric history, dietary intake and anthropometric data were assessed through direct interviews. The results show that pregnant women who are pregnant over the age of 35 years, as many as 50% were malnourished. In mothers with low education, 25% were malnourished. For the category of mother's work, 50 % of mothers who did not work were malnourished. Mothers who were pregnant more than 2 times, as many as 28.6 % were malnourished. For all of these characteristics there was no significant relationship with BMI during pregnancy. For the relationship between BMI before pregnancy, 89.7% of pregnant women who had poor nutritional status before pregnancy also continued to experience malnutrition during pregnancy. The results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship (p = 0.000). Suggestions for pregnant women are to know the nutritional status, consume nutritious foods that are needed for fetal growth and reduce the risk of low birth weight and the risk of other stunting triggers.

Keyword: Pregnant, Maternal, Nutrition, Stunting, Women

Modification of the Use of the T-Plate Model in Diabetes Diet Therapy: A Pilot Study in Diabetes Patients at Malang Primary Health Care

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is the main comorbidities for patients infected with COVID. Data from the Malang City Health Office shows that the number of diabetes patients increased every year. In Indonesia, it is still difficult to apply the 3J principle (right amount, type and schedule) independently. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate T-Plate Model as a simple diet therapy for people with diabetes mellitus. Eighteen diabetes patients in some Primary Health Care, aged 50-70 years old with BMI>= 23 kg/m^2 participated in this pilot study. The participant divided into 2 groups with 9 person in (C) group who eat using T-Plate Model and others in the (T) group who eating fruit first then using T-Plate Model after that. BMI, blood pressure, carbohydrate and fiber consumption were measured after 3-month treatment duration. The mean BMI and blood pressure were analyzed with Paired Sample t-Tests ($p < 0.05$). Before treatment periods, the BMI both of group included in the category of obesity level 1, C group (26.09$\pm$3.13 kg/m^2) and T group (27.15$\pm$ 4.15). After 3 months, we found the significant differences in blood pressure and BMI in the T group ($p<0.05$). Meanwhile, in the C group showed the differences in systolic blood pressure ($p<0.05$). It can be concluded that used of T-Plate Model with modification in eating fruit first can improve BMI and blood pressure.

Keyword : T-Plate Model, Eating Fruit First, Diabetes Patients

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 3
ROOM 7

The Decontaminant Chamber Design as a Preventive Tool to Stop the Spread of COVID-19

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Abstract

The COVID-19 outbreak became a pandemic that is spreading rapidly around the world. The impact of this outbreak was so wide from education to the economy aspect. This outbreak was caused by the spread of the COVID-19 virus, also known as 2019-nCoV. Disinfection is one alternative that can be used to prevent the dispersion of the virus from spreading. However, the indiscriminate use of disinfectants also has side effects on human health. The purpose of this research is to design a disinfectant chamber that can kill pathogenic microbes like viruses effectively, but still, minimizes the side effects of disinfectant on human health. The process of making 3D models is done using Solid works software. Making this 3D model is part of the design process, where later, this design is used as a guide for making a physical disinfectant chamber. The disinfectant chamber design has two separate parts such as the booth and the disinfectant tank. Both connected by a flexible hose that functions as a conduit for a disinfectant liquid. The spraying process at the chamber was carried out by spraying disinfectant liquid using a pressurized disinfectant that flowed through three nozzles. This system was intended so that pathogenic microbes attached to the disinfection object can be eliminated more optimally.

Keyword : Covid-19, Disinfectant Chamber, Decontaminant Chamber

Identification Of Anopheles Sp Mosquito In Purworejo Regency

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Abstract

Purworejo is a district that is still endemic for malaria in Central Java Province. In 2021, there have been outbreaks in Loano and Bener sub-districts. In order to carry out control, it is very necessary to know what species are dominant there. This study aims to identify the species of *Anopheles sp* in Purworejo Regency. The type of research used the descriptive method, which is to identify the *Anopheles sp* species that exist in the area. Samples were taken from rearing larvae until they were adults and then identified the species. The results in this study were four species, namely *Anopheles barbirostris* as many as 26.18%, *Anopheles balabasencis* as many as 37.17%, *Anopheles maculatus* as much as 13.09%, and *Anopheles vagus* as much as 23.56%. The conclusion can be drawn that the highest order is occupied by *Anopheles balabasencis*, *Anopheles barbirostris*, *Anopheles Vagus* and *Anopheles maculatus*.

Keywords*: Identification, Anopheles sp. Purworejo Regency.*

The Relationship between Emotional Mental Disorders and Comorbid Covid-19 Disease in Health Service Officers and Technical Implementation Units (TIU) Staffs in Java and Bali

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a direct impact on the physical health of millions of people. Non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, heart disease and diabetes mellitus are co-morbidities in Covid 19 patients that also occur in health workers. The COVID-19 pandemic is considered a huge threat to mental health globally. Unfortunately, mental health has received less attention and has not been handled properly, which has occurred among medical personnel during the pandemic. This study aims to determine mental emotional disorders (GME) in health workers with heart disease, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus. A cross-sectional study was conducted between September-October 2021. Data were collected online using a self-administered and semi-structured questionnaire among the Health Service officers and TIU's staffs in all districts in Java and Bali. The number of respondents in this study were 22,810 respondents. Self Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ) that developed by WHO is used to measure GME. 7% of health workers from respondents experienced mental emotional disorders during the covid 19 . In addition, other mental disorders were somatic disorders (2.5%), anxiety (1.7%), decreased energy 0.6 % and depression, bivariate test, there is a significant relationship with the occurrence of mental emotional disorders in patients with hypertension, heart disease. Routine mental health screening of health workers who are directly or indirectly involved in handling COVID-19 needs to be carried out to evaluate the occurrence of emotional mental disorders, stress, depression, and anxiety in health workers so that they can immediately get treatment.

Keyword : Mental Health-Health Worker-Covid 19

The Effectiveness of AstraZeneca COVID-19 Vaccine in Adult Population in Indonesia: A Case Control Study

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Abstract

The AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine was 79 percent effective in preventing symptomatic Covid-19 base on an interim analysis of a phase III trial in the United States. The objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of AstraZeneca vaccine against the symptomatic COVID-19. From March 25 to October 21, 2021, we conducted a case-control study of adults under the age of 18, wherein a two-dose vaccination program using the AstraZeneca vaccine was implemented. It was a case control study with a ratio of 1 case: 1 control. We distinguished between cases, defined as those with a clinical disease and COVID-19 verified by RT-PCR, and controls, defined as individuals without a COVID-19 diagnosis. Data was collected from hospital medical records of symptomatic COVID-19 patients and from self-administered questionnaire in lime-survey application by control subjects. Using logistic regression, we calculated vaccine effectiveness after adjusting for sex, age, and comorbidities. A total of 2915 people met the criteria for the study sample, with the number of cases were 1366 subjects and controls were 1549 subjects. Adjusted vaccination effectiveness against the incidence of symptomatic COVID-19 was 91.87 percent (95 percent CI, 89.23 to 93.87, P<0,001) in the 14 days following the second dose. The adjusted vaccination effectiveness against moderate/severe/critical COVID-19 was 97.81 percent (95 percent CI, 95.71 to 98.88 P<0,001) in the period of time following the second dose. It is concluded that the AstraZeneca vaccine is effective at preventing symptomatic and moderate/severe cases for a period of 14 days following the second dosage.

Keywords: Case Control, Effectiveness, Vaccine, COVID-19

Rifampicin-Resistant in TB Patients: cause Related Factors in Indonesia 2017–2018

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Abstract

Background: The continued increase in multidrug-resistant/rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis and resistance to isoniazid is a major public health issue. This study aimed to identify factors contributing to the high proportion of rifampicin-resistance in Indonesia. Methods: This national cross-sectional Tubercolusis (TB) survey was carried out from 2017 to 2018. The 40 multi-stage cluster sampling units were sorted into rural and urban areas and into three regions. All eligible microscopy TB positive patients were interviewed for their sociodemographic profile, history of TB contact, and previous TB treatment history. Some referral laboratories then cultured all microscopy-positive TB samples. The data analysis used logistic regression with STATA 14.0. Results: Among 2981 patients identified with TB, 2820 were found to be microscopy positive and were new cases, while the remaining 161 (5.40%) were identified with Rifampicin Resistant (RR)-TB. Patients with re-treatment TB were 8.15 times (95% CI; 4.77 -13.94) more likely to have RR-TB. Living with TB patients for at least 2 years was found to have no significant difference. Other influential sociodemographic factors, including age, sex, working status, and place of residence, were shown to have difference. Patients who were of productive age, female, worked or were employed, and lived in a village had risk of RR-TB. Conclusions: Patients with re-treatment TB was a high-risk group influencing RR-TB. Therefore, it is essential to monitor new TB patients during treatment to prevent treatment dropout and finally avoid RR-TB.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Rifampicin-Resistance, Indonesia.

Life Cycle of *Aedes aegypti* Based on Acidity Variation of Domestic Sewage Water

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Abstract

Aedes aegypti behaviour in breeding is a factor for the mosquito survival. *Ae. aegypti* breeds in clean water not in direct *contact* with the *ground*. This study aimed to analyze the difference of oviposition, hatchability and development of *Ae. aegypti* in various pH of domestic sewage water. Post only control group design was used on this experimental study.The number of *Ae.aegypti* gravid female for oviposition test was 25 per group with 5 replications. Oviposition test used choice assay and non-choice assay methods. Eggs produced in oviposition test were continued to hatchability test and development test from larvae to the imago. Domestic sewage water was maintained at pH 6.5, pH 7.5, pH8.5, and pH 9.5. Data were analyzed using Kruskal Wallis and followed by Mann Whitney test. There was significant difference between *Ae. aegypti* oviposition in domestic sewage water with various pH used choice assay method (p = 0.001) and oviposition in the non-choice assay method (p = 0.003). Eggs of *Ae. aegypti* hatched until day 9 in sewage water with various pH (p=0.001), larvae developed to pupae until 7th day in sewage water with various pH (p=0.001), and pupae developed to imago until 3rd day (p =0.001). The more alkaline of domestic sewage water, the lower the number hatchability and development of *Ae. aegypti*. Based on this research, it is necessary to socialize the elimination breeding place (EBP) program on clean and domestic sewage water.

Keywords : Aedes Aegypti, Domestic Sewage Water, Ph

The Disability of Leprosy Patients in Tegal Regency and Its Association with Health-Seeking Behaviour

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Abstract

Tegal Regency is one of the leprosy endemic areas in Central Java Province, Indonesia. In 2021, the leprosy prevalence was 0.82 per 10,000 persons. The total number of new cases was 133, of whom 11% had grade 2 disability. The high number of grade 2 disabilities indicated substantial case detection delay. This delay could have been affected by health-seeking behaviour. The current study aimed to describe the degree of disability and its association with health-seeking behaviour. A cross-sectional study was conducted involving 126 leprosy patients selected by simple random sampling among 171 leprosy patients registered from the 4th quarter of 2020 until the 1st quarter of 2022. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire translated from the international standardised questionnaire through interviews with the leprosy patients. Data were analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics with SPSS 27. Preliminary analyses showed most patients were 35-50 years of age, and almost two-thirds were male. Most of them completed primary and secondary school. At diagnosis, more than half had a 0-degree disability, with 10 % having a disability grade 2. Almost half of the sample (45%) had conducted 'self-medication' and did not seek appropriate health care services before being diagnosed as leprosy patients. There was a significant association between health-seeking behaviour and the degree of leprosy disabilities at diagnosis (p=0.01). Future leprosy programs should address community awareness, especially of leprosy's initial signs and symptoms and appropriate health care services.

Keywords: Leprosy, Health-Seeking Behaviour, Disability

An Update on The Leptospira Confirmed Rat Species in Indonesia

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Abstract

Rats are the main reservoir of leptospirosis. They play an important role in maintaining the leptospira cycle in nature. A study of the rats as hosts of leptospirosis reservoirs in various ecosystems was conducted in Indonesia. The study aimed to update data on leptospirosis-confirmed rats in the various ecosystem in Indonesia. The study was conducted from 2015 to 2018 in 29 provinces in Indonesia. The rat survey was carried out for three consecutive days using live traps with roasted coconut bait. Rat survey locations were the forests near settlements, the forests far settlements, the non-forests near and far settlements (rice fields, fields/gardens, and others) and the coastal near and far settlements. Leptospira bacteria were detected in the kidneys of rats by the PCR method. The results of the study showed that 9,161 rats were caught. Rats confirmed leptospirosis in 2,310, including 35 species. The dominant species of rat infected with leptospirosis in Indonesia consist of eight types that have been previously confirmed that were Rattus tanezumi (1,623 rats), R. tiomanicus (660 rats), R.norvegicus (313 rats), R. exulans (154 rats), R. argentiventer (66 rats), Bandicota indica (11 rats), Mus carolli (15 rats) and (2 rats). This study also found 27 other endemic rat species that had just been confirmed positive for Leptospira bacteria. Those were found in western Indonesia with 14 species, middle Indonesia with eight species, and eastern Indonesia with five species. Ecosystems adjacent to the settlement (distance less than 3 km) and coastal areas are found to be many rats of leptospirosis infective.

Keyword : Leptospira, Rat, Reservoir, Zoonosis, New Record

The Comparison of Depression among Elderly in Urban-Rural Areas in Indonesia: Associated with Demographic and Non-Communicable Disease Factors

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Abstract

Background: In line with the increase in life expectancy, there is an increase in the elderly population. Changes in the elderly are not only physical but also mental and emotional. Objective: This study aims to analyze the relationship between demographics and non-communicable diseases to depression among the elderly in Indonesia's urban-rural areas. Methods: The study analyzed the 2018 Indonesia Basic Health Survey. The study used 82,304 elderly as a sample, and the dependent variable was depression. Meanwhile, the independent variables were age, gender, education, occupation, economic status, bronchial asthma, cancer, DM, heart disease, hypertension, stroke, and chronic kidney failure. Data analysis with binary logistic regression. Results: The results show elderly aged 80 years in rural areas have a depression risk 1.232 times than 60-69 years. Women are at depression risk 1.253 times (urban) and 1.224 times (rural) than men. Higher education in urban areas is a depression risk 0.221 times than not in school. Farmers have a depression chance of 0.682 times (urban) and 0.741 times (rural) than do not work. Richest person in urban are at depression risk 0.702 times than poorest. Non-communicable diseases are more depression risk than not suffer from the disease: stroke (urban: 2.815, rural: 2.929), cancer (urban: 2.042, rural: 2.210), bronchial asthma (urban: 2.404, rural: 1.861), DM (urban: 1.421, rural: 1.792), heart disease (urban: 1.379, rural: 1.564), and hypertension (urban: 1.239, rural: 1.220). Conclusions: There are differences in demographic factors associated with depression among elderly in urban and rural areas.

Keywords: Depression, Characteristic Demography, Non-Communicable Disease, Elderly, Urban, Rural.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 4
ROOM 1

The Impact of Stress on Menstrual Cycle of Teenage Girls at SMAN 1 Tenggarong

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Abstract

Menstrual cycle disorders are a problem indicator of the female reproductive system. This condition can be associated with an increased risk of various diseases. Many factors can affect the menstrual cycle of teenage girls, one of them is stress. This research aimed to identify the relationship between stress and the menstrual cycle in teenage girls. This research was carried out at SMA Negeri 1 Tenggarong. The population was 350 teenage girls in X and XI grades. The sample was 187 teenage girls selected using a stratified random sampling technique. The research used an analytic observational approach with a cross-sectional design. Data collection of stress levels using the 42 DASS questionnaire and menstrual cycle data using the menstrual cycle questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Contingency Coefficient test with a significance level (α) = 0.05. Based on the research results, most of them experienced stress with a severe category (25.7%), and most had abnormal menstrual cycles (52.4%). The results of the contingency coefficient test showed that there was a significant relationship between stress levels and menstrual cycles in teenage girls at SMA Negeri 1 Tenggarong (p-value = 0.000 <0.05). It is expected that the research can contribute as evaluation material and considerations for promotive - preventive efforts to improve reproductive health and mental health in groups of teenage girls in the school environment.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Menstrual Cycle, Teenage Girls

The Effect of Socialization on Knowledge of Pregnant Women Regarding COVID-19 Vaccination in the Work Area of Tlogosari Kulon Health Center, Semarang City

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Abstract

COVID-19 is a new type of virus that emerged in 2019. The very fast transmission has a significant impact on health. There are several vulnerable groups, one of which is pregnant women. Efforts are being made to prevent COVID-19 by complying with health protocols and vaccinating. Vaccination is needed to reduce the incidence of COVID-19, especially in vulnerable groups such as pregnant women. However, pregnant women usually have lower desires and higher concerns about vaccines due to lack of knowledge about vaccines. This study aims to determine the effect of socialization on the knowledge of pregnant women about COVID-19 vaccination in the Tlogosari Kulon Health Center Work Area, Semarang City. The research method used is quantitative research with a quasi-experimental design by means of pre-test and post-test. The population in this study were 30 pregnant women in the working area of the Tlogosari Kulon Health Center, the determination of the sample was carried out by total sampling using inclusion and exclusion criteria so that the number of samples became 30 people. Data analysis used is bivariate with Wilcoxon test. From the results of this study, the pre-test results obtained an average number of 61.74 and the post-test results obtained an average number of 85.23 with a P value of 0.000. There is an effect of socialization on the knowledge of pregnant women about vaccination which is known from before the socialization activity compared to after the socialization activity, namely there has been an increase in knowledge of pregnant women. It is hoped that the Tlogosari Kulon Health Center can continue to support the ongoing socialization program for pregnant women by prioritizing innovation and creativity.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccination, Pregnant Women

Some Factors Related To Participation Of Pregnant Mothers In Maternal Health Program In The Coastal Area, Bonang District, Demak Regency

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Abstract

Background : Maternal health problems in the community in Indonesia are still characterized by high maternal mortality rates, as well as in coastal areas. The coastal area is mostly inhabited by fishermen and marine product processors. In general, they have low level of education and socioeconomic status. Their socio-cultural conditions also different from non-coastal areas. This affects their participation in health programs, including maternal participation in maternal health programs. Objectives : This study aims to analyze several factors related to the participation of pregnant women in maternal health programs in coastal villages in Bonang District, Demak Regency. Methods : This study used quantitative methods. The research variables are the participation of pregnant women, education, income, number of family dependents, knowledge, attitudes, family support and availability of health facilities. The research location is in Betahwalang and Morodemak village, Bonang district. The number of samples is 90 pregnant women. Data were collected by questionnaire and data analysis was performed by multiple linear regression. Results : Participation of pregnant women in maternal health program activities in the "moderate" and "good" categories was 65.5%, 62.3% of respondents had low education, 40.0% of their families had low income based on minimum wages standard, 47.7% of their families had more than 4 dependents, 62.2% of respondents have knowledge of "medium" and "high" categories, 95.6% of respondents have attitudes in the "medium" category, 97.6% of respondents said health facilities are available and 94.4% of respondents have a “good enough” perception to family support. Attitude and family support variables are related to maternal participation in maternal health programs. Conclusion : Some efforts are needed to increase maternal participation in maternal health program activities by increasing knowledge, attitudes and family support.

Keywords : Coastal Region, Maternal Health, Mother Participation.

Systematic Review: Risk Sexual Behavior, Sexually Transmitted Infections, And Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Interventions

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Abstract

In many nations, there is a concern with the high number of adolescent pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and related unsafe sexual conduct. Adolescent health intervention programs are helpful in successfully changing behavior. The effectiveness of comprehensive treatments in a variety of contexts for reducing teen pregnancy, STIs, and associated sexual risk behaviors is examined in this systematic review. A literature search strategy was used to find pertinent studies that were published between January 2000 and December 2022 in electronic databases (cochrane, medline, elsevier and scopus direct, proquest and Pubmed), identify studies that met the eligibility requirements, studies assessed from research design (RCT), and analyze data based on study design, sample size, and intervention impact. The study was included in the data extraction and analysis and satisfied the review criteria for research quality (RCT). The majority of the research looked at school-based treatments, although other settings included individual, community, clinic, and family-based settings as well. The majority of studies contain several follow-ups following intervention with intervals ranging from one month to seven years, and the majority of the population and samples are teenagers with ages ranging from 13 to 18 years. Implementation of research in urban, suburban, and rural settings. The program was found to be successful in preventing pregnancy, the use of contraceptives, STIs and HIV, sexual behavior, dropping out of school, knowledge of pregnancy, sexuality, attitudes toward sexuality, the intention to change risky sexual behavior, self-efficacy, and improved parent-child relationships.

Keywords: Teenage Pregnancy, Randomized Trial, Adolescent Intervention

Life Story: Male Sexual Behavior (Msm) (Study Of Phenomenology In Bukittinggi City)

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Abstract

Introduction: Male Sex Male is sexual behavior in which a man engages in sexual activity with other men, while gay is a sexual orientation in which men like other men.This behavior is seen as an unnatural way to get sexual gratification. The number of MSM in Bukittinggi City in 2020 recorded is 518 people out of 1649 LGBT people as a whole and will probably continue to increase every year. As a result of the deviant label MSM feel isolated in social life. Their solution is to make associations in secret and cover themselves up but still carry out sexual activities among men with the number of communities increasing from time to time. Method: The research method used is a qualitative approach*Life history*to understand the deep and comprehensive meaning of human life. The life history approach is useful in identifying cultural patterns that may have influenced people throughout their lives and that govern the decisions they have made in their lives. Life history is also a technique for uncovering the meaning behind a character's life experiences (Campbell, 1999). The character chosen in this study is an MSM outreacher who is also an active MSM actor for of 10 years and also has a role as an activist in a social institution that observes the MSM community. Results: Based on the results of research on key informants, it was found that the cause of the perpetrators of MSM behavior was the loss of a father figure at the age of children and getting attention from male seniors at the boarding school, starting to behave like fellow men since junior high school, with activities hugging, kissing and having sex, perpetrators feel satisfaction in sexual intercourse with an average frequency of 3 x/week with sexual partners with an average age of 23-40 years. Perpetrators are not very interested in women, perpetrators assume that what is being done at this time is a natural thing. However, there is a desire to change back into a man but do not know when, because the current conditions are very comfortable for the perpetrators to be in their community. Conclusion: MSM perpetrators are aware of inappropriate sexual orientation since their teens and are already comfortable with such conditions. There is a desire to change, but we don't know when because the perpetrator feels sexual satisfaction by having sex with the same man. It is recommended to teenagers not to do things that approach MSM behavior because once they have entered the community, it will be difficult to return to being like men.

Keywords: Male Sex Male

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Of Personal Hygiene For Covid-19 Prevention In Post Pandemic Santries (Study at Tanbihul Ghofiliin Islamic Boarding School, Banjarnegara Regency)

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Abstract

COVID-19 is an acute respiratory disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. Islamic Boarding School is a place with a high risk of COVID-19 transmission. Prevention efforts regarding personal hygiene are urgently needed to minimize the risk of contracting COVID-19. The purpose of this study was to describe the level of knowledge, attitudes, and personal hygiene practices in preventing COVID-19 in Islamic boarding schools. The population in this study was 1884 students and the research sample was 100 students with criteria aged 14-17 years, active student, and at Islamic boarding schools during the COVID-19 pandemic. 19. Determination of the sample using simple random sampling technique. The instrument in this study used a questionnaire. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with chi square statistical test with 95% confidence level to connect the variables of knowledge and attitude, knowledge and practice, and attitude and practice. The results of the research respondents have a good level of knowledge by 75% of respondents, 60% of respondents have a good attitude and good practice of 48% of respondents. In addition, the availability of facilities and infrastructure in the good category is 51% and the availability of regulations/rules in the good category is 58%. The analysis show that there is no relationship between the level of knowledge and personal hygiene attitudes (p value = 0.157), there is no relationship between the level of knowledge and personal hygiene practice (p value = 0.355) and there is a relationship between attitudes and personal hygiene practices (p value). =0.001). It can be concluded that the respondents have good knowledge and attitudes. It is hoped that students can improve personal hygiene practices in preventing COVID-19.

Keywords : COVID-19, Personal Hygiene, Students, Islamic Boarding School

Community Empowerment as A Meant Of Stunting Reduction

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Abstract

The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia based on the 2018 Basic Health Research reached 30.8%. Meanwhile, the prevalence of stunting in Central Java is 20.9%. Central Java is ranked 7th in the province with the lowest prevalence of stunting, but this value is still far from the government's target of 14% by 2024. Therefore, quick and practical decisions are needed by policy makers to support the creation of an environment that empowers communities in stunting prevention. The purpose of this study is to examine various models of community empowerment that have been carried out in various regions in Indonesia to obtain good practices that can be further developed. This study uses a qualitative method with data collection methods through focus group discussions (FDG). This study was done at the middle of year 2022. The participants were technical office of provincial government, BKKBN, non-government organizations, nutritionist, child health expertise and academicians. The FGD result several good practices across Central Java Province can give ideas to be implemented into several areas. One of the things that can be done is holding stunting prevention training for cadres and mothers of toddlers, making efforts to prevent malnutrition for pregnant women, holding an education program for prospective brides 3 months before marriage, forming a team from the village as a family companion team in data collection for prospective brides, and make improvements to the data through the existing recording system.
Keyword: Stunting, Community Empowerment, BKKBN

ORAL PRESENTATION
Wednesday, 31th August 202
SESSION
ROOM 2

The Effect of Advertising on Cessation Smoking among Students Indonesia

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Abstract

The prevalence of smoking in adolescents continues to increase from 7.20% (2013) to 9.10% (2018). This number is still very far from the target of the 2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan of 5.4%. This study aims to examine the effect of cigarette advertisements and anti-smoking advertisements in various media on students' desire to quit smoking. This research uses data from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey Indonesia 2019 with a two-stage cluster sampling technique. The sample was students aged 13-15 years who had smoked not including smokeless tobacco. The dependent variable is the desire to quit smoking and the independent variable is the cigarette advertising and health/anti-smoking advertisements. Analysis with chi-square test and logistic regression test with 95% confidence interval and p-value of 0.05. The number of eligible respondents was 1,023 people. There are 871 (85.90%) students who desire to quit smoking. Most of the respondents were male 931 (91.64%). Anti-smoking advertisement/health warnings that; anti-smoking messages in various media (OR=1.63, 95%CI=1.14-2.34), health warnings on cigarette packs (OR=3.46, 95%CI=2.40-4, 97), feeling scared when saw health warnings on cigarette packs (OR=3,03, 95%CI=2,16-4,26) had a significant relationship with students' desire to quit smoking. Based on multivariate analysis, the most dominant factor was seeing health warnings on cigarette packs (OR=2.53, 95%CI 1.67-3.81). Measures to prevent smoking and encourage students to quit smoking is to increase the pictorial health warnings (PHW) on cigarette packs from 40% to 60-75%.

Keywords: Cigarette Advertisement, Students, Pictorial Health Warning, GYTS

THE DESIGN OF HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIALS FOR PROMOTING THE DANGER HYPERTENSION PEOPLE IN JENEPONTO, SOUTH SULAWESI

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Abstract

Background. Hypertension is one of the silent killers in health. Many people suffer from this, not only at the older ages but also as teenagers. Lifestyle contributes to the cases of hypertension day by day, especially intake or consumption of people. The efforts to medicate are old-school. It requires prevention to reduce the number of deaths of people. Many of them cannot identify the danger of hypertension, for instance, people with high salt consumption in Jenetalassa. This matter happens because people may not have adequate information on the trigger of hypertension. This transferring of health information is one of literacy. Thus, people's literacy in hypertension needs to be improved. The alternative way is training and educating people who do not understand hypertension in Jenetalassa, Jeneponto, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Objective. This study identifies the design of hypertension material for educating people, especially people of Jenetalassa, Jeneponto, South Sulawesi. Methods. This study uses observations and indepth interviews to material designers. The observation was to take note the process of the design. The material designers consists of the team of researcher and the team from district health officers. Each team purposively selected two designers to be interviewed on the content of health promotion on hypertension prevention. Results. The materials were in types of PowerPoint slides and audio-video information about hypertension. The material consists of what hypertension is, what makes it such as a lifestyle of eating and other consumption, why it is dangerous, and how to keep away from it. For the first draft, the material needs to reduce. The language is revised by inverting from Indonesia to the local. For the final, the slides were shortened and the language were arrange to be concise. Conclusion. The materials for preventing hypertension was already contextual eventhough they should be more attractive and easy to understand. The simpler and more informative material design and the local language become crucial to consider.

Keyword : Hypertension, Prevention, Health Education, Material, Literacy

THE EFFECT OF LOCATION ON SOURCES OF HIV/AIDS INFORMATION FROM FRIEND TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS IN INDONESIA: ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY DATA FROM DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS

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Abstract

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018, the highest cases of the impact of sexually transmitted diseases, namely HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), were Lesotho with a percentage (12.68%) while for the State of Indonesia (0.19%). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship and influence of location on HIV/AIDS information sources from friends in women aged 15-49 in Indonesia. This research method uses secondary data from the DHS Indonesia program in 2017 and was tested with the chi-square test to determine the relationship and risk related to the location of residence (Rural and Urban) to HIV/AIDS information sources from friends in women 15-49 years in Indonesia. Indonesia. The results showed that there was an influence of location on sources of HIV/AIDS information from friends in women aged 15-49 years in Indonesia with an OR (Odd Ratio) value of 0.813 (0.781-0.846).
Keywords: Pedesaan, Perkotann, HIV/AIDS

Managing Stress as an Effort to Reduce Dysmenorrhea In Adolescents

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Abstract

Dysmenorrhea is one of the common health problems experienced by adolescents (60%-70%). This condition provides discomfort to the onset of pain from mild to severe degrees. This study aims to determine the factors associated with Dysmenorrhea in female high school students of Padang City. The study was conducted from January to June 2020 using a cross-sectional design. The population is all adolescent students of SMAN 3 and SMAN 12 Padang City. The sample is 184, and the sample selection is made proportionally in each class. Data were collected through interviews and filling out questionnaires. The study found that 66.3% of female students experienced Dysmenorrhea, 54.3% experienced stress, 40.8% had fewer exercise habits, normal nutritional status (55.4%), and normal age at menarche (80.4%), and 77.2% often consumed fast food. There was a relationship between stress conditions (p-value = 0.027) and fast food consumption (p-value = 0.047) with the incidence of dysmenorrhea. Menarche age, nutritional status, and exercise habits did not significantly correlate with dysmenorrhea incidence. Stressful conditions have a bad contribution to the incidence of Dysmenorrhea. Schools need to pay attention to providing comprehensive stress management materials for students to minimize their impact on the incidence of Dysmenorrhea.

Keyword : Dysmenorrhea, Stress, Exercise, Consumption Of Fast Food

Influencing Factors on Motivation to Be A Role Model for A Healthy Behavior Among Female Preclinical Medical Students

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Abstract

Medical students have unwritten responsibility to the community, being a healthy role-model. It is said that a positive assessment of self-esteem and self-efficacy will motivate them, especially female students, to care about their body image, reduce the risk of eating disorders, and in turn aspire them to become healthy role-models. This study aimed to examine the influence of those variables on becoming healthy role-models among female medical students. A cross-sectional study was conducted in July-August 2021 to 189 female students at the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Tanjungpura (Classes of 2018-2020). Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test as well as a multivariate logistic regression test and were presented in a model that demonstrates the relationship between variables. Self-esteem (p: 0.003; OR: 2.638) and self-efficacy (p: 0.000; OR: 5.752) had a significant relationship with body image, and body image had a significant relationship with the risk of eating disorders (p: 0.000; OR: 4,609). Meanwhile, there is no relationship between self-esteem, self-efficacy, body image, and eating disorders with the aspiration to become a healthy role-model. Regression analysis showed that self-esteem (p: 0.016) and self-efficacy (p: 0.024) are the variables that affected becoming of a role model. Moreover, it is found that self-efficacy had an indirect influence on eating disorders according to the body image with a coefficient of 2.45. Furthermore, there was no relationship between eating disorders with the aspiration to become a healthy role-model. Self-efficacy and self-esteem affect becoming of role models for healthy lifestyle among female medical students. Good self-acceptance (high self-esteem and self-efficacy) through positive self-compassion likely reduces the risk of eating disorders and improves the body image. The combination of these aspects will ultimately increase the students' motivation to promote healthy behavior to others and thus become healthy role-models.

Keyword : Female Medical Student, Healthy Lifestyle, Path Analysis, Role As Healthy Role Model

The Effectiveness of Shrimp Paste Solution and Brown Sugar Yeast As An Attractant Of Aedes Sp

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Abstract

The application of attractants plays a key role in integrated vector management programs for mosquito control and reduce insecticide use. Tambakreja Village has the highest number of dengue cases in South Cilacap District, Cilacap Regency. This study aims to find out which type of attractant is most effective in attracting mosquitoes to lay eggs. Using a quasi-experimental research design with a post test only control group design. The treatment group was shrimp paste solution and brown sugar yeast water, while the control group was straw soaking water (positive control) and groundwater (negative control). The sample of this study was 20 houses selected by purposive sampling with inclusion criteria. The results showed that p value = 0.0001 ($\alpha<0.05$) means that there is a difference in the number of eggs trapped based on the type of attractant. So that the most effective attractants can be sorted, namely straw soaking water (18.23 eggs / ovitrap), shrimp paste solution (4.53 eggs / ovitrap), groundwater (1.35 eggs / ovitrap), and brown sugar yeast water (1.05 eggs / ovitrap). The vector mosquitoes that dominate in Tambakreja Village are Aedes aegypti (64.2%), Aedes albopictus (26%), and Culex sp. (9,8%). The use of straw soaking water attractants is still better in attracting Aedes sp. mosquitoes compared to shrimp paste solution and brown sugar yeast water.

Keyword : Attractant, Ovitrap, Aedes sp, Shrimp Paste, Brown Sugar

Empathic Love Therapy (Elt) For Adolescents Living With Hiv In Surabaya

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Abstract

Background: Adolescents with HIV/AIDS do not only experience physical pain. They are also vulnerable to psychological stress. One of the emotional problems often for ODHA is depression. Taking medication every day for life makes teens depressed. One of the non-pharmacological therapies that can be applied is empathic love therapy (ELT).
Objective: to determine the effectiveness of empathic love therapy (ELT) for adolescents living with HIV in Surabaya.
Methods: the design of this study was a quasi-experimental, a sample of 150 respondents was divided into 2 groups, namely the control group and the intervention group. They were selected as a sample using simple random sampling technique. Data was collected by administering the depression anxiety stress scales (dass) questionnaire and medication adherence questionnaire. Data were analyzed using friedman test and wilcoxon test.
Results: The results of the analysis test using the Friedman test which states that there is a significant difference in the level of depression between the pre-test and post-test with a value of p = 0.000 (p <0.05). The results of the Wilcoxon test showed that the p-value for the medication adherence variable was 0.000 (p<0.05).
Conclusion : Empathic love therapy (ELT) is effective in adolescents with HIV to reduce depression and improve medication adherence.

Keywords: ELT, Adolescents, Depression, Take Drug

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 4
ROOM 3

Risk Factors In Reliable Women Chidbearing Age With Anti Anti Hbs Antibody Immunity

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Abstract

Background: Hepatitis B is an infectious disease caused by a virus. Transmission is horizontal or vertical (mother to baby or contaminated equipment). The 2013 Basic Health Research stated that the prevalence of hepatitis B sufferers was 7.1% of the 20-million prevalence of hepatitis B and C. In 1997, Indonesia made efforts to control Hepatitis B in the form of immunization, early detection of pregnant women, and the provision of immunoglobulin to newborns of hepatitis mothers. Pregnant women are part of women of childbearing age and can be affected by hepatitis B disease. Based on these considerations, this study aims to provide an overview of the relationship between women of childbearing age and the results of antibody titers, as well as the factors that influence them. Methods: Cross-sectional analysis was carried out on secondary data samples from the anti-hepatitis B antibody titer examination of women of childbearing age (15–49 years) by Riskesdas (2013), which was linked to data from interviews with public health questionnaires (age, type of occupation, marital status, history of pregnancy, and medical history). Bivariate and multivariate data analysis using SPSS 017 software to support the research objectives. Results: There was a significant relationship between the results of the anti-hepatitis B antibody titer and a history of pregnancy; P value: 0.001 (95% CI: 0.661-0.775). The need for an anti-HBsAg titer to detect viral hepatitis in pregnant women

Keywords: Anti-HBs Antibodies, Risk Factors, Women Of Childbearing Age.

Early-Onset Preeclampsia (EOP) Risk Factors Screening Training: A Knowledge Improvement of Midwife as Part of EOP Preventive Management in Primary Health Services

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Abstract

Screening for early-onset preeclampsia (EOP) risk factors is preventive management recommended by WHO in <20 weeks gestation. This effort was carried out as part of reducing preeclampsia cases which reached 3-10% in Indonesia. Risk factor screening is part of the authority of the midwife who is the spearhead of pregnancy services. However, the knowledge of midwives about EOP, both risk factor identification, diagnosis, and management of EOP is still low. This certainly affects the clinical skills of midwives in conducting the screening. Training on risk factors for EOP is an effort to increase knowledge that has the potential to increase the knowledge of midwives as a basis for screening. This study aims to determine differences in the level of knowledge of midwives before and after training on screening for EOP risk factors. This study used a cross-sectional design on 85 midwife respondents. The sample uses consecutive sampling. The instrument is in the form of an EOP knowledge questionnaire that has been tested for validity with a calculated r value >0,2728 and alpha ≥0,6. The data were analyzed by the McNemar test to determine the p-value and the difference in proportion. The results showed that there were differences in the level of knowledge of midwives about screening risk factors for EOP before and after training with p<0.001. The difference in the proportion of knowledge levels of midwives before and after training was 57.6%. Conclusions: EOP risk factor screening training has an effect on increasing the knowledge level of midwives.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Early-Onset Preeclampsia, Screening

MAHAGA TIHI As A Local Wisdom On Adolescent Pregnancy Of Dayak Community In South Barito, Indonesia

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Abstract

Introduction: The local wisdom of the Dayak community related to teenage pregnancy includes values, norms and ethics, beliefs and customs as well as special rules. Local wisdom is something that is abstract and concrete, is an important characteristic that comes from experience or the truth of life. This research uses an approach method with a semi-structured technique. The selection of this research sample using purposive sampling technique, with a saturation approach with the number of research informants 54 people. Data analysis uses thematic analysis and templates. Result: Based on the results of interviews obtained, that the local wisdom of Dayak youth in South Barito Regency there are several problems regarding adolescent self-care is quite good, does not violate local wisdom related to the prohibition of sunset bathing by pregnant women, the fulfillment of adolescent nutrition for pregnant women with parental supervision has been carried out. Abstinence from the consumption of certain vegetables which are believed to cause difficulty in giving birth and it is recommended to drink special oils as lubricants to facilitate the delivery process. Incomplete consumption of Fe tablets and less useful understanding and beliefs about Fe tablets increase blood pressure. Pregnancy check-ups are mostly done to village shamans because of their high trust in the dukun, their closeness to relatives and kinship. TT immunization is not yet complete, cultural support is sufficient about the health benefits of exercise. Pregnancy gymnastics is not performed. Physical activity and rest are done quite well, and have support from family. Customary regulations support traditional ceremonies as acceptance and appreciation of pregnant women and to protect pregnant women from harm. Many pregnancy check-ups are carried out (midwives and traditional birth attendant), ensuring that the first pregnancy is carried out by a village shaman or traditional birth attendant (bidan lewu). Conclusion: Local Wisdom that affects the care of teenage pregnancy of the Dayak community in South Barito Regency includes: (1) Self-care is carried out properly; (2) adequate nutrition; (3) Incomplete consumption of Fe tablets; (4) high confidence in the traditional birth attendant to carry out a pregnancy examination; (5) Immunization is not complete, culture supports the benefits of utilization; (6) pregnancy exercise has never been done and 7) the physical activity and rest of pregnant women are quite good

Keyword: Local Wisdom, MAHAGA TIHI, Adolescent pregnancy and Dayak's Community.

History of Emesis Gravidarum as a Determinant of Stunting

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Abstract

Stunting is a growth failure in toddlers caused by chronic nutritional problems, where during 1000 days of life the baby is malnourished. Pregnant women who experience disorders such as chronic energy deficiency, anemia, hyperemesis gravidarum, and preeclampsia can cause impaired fetal growth in the womb and the baby being born. This study aims to describe the mother's pregnancy history as a determinant of stunting. The study was conducted in three locus villages for handling stunting in Klaten Regency in 2022. A total of 10 mothers who had babies under two years old who fell into the category of stunted children, were interviewed in-depth as part of a qualitative study. Data analysis using thematic analysis. The results showed that mothers with a history of pregnancy emesis gravidarum had stunting children at the age of 0-24 months. To overcome this problem, it is very important to conduct further research so that it can be studied in more depth to determine the right intervention.

Keywords: History, Emesis Gravidarum, Stunting.

Factors Associated with Antenatal Care Utilization Among Women in Nsanje District, Malawi

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Abstract

Appropriate Antenatal Care is essential for identifying and mitigating risk factors in pregnancy, which are the potential cause of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. However, a majority of mothers in Malawi, a sub-Saharan African country do not receive such care hence facing the challenge of high maternal and neonatal deaths. To explore the factors associated with antenatal care utilization among women in Malawi. Methods: A cross sectional study was carried out with 134 first- time mothers at Nsanje District Hospital from August to September 2019. After obtained informed consent, the study data was collected. The study used knowledge of antenatal care scale, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and demographic characteristics. Data analysis used SPSS software version 20.0. The independent sample t-test, Chi-square, and Logistic regression were used to determine the relationship between independent variables, knowledge of antenatal care, social support and demographic variables, and the dependent variable, utilization of antenatal care services. Based on this study, family support significantly increased utilization of antenatal care services among women while support from friends and significant reduced antenatal care utilization. Family support can increase the utilization of antenatal care services in Malawi. Midwives should therefore involve family when providing antenatal care services in the community and also at the hospital. Malawi health system should consider having policies that integrate family as part of system, and also as the bridge between the hospital and the women as to increase antenatal care utilization.

Keyword : Antenatal Care, Knowledge, Utilization, Social Support, Malawi

Designing a Family Based Intervention to Improve Child Development in Wonosobo District

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Abstract

Stunting is one of the factors that affect child development. The government has various programs to overcome stunting problems. However, family involvement has not been found much in the stunting prevention process. Therefore, it is important to developing an intervention involving family participation to improve child development. The aim of this research is to describe the development process of intervention to improve the children development in the stunting locus. This is a qualitative research with purposive sampling method. The research was conducted in Kaliwiro, Wonosobo. In-depth interviews were carried out to the public health department, social department, public health center nutrition officers, village midwives, village heads, health cadres, and mothers with children under two years old. FGDs were carried out with groups of mothers children under two years and groups of health cadres. The results of the study indicate that there is potential to increase family participation in child development. The initial stage is mapping out all of the programs related to stunting and child development, and finding which programs have a direct intersection with families. The second stage is identify the local context from the intervention area. The third stage is identify health cadres as local resources for capacity development in family based intervention. The final step is design the intervention that contains existing programs, incorporating local concepts, and bring them closer to the families. The intervention strategy that will be developed is to empowering family by using health cadres assistance to optimize children's development using existing programs.
Keywords: Stunting; Family Empowerment; Child Development

Effectiveness Of Early Detection Of Stress With A Digital System As An Alternative To Screen Health Psychology In Pregnant Women

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Abstract

A study in Indonesia explained that 78% of pregnant women experienced low to moderate stress, and as many as 6% experienced severe stress. During pregnancy they are more susceptible to stress than during the postpartum period.2 Early detection with manual systems (verbal and paper-based questionnaires) has not been able to help health workers and as awareness of mother related to health psychology.The purpose of this study was to produce an innovation in early detection of maternal stress during pregnancy with an information system using a smartphone. The information system in this study was built using the Waterfall Model Development Life Cycle (SDLC). This research was conducted in the Working Area of the Ngaliyan Health Center on 68 pregnant women who were divided into two groups, each group with 34 respondents. This study uses an Experimental Randomized Controlled Trial with a posttest only design approach. The results showed that this information system was able to detect the mother's stress level automatically. Detection with the information system is 18.51% faster than the manual system with a p-value of 0.000<0.05, which means that there is a difference in the speed of stress detection with the information system and manual system. The results of the information system acceptance test with the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) questionnaire obtained 85.4% results, which means it is very effective. Based on the results of this study, further researchers are expected to be able to develop an information system by providing treatment suggestions to pregnant women based on the diagnosis results from the information system.

Keywords: Pregnant Women, Stress, Early Detection, Information Systems, Smartphones

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 4
ROOM 4

The Influence Communication, Information, And Education Post-Partum Family Planning Toward Contraceptive Use in Extended Postpartum Women

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Abstract

Background : Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one of the indicators can describe of the welfare of society in a country. One of the reasons for the high maternal mortality rate is the unwanted pregnancy, short space birth, too young and too old. The other problem is higher unmet need family planning. One effort to prevent that condition is using contraception. Many women do not understand about contraceptive method, advantage, side effect and how to overcome. The government, health practice, community figure have duty to implementing the Family Planning service program in the midst of the community, one of which is by providing family planning IEC (Communication, Information and Education) services to postpartum women. Objective : This study is determine the effect of Communication, Information and Education on family planning by midwives modern of modern contraception in the extended postpartum women at the Banyumas regency. Methods : Using a descriptive analytic method with a retrospective cohort approach. The subjects in this study were postpartum mothers 0-12 months with a total sample of 175 respondents. Data analysis using chi square logistic regression test. Results : The study obtained a p value of 0.035 (p <0.05) and OR 2,281 CI 95 % (1,046- 4,873) It means that women who given Communication, Information and Education postpartum family planning by midwives influence more 2.281 using contraceptive than didn't give. Conclusion : There is an effect of communication, information and education (KIE) by midwives toward modern contraception in the extended postpartum mothers at the Banyumas Regency

Keywords : Communication, Information and Education, Modern Contraceptive, Extended Postpartum

Risk Factors for Adolescent Pregnancy in the New Normal Covid-19 Pandemic: a Case-Control Study

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Abstract

Background: The increase in cases of early marriage has an impact on increasing cases of adolescent pregnancy during the pandemic due to teenagers who are stressed with the pressure of online learning. Adolescent pregnancies contribute to maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. However, there is still little research to identify risk factors for adolescent pregnancy during the new normal of the COVID-19 pandemic. Objectives: To analyze the risk factors for adolescent pregnancy during the new normal of the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: Research with a case control design on female adolescents aged 15–19 years in Ngawi Regency, Indonesia, a total of 40 pregnant adolescents and 80 non-pregnant adolescents during the online learning period were interviewed. An analysis to obtain an odds ratio (OR) with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI). Results: Factors were associated with adolescent pregnancy were parental income less than the regional minimum wage (OR 4.00, 95%CI 1.64–9.74), authoritarian and permissive parenting (OR 12.75, 95%CI 4.71–34.46), adolescents who do not access media about reproductive health (OR 7.91, 95%CI 3.32–18.84), risky dating behavior (OR 37.09, 95%CI 4.86–283.25), and adolescents who smoke (OR 5.57, 95%CI 1.03–30.12). Conclusions: Efforts to prevent adolescent pregnancy through adolescent reproductive health programs and public health education that focus on a certain age group in the adolescent community, encourage parents to talk about reproductive health with adolescents, increase the use of media access to education related to reproductive health, as well as education on the impact of juvenile delinquency.

Keyword : Pregnancy In Adolescence, Risk Factors, Parenting, Access, Smoking

Challenges Faced to Online Education & Learning In Pakistan During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

This study required to analyze the challenges/issues teachers and students encountered in the online education & learning process as it was being carried out in Pakistan during the Covid-19 pandemic. The social, economic, and political systems around the world have all experienced COVID-19 as a nightmarish. In Pakistan, one of the most damaged sectors is thought to be education. The developed nations have already switched from traditional classroom settings to online learning environments, while Third World nations like Pakistan were most negatively impacted because they lacked the necessary technology for online learning at any point during the COVID-19 pandemic. There have been several difficulties in getting teachers and students to adopt new technology. In this study, closed-ended questionnaires were used in a mixed-method research design. To improve data collection and analysis, the researcher issued questionnaires to students, teachers, and the management in addition to conducting management interviews. This study offers advice to online teachers in Pakistan on how to overcome their difficulties. The results show a negative attitude toward faculty members using online learning environments for teaching and learning. The difficulties faced by faculty members prevented them from providing effective teaching and learning. Faculty members also needed extensive expertise teaching online and were not provided the right training to deal with the technical difficulties. This study will assist educators in improving the quality of online teaching in Pakistan by identifying the suitable solutions and suggestions by exploring the experiences and difficulties faculty members have with online education and learning.

Keyword: Online Education & Learning, Pakistan, Covid-19 Pandemic, Online Teaching & Learning Challenges.

Analysis of Use Of Posbindu By The Elderly Through The Health Belief Model (Hbm) Approach

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Abstract

Background: Indonesian people experience three main health problems (triple burden of diseases), namely a shift in disease patterns from infectious diseases to non-communicable diseases (PTM). The prevalence of several major NCDs has increased, meanwhile, infectious diseases have a high incidence and have not been completely resolved, further exacerbated by the emergence of new diseases and the re-emergence of old diseases that have been missing for a long time. Based on the United Nations report from 2000 to 2025, the percentage of the world's elderly population is 7.74% with a living life expectancy of 66.4 years. The increase in the percentage of the elderly population and the increase in UHH will be accompanied by an increase in the prevalence of health problems in the elderly population. This fact urges the government to increase various programs for the elderly, Method: This study uses the literature review method using the google scholar database. Results: Although the government has provided special services for the elderly, the use of posbindu by the elderly still has problems, namely the use of the elderly polite health center facilities is not optimal. Conclusion: The results of this analysis are expected that periodic health checks and health consultations are the key to the success of regular health maintenance efforts, so that disease conditions can be detected early and if there are risk factors, they can be prevented.

A Scoping Review of Pornography Addiction Impact on Adolescents And Effective Intervention Recommendation

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Abstract

Pornography addiction among adolescents has been associated with obsessive-compulsive thoughts on sexual content, difficulty to control behaviour, and leads to harmful effects on adolescents' lives and development. This scoping review aimed to identify relevant articles published on the impact of pornography addiction on adolescents and effective intervention recommendations for prevention using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-Scr) to guide our review through Pubmed, Crossref, Science Direct, and Google Scholar databases were published during 2017-2021. The participants were adolescents aged 13-18 years old. The databases were employed to search for the articles using the key phrase "pornography addiction" and "effective Intervention" at the initial step. The results showed that 22 of the 3,179 research articles that met the inclusion criteria stated that the impact of pornography addiction was associated with psychosocial problems such as emotional instability, insomnia, decreased academic achievement, feelings of depression, and tend to withdraw themselves from the social environment. In addition except from negative implications on family members' communication systems, the greatest implications of pornography can be seen in the development of adolescent personality, especially adolescent spiritual development such as losing the ability to determine what is right and wrong, absence of shyness, and free sex. Intervention recommendations were promoted based on literature for the mild, at-risk, and fully addicted categories in this research that will be discussed.

Keywords: Pornography Addiction, Adolescents, Effective Intervention

Factors Affecting E-Smoking Behavior Among Public Health Students At University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan

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Abstract

Background The development trend of using electronic cigarettes (vapor) has also grown rapidly among US teenagers (United States) even the largest increase occurred in 2018 in America and Canada. The use and increase in e-cigarettes has occurred in 2011 – 2013 and 2014 – 2015 followed by a decrease in 2016 and 2017. However, data in 2018 identified an increase in vaping among adolescents which was carried out with a Survey (National Youth Tobacco Survey) with a 30-day trial. the use of e-cigarettes among teenagers, especially college students, increased to 20.8%. Objectives Knowing the factors that influence the behavior of electric smoking among public health students. Methods. MethodsThe type of research used in this study is the Exploratory Sequential Mix Method this research uses 2 (two) research methods, namely qualitative and quantitative design. Quantitative research is used to determine the relationship between e-smoking behavior factors. A qualitative approach is used to find out in-depth student knowledge about e-cigarettes. sampling using simple random sampling. Results 46 respondents have less knowledge as many as 11 respondents or 5.1% of them are e-cigarette users, as many as 87 respondents have sufficient knowledge of which 6 respondents or 2.8% are e-cigarette users and as many as 81 respondents have good knowledge of which 1 respondent is an e-cigarette user or 0,5%. Conclusions There is a relationship between attitude knowledge and e-smoking behavior

Keyword : E-Cigarette, Student , E-Smoking Behaviour, Knowledge, Attitute

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 4
ROOM 5

A Pilot Study on The Effectiveness "Physical And Mentally Healthy Mom Chatbot" As A Tool For Early Detection Of Preeclampsia And Mental Health In Pregnant Women

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Abstract

The mental health condition and stress exposure during pregnancy has heightened the risk of preeclampsia during delivery. Early detection of preeclampsia and mental health in pregnant women still done manually, separately, requires loads of time to establish a diagnosis. Therefore pregnant women still underserved to receive mental health detection services. A quasi-experimental post-test only with control group design was conducted to determine the feasibility and usefulness of the "Physical and Mentally Healthy Mom Chatbot" (PMHM Chatbot) application in early detection of preeclampsia and mental health. The study was conducted on pregnant women (before 32 weeks) from Public Health Center Padangsari, Semarang and "Siaga" Maternity Clinic, Probolinggo. Simple random sampling was conducted to allocate 30 pregnant women to use the PMHM Chatbot and 30 others as control group received detection services manually. A post-intervention assessment was conducted by comparing the service time of the two groups. Assessment of convenience, usefulness, and acceptance was carried out in the intervention group and three midwives from both health facilities. The length of service time in the intervention group (4.83 ± 0.94) was significantly shorter (p = 0.000) than the control group (13.43 ± 2.48).User feedback shows that the average value of convenience (94.37 ± 9.04), usefulness (98.35 ± 2.94), and acceptance (90.12 ± 5,673) were all in the high category. Therefore, PMHM Chatbot is able to reduce the length of service time, feasible to use and has a high level of acceptance. Future research needs to test the PMHM Chatbot in extended settings

Keyword : Preeclampsia, Mental Health, Chatbot

Effect *Lactapressure on* Oxytocin Levels and Frequency of Breastfeeding in Primiparous Postpartum Mothers in Semarang City

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Abstract

At the beginning of breastfeeding, the mother feels that her breast milk is not enough so she gives additional food early, resulting in reduced breastfeeding frequency and damming of breast milk. Lactapressure is one way to increase oxytocin levels and breastfeeding frequency by massaging the lactation meridian points. Study aim of the study was to analyze the effect of lactapressure on oxytocin levels and breastfeeding frequency in Semarang City. The type of research is an experiment with Randomized Pretest and Post-test design with a control group design. For the population of primiparous postpartum mothers in 8 Public Health Centers in Semarang City, the sampling technique was simple random sampling. the number of samples was 30 postpartum mothers who were divided into 2 groups, namely lactapressure intervention and control. Data analysis using independent t-test repeated measured Anova. The results showed the characteristics of the lactapressure group an average age of 23 years, high school education of 64.7%, good family support of 90%, Energy Adequacy Level (TKE) of 99% Protein Adequacy Level (TKP) 89.4%, fluid intake 2606 ml, in the control group the average age was 23 years, high school education was 88.2%, TKE 102%, TKP 102.5%, fluid intake was 2608 ml. The lactapressure intervention increased oxytocin levels and breastfeeding frequency more than the control group (p-value <0.05), so can be used as an alternative to overcoming the problem of breastfeeding.

Keywords: Lactapressure, Oxytocin, Postpartum Mother.

Maternal Health, Consumption of Nutrients, Environmental Factors and Their Influence on Maternal Health During Pregnancy, LBW, and Stunting

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Abstract

Nutrition during pregnancy is one of the important factors in determining fetal growth. The impact is birth weight, nutritional status of pregnant women also affects perinatal mortality, neonatal health conditions, and infant growth after birth. Pregnancy causes an increase in energy metabolism, therefore the need for energy and other nutrients increases during pregnancy. The increase in energy and nutrients is needed for fetal growth and development, the increase in the size of the uterine organs, changes in the composition and metabolism of the mother's body. So the lack of certain nutrients needed during pregnancy can cause the fetus to grow imperfectly. This study was conducted to determine the determinants of the occurrence of low birth weight and short babies at birth. This research was conducted in several cities/districts in East Java Province with a total sample of 650 samples. There are 19 exogenous variables including maternal health factors, nutrient consumption, and environmental factors, 7 mediating variables covering maternal health conditions during pregnancy, and 2 endogenous variables covering infant birth outcomes, namely the incidence of LBW and the incidence of stunting. The process of data analysis and hypothesis testing was carried out in a multivariate manner using path analysis with the SEM-PLS approach. Based on the results of the analysis, it is shown that the multivariate structural model has a coefficient of determination of 99.9%. Maternal blood pressure during pregnancy, consumption of Fe and consumption of animal protein are the dominant factors that influence the incidence of low birth weight and short babies. Maternal health factors, especially maternal BMI during pregnancy, are the dominant mediating variables that have an influence on LBW and short babies. Low birth weight and short babies at birth can be prevented as early as possible by maintaining maternal blood pressure, maintaining food intake, especially those containing Fe and animal protein and paying attention to maternal weight gain during pregnancy.

Keyword : LBW, Stunting, Multivariate Model, Nutritional Intake, Pregnant Women

How Do Social Media Users Respond to Mental Health Issues? An Analysis of Indonesian-Language Twitter Conversations During The COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

COVID-19 has stimulated public awareness on mental health issues. As a component of human health, the pandemic has impacted numerous mental health disorders. Additionally, non-pharmaceutical interventions, physical distancing, and various restrictive measures have become part of public health interventions to suppress the transmission of COVID-19, which also have (present perfect?) an impact and disrupts people's lives. This study aims to overview Indonesian community responses to mental health issues, specifically on Twitter. We hypothesized that Twitter is able to record and be used to observe the pattern of public responses related to mental health over a certain period. Methods: Data acquisition of Twitter users' conversations, in Indonesian, for a period of 30 months (January 2020 to June 2022). The analysis was carried out descriptively, followed by text analysis and users' social networks. The number of tweets obtained was 540,744. The peak of tweet volume was observed on October 10 and 11, 2020, during the commemoration of Mental Health Day. Furthermore, tweets increased also observed on January 28, 2022, in response to news about mental disorders from a prominent celebrity in Indonesia. Film promotion related to mental health also had an impact on the high volume of tweets on January 31, 2022. The dominant words found in the analysis text are people (noun), important (adjective), and guard (verb). Twitter is a potential platform to explore public responses to mental health issues. Nevertheless, it is necessary to attentive explore the words used in conversations related to mental health.

Keywords: *Mental Health, Twitter, Text Analysis*

Implementation of the COVID-19 Alert Village in Palu City, Central Sulawesi Province at the Beginning of the Pandemic Period

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Abstract

COVID-19 cases in Indonesia were discovered in March 2022. Local transmission of COVID-19 cases were found in Palu City in April 2020. Village is part of the regional government sub-system that is directly in contact with the community in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the guidelines for the COVID-19 Alert Village, there are parameters as a reference by the village. The study aimed to obtain an overview of the implementation of the COVID-19 alert village in Palu City. The research was conducted in April – June 2020 in 46 Kelurahan in Palu City. Data collection was carried out by interviews with the head village. The parameters studied were the parameters that mentioned in the guideline from Ministry of Home Affairs in 2020. The results showed that all sub-districts in Palu City have formed a COVID-19 alert task force, carried out socialization of clean and healthy living to the community, sterilized public facilities. A total of 45 (97.82%) village provide information related to the nearest clinic if there are residents who are sick. A total of 39 (84.8%) village in Palu City have created Whatsapp groups for handling COVID-19. At the beginning of the pandemic, the parameters for the formation of community food barns were only implemented in a small number of villages in Palu City. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that at the beginning of the pandemic, all villages in Palu City had implemented most of the parameters of the COVID-19 Alert Village.

Keyword : COVID-19, COVID-19 Alert village, Pandemic, Village

Gaps in Measuring Body Length Accuracy and Determining Stunting Status in Children Under Two Years Between Posyandu Cadres and Health Workers in Central Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Early detection of stunting in children in Indonesia through Posyandu is faced with the problem of the low capacity of Posyandu cadres., so there is a possibility that stunting findings by cadres are inaccurate. Objective: Analyzing differences in the accuracy of body length measurements and findings of stunting cases between those carried out by posyandu cadres and health workers. Methods: It was an observational study with a cross-sectional design. The research locations were in 20 villages in Demak Regency. The subjects were 452 Posyandu cadres and the objects measured were 945 children under two years. The accuracy of measuring children's body length by cadres and health workers was calculated from the results of measurements in 10 children compared to the results of the reference group. Stunting findings were calculated from the percentage of children found to have a HAZ score < -2. The analysis used is a different test. Results: It was found that the accuracy of body length measurements by cadres was lower than that of health workers. The findings of stunting cases in children under two years from the results of measurements by cadres were lower (3.6% difference) than health cadres (16.2% versus 19.8%). There was a significant difference in the accuracy of measuring children's body length and findings of stunting in children under two years between posyandu cadres and health workers. Conclusion: The ability of cadres to measure children's body length is lower than that of health workers and has the potential for misclassification of stunting.

Keyword : Posyandu Cadres, Stunting, Accuracy, Measurement, Misclassification

Randai Models and Modules in the Promotion of Prevention HIV-Risk Behaviors in Adolescents at Bukittinggi City

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Abstract

HIV risk behavior in adolescents is a situation that must be a concern for all parties and will potentially become a serious problem. Efforts that can be made to overcome the impact of HIV-risk behavior on adolescents are to increase skills in cultural-based reproductive health using randai and modules. The purpose of this study is to develop a randai model and a module in the promotion of cultural-based prevention of HIV risk behavior in adolescents as a solution for improving reproductive health skills. This study uses a quasi-experimental method. The research sample was 72 respondents from 2 (two) State High Schools in Bukittinggi City. The data was processed using a computer and analyzed by McNemar test, Implementation of the development of a culture-based model in the form of art and module-based randai is carried out by providing training to youth for 6 days. The results showed that there was an influence of knowledge and attitudes in preventing HIV risk behavior before and after implementation with p-values of 0.001 and 0.001. There is a need for curricular and extracurricular education informal education by integrating cultural values in preventing HIV risk behavior in adolescents. Health programs must be integrated with local cultural values which can be done through arts, local children's games that are packaged according to the demands of the times, and provide peers as discussion centers for teenagers.

Keywords: Randai Models And Module, Prevention Of HIV Risk Behavior

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 4
ROOM 6

Factors Affecting the Event*wasting*in The Working Area of The Rao Puskesmas Aged 36 - 59 Months in Pasaman Regency

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Abstract

At this time many toddlers who experience nutritional problems in life. Based on a report from the Pasaman District Health Office in 2017, the percentage of underweight toddlers in Pasaman Regency was 6.2%, while in 2019 the number of toddlers experiencing wasting in Pasaman Regency increased to 10.19%. The purpose of this study is to find out what are the factors that influence the incidence of wasting in toddlers aged 36-59 months in the working area of Rao Public Health Center, Pasaman Regency. The type of research used is analytic with a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were all mothers who had toddlers aged 36 - 59 months who were in the working area of the Tapus Health Center totaling 925 people, the number of samples in this study was 90 people. with technique sampling is simple random sampling. The study was conducted in 2020, the data used is primary data, namely by conducting interviews with respondents, analyzing data in univariate and bivariate ways using the computerized Chi-Square test. The results of statistical tests showed that there was no relationship between parenting patterns p value = 0.496 ($p > 0.05$), there was a relationship with history of disease with p value = 0.014 ($p < 0.05$), food intake p value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$) and environmental sanitation p value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$) with the incidence of wasting. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between a history of infectious diseases, food intake and environmental sanitation, while there is no relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of wasting.

Keywords: Parenting Patterns, History Of Infectious Diseases, Food Intake, Environmental Sanitation, Wasting Events

Implementation of Monitoring the Nutritional Status of Children Under Five during the Covid -2021 Pandemic

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Abstract

The dynamics of life seemed to stop during the covid 19 pandemic. Various problems began to emerge. Both economic, social, as well as public health and nutrition. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on posyandu activities, especially in monitoring the children under five growth. Beside, under-five growth monitoring is effective, if scheduled measurements of growth in height, and weight comparing with existing standards. Posyandu has collected and recorded data in the e-ppgbm program (Part of the Integrated Nutrition System program). When a pandemic occurs, how are these important activities? To know the activities of monitoring the growth of Toddlers in Posyandu. Observation and Qualitative. The research location was taken purposively. One of District X and City Y in Central Java. For each area, 2 puskesmas and 4 posyandu were taken for observation. Qualitatively conducted with in-depth interviews and FGD. In-depth interviews were conducted with 4 Nutrition Implementers, and 2 program holders at the City/District Health Office. FGDs were conducted with the Posyandu Cadre and community leaders. Monitoring activities for under-five children's growth at the time of observation, in urban areas, were carried out from, house to house. Activities are carried out in accordance with the COVID-19 prokes, such as sterile equipment, toddlers, Posyandu cadre, and families using masks and maintaining distance. Mothers of under-five child/close family/caregivers measure their own child. Data is collected and reported via a google form. In addition, there are measurements taken at the posyandu in accordance with the procedures, tools, and rooms are sterilized first by spraying disinfectant. Most of the monitoring of under-five growth in rural areas is not carried out. Only a few posyandu perform according to health protocols. Measurement activities for monitoring the growth of children under five, both in urban and rural areas, are carried out according to the covid 19 health protocol.

Keyword : Posyandu, Toddler Growth Monitoring, Eppgbm

Finding the Breastfeeding Mother Accompaniment Needs for Exclusive Breastfeeding Success in The City Of Semarang: A Mixed Method

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Abstract

Backgrounds: Success in breastfeeding is still a problem for many mothers in several countries. The long breastfeeding period makes breastfeeding mothers need accompaniment to succeed in exclusive breastfeeding. Puskesmas (PHC), as the primary health service, has tried to assist with home visits to mothers after giving birth but has not been sufficient to meet the accompaniment mothers need during breastfeeding. Objectives: This study aims to describe the characteristics of breastfeeding accompaniment needed by breastfeeding mothers for the success of exclusive breastfeeding. Methods: This study used mixed methods with an explanatory research approach. A cross-sectional survey of 148 breastfeeding mothers aged over six months in five PHCs with low exclusive breastfeeding coverage in five parts of the city of Semarang was conducted to determine the characteristics of breastfeeding accompaniment needed by breastfeeding mothers, to support the quantitative data, unstructured interviews were conducted with ten PHC midwives in five PHC areas. Results: Most respondents are housewives, have second child parity, secondary education, and breastfeed exclusively (34.1%). Characteristics of accompaniment needed by respondents scheduled home visits (82.6%), providing information with direct practice and information provided according to the problems experienced by the mother (77.8%), and visits carried out during the exclusive breastfeeding period (92.8%). The qualitative findings support the findings are the number of midwives is limited, midwife visits are carried out only during the puerperium period and focus on infant health. Conclusion: Breastfeeding mothers still need accompaniment during the breastfeeding period. It requires adequate accompaniment during the exclusive breastfeeding period.

Keywords: Nursing Mother's Accompaniment Needs, Breastfeeding Accompaniment, Exclusive Breastfeeding

The Relationship Between Eating Behavior and Screen Time With Nutritional Status of Adolescent in Medan City

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Abstract

Adolescents are an age group that is vulnerable to experiencing malnutrition both overnutrition and undernutrition. The psychological factor in an adolescent can affect nutritional status through changes in eating behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between eating behavior and screen time of adolescents with nutritional status. This study used a cross-sectional design with 145 adolescents chosen by the purposive sampling method. The sample is divided into three categories: early adolescence, middle adolescence, and late adolescence. Eating behavior data were obtained by using Adult Eating Behavior Questionnaire (AEBQ), screen time was measured with the questionnaire and had two categories low screen time and high screen time. Nutritional status was measured by adolescent body mass index z-scores. The Study period was from June to August 2022. Results showed that 5.5% of subjects were underweight, 18.6% subject overweight, and 22.8% subject obese. Spearman's tests showed that there was a significant relationship between eating behavior and nutritional status ($p<0,05$) only on two subscales of appetitive traits (Emotional overeating and Food Responsiveness) in early adolescence. Likewise, in late adolescence, there was a significant relationship between eating behavior and nutritional status ($p < 0.05$) only (Emotional Under Eating). There is no significant between screen time with nutritional status of all categories of adolescents. The highest prevalence of obesity is experienced by early adolescents which influences the adolescent's eating behavior to emotional over-eating. While in late adolescence, cases of nutrition are more or less common due to emotional under-eating.

Keywords: Eating Behaviors, Screen Time, Nutritional Status

Factors Associated to Delayed to Access Growth Monitoring Services Among Under-five Children During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic had affected essential health services, including child health services. This study aimed to measure the proportion of under-five children who delayed accessing growth monitoring services and assess its associated factors. An online cross-sectional survey was conducted among mothers of under-five children within the period of 14 August to 14 September 2020. The Directorate of Family Health provided an official letter to the Provincial and Districts Health Offices. Hereafter, the Districts Health Office distributed the link of the online survey to mothers of under-five children in their working area. Descriptive statistics and multivariable logistic regression were performed to assess factors associated to delay accessing growth monitoring services among under-five children in Indonesia. A total of 11,650 under-five children was included into the analysis. About 19.87% children delayed accessing growth monitoring services. Children who take care by their mothers had lower odds to delayed growth monitoring services compared to those who take care by caregivers [AOR: 0.83; 95%CI: 0.73-0.94]. Mothers who had information on Covid-19 transmission [AOR: 1.15; 95%CI: 1.01-1.32] and living in red zone [AOR: 1.58; 95%CI: 1.39-1.78) had higher odds delay accessing child growth monitoring. Therefore, improve socialization and information on the importance of growth monitoring at community level notably among caregiver and mothers living in red zonation of Covid-19.

Keyword : Covid-19, Growth Monitoring, Delayed, Health Services

Correlation Between Characteristics, Knowledge of Nutrition and Nutritional Status (H/A) in among 6-59 Months Old toddlers in Medan City

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Universitas Negeri Medan

Abstract

Background: The growth and development of childdren under five years (toodlers) is an indicator of nutrinal status in the community. The result of the Indonesia nutrional status study (SSGI) has deacreased, however, North Sumatera Province is one of 27 provinces in the stunting category (>=20%). Objective: This study aimed to identify correlation between characteristics, knowledge of nutrition and nutritional status (H/A) in among 6-59 Months Old toddlers in Medan City. Methods: An observational study with a cross sectional study design. The study was conducted in June to July 2022 at Titi Papan Health Center, Medan Deli District, Medan City. Sampling in this study was carried out by random sampling technique, namely 153 toddler aged 6-59 months. The independent variables in this study were characteristics (birth weight an length, family size) and mothers's knowledge. While the dependent variable in this study was the nutrional status of toddler with anthropometric index height for age (HAZ). We used sperman test to determine correlation between independent and dependent variable. Results: There was a significant relationship between birth weight and nutritional status (H/A) of children aged 6-59 months (p=0.018), while characteristics such as birth length, family size and mother's knowledge are not releated with nutritional status. Conclusions: Nutritional status of toddler especially 6-59 months old toddler is influenced by birth weight. Low birth weight (LBW) has a risk of stunting than babies born with normal weight.

Keyword: Characteristics, Mother, Stunting, Toddler

Anthropometric Early Detection Tools for Stunting and User Satisfaction: Overview an Application for Indonesian Toddler

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Abstract

Measurement of height and weight at Community Health Centers (CHC) by cadres and health workers in Indonesia is still not comprehensively accurate. It is caused by less systematic weighing techniques due to non-standard equipment and various types. This research wants to develop tools for anthropometric early detection of stunting and tools' user satisfaction. The aids included an application system using a microcontroller and an android-based arduino device embedded into measurement tools. This study was using the waterfall method and questionnaire was applied for user satisfaction measurement. The children as objects of data input, the final output was produced as nutritional status and recommendations for meal schedules for toddler. All detection systems used sensors programmed. It was allow cadres and health workers easily identify nutritional status, record, and report. The user satisfaction's percentation score range from 87% to 90%. It was indicated the application features were easy to use, operate and recognize; accordance with needs; useful for users; chat feature and tracking running well. The experts also perceived the system provided understandable information. They stated the tools helpful for cadres and health workers. This tools can allow to be applied in CHC and integrated service posts in Indonesia.

Keyword : Anthropometry; Android; Arduino; Microcontroller; Nutritional Status

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 31th August 2022
SESSION 4
ROOM 7

Difference Prevalence and Risk Factor of Diabetes Mellitus Among Adults 20-49 Years Old in Urban and Rural in Indonesia

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Abstract

Background.The prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) has increased globally, including in Indonesia, over the last few decades. The number of young people suffering from diabetes is also growing. As developing countries with disparities in health care, risk factors for diabetes in young people in urban and rural areas should be identified. Objective.The study's objectives were to look at the prevalence of diabetes and risk factors in young adults aged 20 to 49 in urban and rural areas. Methods.The study relied on a 2013 national basic health survey that included 15,263 men and women aged 20 to 49 as national representatives. A two-hour post-prandial blood test is used to DM. BMI and central obesity criteria are used to assess nutritional status. The risk factors are evaluated using Chi-square and logistic regression. Results.The prevalence of diabetes is 9% in urban areas and 8% in rural areas. In urban areas 66.3% of young adults do not know they have diabetes, while in rural areas, 82.9%. The risk of DM is 1.81 times higher for people aged 30-39, and 3.29 times higher for people aged 40-49 compare with aged 20-30. A BMI ≥25 has a 1.70 risk of developing diabetes, with rural risk being higher than urban. Central obesity has a 1.81 risk of developing diabetes. Conclusions: The prevalence of DM and overnutrients is higher in urban areas, but undiagnosed DM and the risk for developing DM is greater in rural areas.

Keywords : Central Obesity, Diabetes mellitus, Indonesia, Overweight, Risk.

G6PD Deficiency in Malaria High Endemic Malaria Setting in Nimbokrang District Papua Indonesia

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Abstract

G6PD deficiency is the commonest enzymopathy throughout the world and currently its population exceeds 400 million people globally. Due to its similar geographical distribution with malaria, it is believed that this enzyme deficiency promotes against malaria. Despite being useful protecting human from plasmodium infection, G6PD deficiency is frequently associated with hemolytic anaemia after the administration anti-malarial drug such primaquine or other 8-aminoquinolines. In Papua, primaquine is widely used as the main drugs for malarial treatment especially for Plasmodium vivax which potentially causing recurrence malaria. However, the study related to its adverse effect for those who called G6PD deficient is rarely conducted. This study conducted during October 2021 and aimed to discover the G6PD deficiency in setting in Nimbokrang district and involving 200 participants that signed the informed consent before voluntary. The commercially rapid diagnostic test for G6PD (Humasis™) was used to measure G6PD qualitatively. To complete the study, malaria detection using RDT (AccessBio – Carestart) which was combined using microscopy test. Hemoglobin measurement was performed by using Hemocue 201 and a semi structured questionnaire was utilized to do in-depth interview with participants who was experiencing malaria. A total 200 blood samples were qualitatively tested using the Humasis for G6PD test and 40 participants were indicated to be G6PD deficient and coincidently 7 of them were infected by malaria. In regards with the result, there were G6PD deficiency found in Nimbokrang district and because of *P.vivax* was quite dominant a regular screening for G6PD needs to be administered in malaria detection.

Keyword : G6PD Deficiency, Malaria, Nimbokrang, Papua

Malaria and Determinants in Covid-19 Pandemic, Indonesia Year 2020

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of three countries with high malaria cases in ASEAN. During Covid-19 pandemic year 2020, there was decrease of malaria cases in Indonesia ; although the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) relatively increased. So, this study aimed to determine correlation of malaria determinants in Covid-19 pandemic year 2020. It uses secondary data as 1) API, 2) population density, 3) expenditure per capita, 4) forest areas of land and watery, 5) long lasting impregnated net (ILLN), 6) bed net, and 7) Covid-19 cases year 2020. Data are analyzed by correlation test. Results show API negatively correlates with expenditure per capita (r= -0.345), but positively correlates with forest areas (r= 0.788) and LLIN (r= 0.443). Meanwhile, Covid-19 cases positively correlates with population density (r= 0.840) and expenditure per capita (r= 0.601), but negatively correlates with bed net (r= -0.325). API associates with lower economic, forest areas that suitable for vector breeding places, but positive correlation with LLIN possibly lower use of LLIN. Covid-19 doest not associate with API, possibly the malaria prevention program in Covid-19 pandemic uses protocol to prevent Covid-19 transmission. Whereas, Covid-19 cases associates with higher population density and expenditure per capita showing of economic activities but negative correlation with bed net, maybe some do not use bed net because they have to use Covid-19 preventive measures. In efforts to achieve malaria elimination, use of LLIN and impegnated net should be increased especially in high endemic areas. Moreover, control of vector breeding places is important eventhough in Covid-19 pandemic.

Keyword : Malaria, Correlation, Determinants, Covid-19 Pandemic

Implementation of Infection Control and Prevention in Dental Practice during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Increased risk of COVID-19 transmission has been widely acknowledged during dental procedures due to proximity and exposure of saliva, blood, and aerosol. The Indonesian Dentist Association (PDGI) has introduced regulations and recommendations to guarantee the safety of dental practitioners and patients during pandemics. This study aimed to analyze the implementation of infection control prevention in dental practices during the pandemic in Palembang using a qualitative approach. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) have been performed to batches of dentists, followed by in-depth interviews with the Head of the PDGI Palembang. Observations were also carried out to pertain more information on the on-site implementation. Research shows that despite having sufficient knowledge and a favorable attitude on COVID-19 transmission prevention and guidelines were made by PDGI, the majority of dentists did not adhere to the guidelines and failed to provide the necessary, such as pay with cashless, using telemedicine, level 3 PPE, aerosol, vacuum aerosol, and room renovation due to financial difficulties, room availability, swelter, the glasses fog up, and the limitations of telemedicine services. The absence of particular government regulation on dental practices hindered PDGI's ability to impose strict sanctions on those who failed to adhere. PDGI has socialized infection management and infection control prevention, yet its implementation is inadequate due to budgetary constraints and a lack of government regulation. Congruence and updated regulation need to be performed by the government with the support of PDGI to command dental practices and healthcare practices in delivering safe and quality dental services to the patients.

Keyword : Prevention Infection Control, Dental Practice, And Covid-19

Relationship Between Covid-19 Vaccination and Covid-19 Disease In Bogor City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Indonesia and the world experienced an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases by the Delta variant in 2021. Objectives: The aims of this study were to determine a relationship between COVID-19 vaccination and COVID-19 disease during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 in Bogor City, Indonesia. Methods: The study used a cross-sectional design. This study is a further analysis of the ongoing prospective cohort study in five urban villages in Bogor Tengah District, Bogor City. In total 722 respondents were recruited in 2021. We divided them into 2 groups according to the types of COVID-19 tests. Covariates included COVID-19 vaccination status, COVID-19 result status, and demographic variables. Simple and multiple logistic regressions were performed. Result: We found that there were 20.6% of respondents exposed to COVID-19. Respondents had obtained their second or third vaccinations (69.9%), while the percentage of the first vaccination was 14%. Despite the high coverage of vaccination, 15.7% were still unvaccinated. Among the vaccinated respondents, 67.7% got the Sinovac vaccine. In a multivariate analysis, we found that respondents who were vaccinated once had a risk of being exposed to COVID-19 by 2.2 times (95% CI: 1.354-3.613) compared to those of being vaccinated ≥ 2 times after controlling for education and work. Conclusions: Fully vaccinations effectively protect people from the COVID-19.

Keywords: Vaccination, COVID-19, Bogor

Multi-sectoral Collaboration for Mental Health Handling in Indonesia: An Experience from the Field

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Abstract

An integrated and well-collaborated effort is essential for effective mental health handling. Hence, Tim Pembina dan Pelaksana Kesehatan Jiwa Masyarakat (TPKJM) with the support of other government and non-government agencies has a strategic role in direct handling in the community to pursue the gap in mental health treatment in Indonesia. This research was conducted in three provinces in Indonesia namely, West Sumatera, Yogyakarta, and Bali. These were the three provinces with the highest case of mental illness based on Riskesdas 2018. Data were collected through interviews and Focus Group discussions. Each of the participants invited was a representative or member of the related sector that delivers mental health services. The analysis employed an inductive thematic analysis to describe the role of each sector in mental health handling. Not all provinces in this research have established TPKJM at the district, sub-district, or village level. When available, TPKJM were taking the forefront role to handle mental health cases in their area. However, many of their actions had to deal with structural, administrative, and cultural challenges in the field. On the other hand, related agencies also took the initiative to address the obstacles. There was still a lack of coordination among all parties in delivering their services. However, the initiatives and willingness to care is a good starting point. There is a need for clear regulations and guidelines to clarify the role of each sector.

Keyword : Multi-sectoral involvement, Mental Health Services, Community Participation

Implementation of Chronic Disease Management Program on Hypertension Disease in Kemranjen 1 Puskesmas, Banyumas District After Peak of Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

According to the 2018 Basic Health Research, one of the leading causes of death in Indonesia is chronic illness. After the peak of the COVID-19 outbreak, only 45,4% of patients with hypertension in Puskesmas chronic illness management program (prolanis) live in Banyumas District, which has the highest number of elderly. This study aims to identify the implementation of chronic disease management program on hypertension disease in Kemranjen 1 Puskemas, Banyumas District after peak of covid-19 pandemic. This research is a qualitative research with case study approach. Location of research at Kemranjen 1 Puskesmas located in Banyumas Regency. Data collection was done by in-depth interview, observation and documentation. The results of this study showed that there were differences in the categories of input (money and material), all categories of process (planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling), and the indicators' output for participants who visited. There was no difference between the levels before and after the pandemic for the input categories of man, machine, and method as well as the output of the controlled Prolanis participant ratio indicator. This study recommended that health workers develop their role as educators in order to promote the importance of joining Prolanis and motivate participants to continue making regular visits both during and after the pandemic.

Keyword : Hypertension, Implementation, Pandemic, Prolanis

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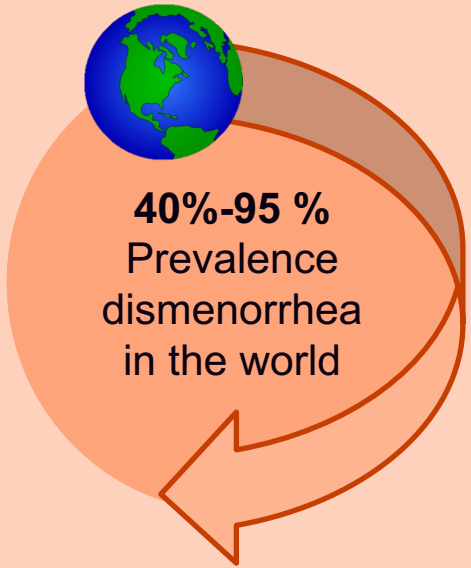
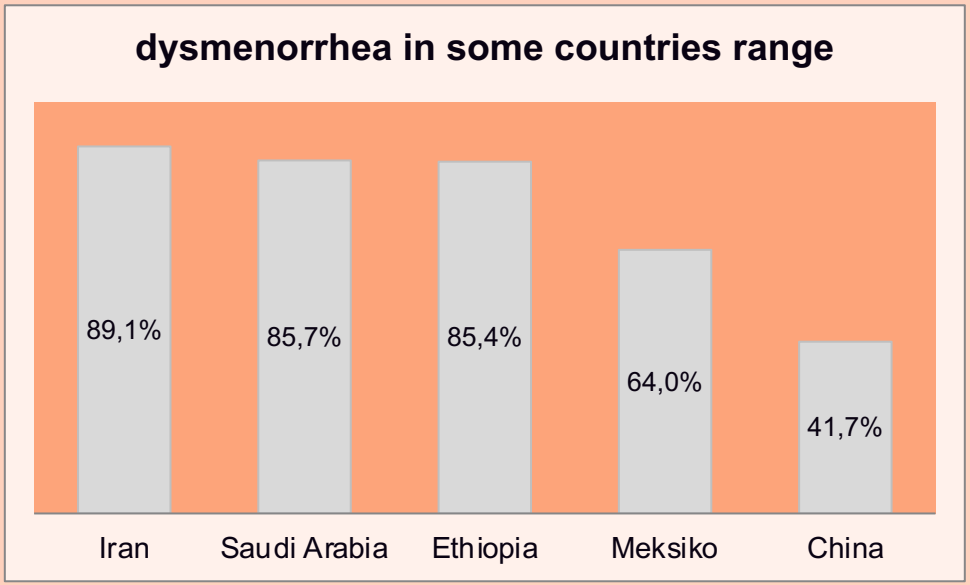
MANAGING STRESS AS AN EFFORT TO REDUCE DYSMENORRHEA IN ADOLESCENTS

Mery Ramadani

introduction

Dysmenorrhea is a feeling of pain felt before menstruation or during menstruation which can be categorized into two, namely primary dysmenorrhea and secondary dysmenorrhea





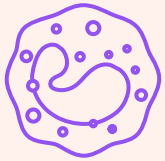
The prevalence of primary dysmenorrhea in female students in West Sumatra is 80% consisting of 44% experiencing mild pain, 12.7% moderate pain, and 6.7% severe pain

introduction

Dysmenorrhea can cause impacts that interfere with women's daily activities . These impacts include not being able to attend lectures, not being able to attend work, causing negative effects on the quality of life, affecting academic activities, and decreasing work productivity

students in Ethiopia found the impact felt due to primary dysmenorrhea, namely, depression (28.6%), a bad personal relationship (22.9%), unable to attend lectures (12.2%) , interrupting activity (14.8%). Another negative impact of dysmenorrhea is the low quality of life of people with dysmenorrhea. In Dewi's 2018 study, it was found that most respondents who experience dysmenorrhea have a low quality of life (51.8%). This quality of life consists of physical dimensions (57.4%), the emotional dimension (40.0%), the school dimension (39.5%), and the social dimension (35.9%)

MATERIALS AND METHODS



1. Study & Settings

This research uses a *cross-sectional* approach , which was conducted in January – June 2021 at Andalas University, Padang City.

2. Study Size

the age of 18-24 years, unmarried, registered as an active student, and willing to be a respondent. The results of the sample calculation used the proportion formula of two populations from Lemeshow as many as 286 female students

3. Sampling Method

The sampling technique is Multistage Sampling. Sampling begins with a random selection of faculties. The six selected faculties are the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Public Health, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Law, and Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. The number of female students in each selected faculty is calculated proportionally.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

4. Study Instrument

The questionnaire part 1 contains the meaning of the respondent's identity and characteristics (menarche age, family history, nutritional status). In part 2 measuring pain levels in dysmenorrhea using a numeric rating scale (NRS) The degree of dysmenorrhea pain is categorized into five levels, namely no complaints of menstrual pain, mild, moderate, severe pain, and unbearable pain. Part 3 of the questionnaire assesses the level of stress using Depression, Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS). This questionnaire consists of forty-two questions to measure three emotional states, namely depression, anxiety, and stress. Questionnaire part 4 to assess social support using the Interpersonal Support Evaluation List (ISEL).

5. Study Size

The frequency distribution of research variables was analyzed using univariate analysis. The bivariate analysis uses the chi-square test to determine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. Multivariate analysis to determine the variables most related to dysmenorrhea using logistic regression analysis

Results

As many as 76.6% of Andalas University students have dysmenorrhea. Menarche age in the normal category was 79.4% and 69.9% had a family history of dysmenorrhea. More than half (62.9%) had normal nutritional status, experienced stress (62.2%), received less social support (50.3%), and were exposed to cigarette smoke (68.2%).

Variable	n(%)
Dysmenorrhea	
Already	183 (64.0)
Don't	103 (36.0)
Menarche Age	
Abnormal	59 (20.6)
Normal	227 (79.4)
Family History	
There is	86 (30.1)
Don't	200 (69.9)
Nutritional Status	
Not Normal	180 (62.9)
Normal	106 (37.1)
Stress	
Already	178 (62.2)
Don't	108 (37.8)
Social Support	
Less	132 (46.2)
Enough	154 (53.8)
Exposure to Cigarette	
Smoke	195 (68.2)
Already	91 (31.8)
Don't	

Results

A relationship was found between menarche age, family history, stress conditions, and exposure to cigarette smoke with the occurrence of dysmenorrhea.

Variable	Dysmenorrhea						OR (CI 95%)	*p-value*
	Already		Don't		Total			
	f	%	*f*	%	*f*	%		
Menarche Age								
Abnormal	45	76.3	14	23.7	59	100	2,073	0.040
Normal	138	60.8	89	39.2	227	100	(1,075- 3,996)	
Family History								
There is	43	50.0	43	50.0	86	100	0.429	0.002
Don't	140	70.0	60	30.0	200	100	(0. 255-0. 721)	
Nutritional Status								
Not Normal	122	67.8	58	32.2	180	100	1.552	0.107
Normal	61	57.5	45	42.5	106	100	(0.945 - 2,548)	
Stress								
Already	130	73.0	48	27.0	178	100	2,811	0.001
Don't	53	49.1	55	50.9	108	100	(1.701-4.643)	
Social Support								
Less	79	59.8	53	40.2	132	100	0.717	0.220
Enough	104	67.5	50	32.5	154	100	(0.441-1.163)	
Exposure to Cigarette Smoke								
Already	133	68.2	62	31.8	195	100	1,759	0.041
Don't	50	54.9	41	45.1	91	100	(1,055-2,933)	

Results

It is known that stress conditions are the most dominant risk factor for the occurrence of dysmenorrhea.

Variable	B	S. E	*p-value*	OR	95%CI
Stress	1.007	0.267	0. 001	2,738	61,623 – 4,619
Menarche age	0.789	0.356	0. 027	2.201	1.096 – 4.420
Family history	-0.842	0.280	0.003	0.431	0.249 – 0.746
Social support	-0.562	0.269	0.037	0.570	0.336 – 0.967

Discussion

1

Most of the 64% of female students reported having dysmenorrhea. This shows the high incidence of dysmenorrhea in Andalas university students. When viewed from the degree of pain, 43.8% felt severe pain followed by moderate (39.7%) and mild (16.4%) pain degrees. The mild degree of pain felt by female students does not interfere with activities and does not require treatment. Moderate degree pain results in difficulty concentrating on his work and needs medication to reduce the pain felt. While severe pain resulted in the respondent being unable to do his job, it was difficult to concentrate even to the point of making the respondent unconscious.

2

Dysmenorrhea management can be done with pharmacological measures such as taking painkillers or sleeping pills, and nonpharmacological measures such as massage, compressing with warm water and compressing with chilly water

3

This study found an association between the age of menarche and the incidence of dysmenorrhea. The proportion of dysmenorrhea incidence is higher in female students with menarche age <12 years. Female students with menarche age < 12 years are 2 times more likely to experience dysmenorrhea.

Family history is also related to the incidence of dysmenorrhea. A family history of dysmenorrhea is an irreversible risk factor. Having a family history of dysmenorrhea will potentially have dysmenorrhea. This is due to genetic factors that degrade traits in the offspring. One of the properties of genetic cells is to duplicate themselves so that at the time of division genetic cells will duplicate themselves and the mother's nature can pass down to the offspring. Prevention to overcome dysmenorrhea, especially for those who have a history of dysmenorrhea in the family is by fulfilling balanced nutrition, reducing the consumption of foods and drinks that contain caffeine, doing a healthy life, reducing stress, and doing physical activity.

In this study, female students who suffered from dysmenorrhea were more with abnormal nutritional status (67.8%) six ti seven poin eigh persen compared to normal nutritional status (57.5%) fivti seven point five persen . However, there is no meaningful relationship between nutritional status and dysmenorrhea. Social support is also not related to the incidence of dysmenorrhea.

Stress conditions are obtained as the most dominant factor related to dysmenorrhea. Female students who experience stress are almost three times at risk of developing dysmenorrhea compared to female students who do not experience stress. When a person experiences stress there is a secretion of Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) which will increase the secretion of adrenal cortisol.

Coping stress is necessary to overcome stress problems in female college students. Coping mechanisms are indispensable in the face of external and internal tensions that serve to prevent, avoid, or control emotional stress.

The magnitude of the risk of a person experiencing stress to suffer from dysmenorrhea needs to be a critical concern. It is necessary to educate students about stress management so that the incidence of dysmenorrhea can also be minimized. These efforts can be carried out by the student activity unit at the Andalas Group Student Information and Counseling Center (PIKMAG) at the university level.

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THANKYOU