

MEETING ABSTRACTS

Open Access



Proceedings of the Andalas International Public Health Conference 2017

Padang, West Sumatera Province, Indonesia. 06-07 September 2017

Published: 30 November 2017

O1

An outbreak of typhoid fever at secondary school of Magelang district, Indonesia in 2016

Nasir Ahmad¹, Adi Isworo², Chrisnaety Indriani Silaban¹
¹Field Epidemiology Training Programs, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia; ²Polytechnic of Health, Indonesian Ministry of Health, Semarang, 50268, Indonesia

Correspondence: Nasir Ahmad (nasirahmad3443@gmail.com)
BMC Public Health 2017, **17**(Suppl 6):O1

Background

On October 15th, 2016, Magelang District Health Office (DHO) received a report from a school that some students had typhoid fever. Outbreak investigation was done to know the magnitude of outbreak, the cause, and describe the outbreak.

Materials and methods

This research was a descriptive epidemiology study with active case finding to find additional cases. Data were collected by interview using standard questionnaire. The researchers took sample of clean water, drinking water and blood in school. Water sample and blood were sent to laboratory.

Results

Total number of cases were 150 students. The highest attack rate was found among the first year students 139 per 381 (36.48%) and 72 per 359 females (20.1%). The onset of disease started from 28 September to 26 October. There was a bathing activity in the river at on 26 September that the students attended which was followed by eating together without washing hand with soap. IgM was positive in 51 students and water sample was negative for *Salmonella typhi*.

Conclusions

There was an outbreak of typhoid fever with 150 cases in school on September to November 2016. The outbreak was caused by bathing activity in the river and not washing hand before eating.

O2

Estimation of TB burden on districts and cities level in West Sumatra Province, Indonesia

Defriman Djafri (defrimandjafri@fkm.unand.ac.id)
Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, Faculty of Public Health, Andalas University, Padang, 25147, Indonesia
BMC Public Health 2017, **17**(Suppl 6):O2

Background

Indonesia is among the top highest TB burden globally with more than 1 million cases in a year and 690,000 not reported second highest TB burden globally. There were differences in the prevalence and incidence. There were differences in the prevalence and the incidence among regional and districts/cities. There was considerable variation between provinces and between districts / cities in the case of notification per 100.00 population. An estimate of burden of disease is required for planning and budgeting. The objective study was assessing estimation of TB burden districts and cities level in West Sumatra Province, Indonesia.

Materials and methods

The estimation was conducted by using the results from TB prevalence surveys. Incidence was estimated by using measurements from national surveys of the prevalence of TB disease which were combined with estimates of the duration of disease. Incidence was estimated as the prevalence of TB was divided by the average duration of disease assuming epidemic equilibrium.

Results

There was a marked difference in the estimation of TB burden between cities and districts. The estimated burden of TB in cities was higher than in districts. In the city, the incidence was estimated 650-670 per 100,000 population and the district was estimated 425-500 per 100,000 population. Several possible risk factors differentiated the allocation of TB Burden each city and district.

Conclusions

High quality prevalence survey is needed to estimate TB incidence in order to allocate the national TB burden to each city and district in Indonesia.

O3

Self-medication practice among senior high school students in Padang, Indonesia

Dedy Almasdy¹, Dian Ayu Juwita¹, Ika Rosmayanti¹, Nina Kurniasih²
¹Faculty of Pharmacy, Andalas University, Padang, 25163, Indonesia; ²Dr. Rasidin Hospital, Padang, 25159, Indonesia

Correspondence: Dedy Almasdy (dedyalmasdy@gmail.com)
BMC Public Health 2017, **17**(Suppl 6):O3

Background

Self-medication is an act of people to select and to use medicines - both modern and traditional - for themselves to treat illness or sign and symptoms of illness without consulting to a professional health care. This practice is commonly used in the world. The study aimed to know the description of self-medication practice among senior high school students in Padang City.

Materials and methods

The study was a cross-sectional study using a questionnaire as data collection instrument. The samples were taken by using stratified random sampling technique among senior high school students in Padang.

Results

The results showed that the practice of self-medication was mostly done by female students (63.2%) and by mathematic and natural sciences students (59.5%). The main reason was the assumption that they did not suffer serious illness (44.4%). Sources of information on self-medication practice were mainly parents, relatives, or friends (63.8%). The medicine was mostly obtained from pharmacies (67.5%). The most frequent used drug was analgesic or antipyretic (54.6%), while few of respondents used antibiotics (4.0%). Most of the students used two or more medicines (64.1%). Furthermore, most of them did not read the brochure before using the medicine (62.0%).

Background

The Universal Health Coverage Scheme has provided free cervical cancer screening policy for all Thai female aged 35 to 60 years. The purpose is to reduce the cervical cancer mortality by prevention and early detection. The cervical cancer screening coverage of target group within five years has been throne of the key quality outcome framework (QOF) indicators for on-top payment since 2014.

Materials and methods

NHSO's individual administrative data in 2014 and 2017 sent by 1,301 Contracting Units of Primary Care (CUPs) were used. Descriptive statistics and Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test were applied.

Results

The national coverage of cervical screening was significantly increased from 28.60% to 36.68%. It was found that 97.30% of CUPs showed their improvement even though there were very much different among them.

Conclusions

Using QOF indicator led to cervical cancer screening coverage improvement. Therefore, it should be continued using this indicator together with developing service network as well as raising awareness and also promoting the right to receive the service free of charge under the UC's benefit package.

O60

Analysis of factors affecting *puskesmas* performance: a case study of health center in national health insurance era

Evi Derma Sastiva, Afrizal, Hardisman, Hefrizal Handra
Public Health Department, Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University,
Padang, 25128, Indonesia

Correspondence: Evi Derma Sastiva (evidermas@gmail.com)
BMC Public Health 2017, **17**(Suppl 6):O60

Background

Indonesian National Health Insurance (JKN) has been implemented since January 1, 2014. The study aimed to analyze the factors that affect poor quality of *puskesmas* (public health center) in JKN era.

Materials and methods

The research used qualitative method to examine the natural condition of the object. Triangulation was conducted. This study was conducted in CHC I group consisted 3 units of *puskesmas* with low Minimum Service Standard (MSS) and CHC II group consisted 2 units *puskesmas* with high MMS.

Results

Input, process, output, environment, leadership, management, and organizational work culture in CHC II were performed better than CHC I. Better medical service was found in CHC II. Environment in the form of government policy and local government were better in CHCII. Leadership, management and culture of organizational work were better in CHC II. Output of public health target indicators in the form of MSS in CHC II was slightly better than in CHC I. It was found that *puskesmas* performance affected by sufficient human resource, funds, and facilities availability.

Conclusions

It can be concluded that human resource, funds, and facilities in public health center influenced its performance in JKN era.

O61

Potential fraud of BPJS claims at Tenriawaru Public Hospital of Bone Regency, Indonesia

Sukri Palutturi¹, Siti Rahmawati Makkurade², Reza Aril Ahri², Ade Suzana Eka Putri³

¹School of Public Health Hasanuddin University, Makassar, 90245, Indonesia; ²School of Public Health Muslim University of Indonesia, Makassar, 90121, Indonesia; ³School of Public Health, Andalas University, Padang, 25128, Indonesia

Correspondence: Sukri Palutturi (sukritanatoa72@gmail.com)
BMC Public Health 2017, **17**(Suppl 6):O61

Background

National Health Insurance scheme to meet the target of universal health coverage in Indonesia is still in its initial phase of

implementation. Potential fraud that is disadvantageous to patients and others is possible to be found. The aim of this study was to obtain in-depth information about the potential fraud of health care claims to the Social Health Security Agency (BPJS) in Tenriawaru Public Hospital of Bone regency, Indonesia.

Materials and methods

This study was a qualitative research with descriptive analysis. Informant was selected by purposive sampling. Data collection techniques employed in this study were interview, observation and documentation. Data analysis was done descriptively and data validity used triangulation of data source.

Results

The results showed that there was a potential fraud that occurred at Tenriawaru Regional General Hospital. It was caused by health care providers including health workers and coders. This study identified eight types of potential fraud, namely up-coding, readmissions, type of room charge, unnecessary treatment, phantom billing, keystroke mistake, service unbundling of fragmentation, and cancelled service. This regulation has included elements of fraud and the types of potential fraud that occurs in primary health care and referral health.

Conclusions

Eight potential fraud was found in in Tenriawaru Public Hospital of Bone regency, Indonesia. This research recommends the government to develop rules preventing potential fraud that may occurs in primary health care and referral health facilities, and give deterrent effect for fraud perpetrators as well.

O62

The obedience in paying premium and the health service quality received by BPJS patients in Haji General Hospital, Makassar City, Indonesia

Darmawansyah, Chaerunnisa Agus Ronrong
School of Public Health Hasanuddin University, Makassar, 90245,
Indonesia

Correspondence: Darmawansyah (darmawansyah1964@gmail.com)
BMC Public Health 2017, **17**(Suppl 6):O62

Background

This study aimed to analyze the factors affecting the obedience to pay and the health service quality among *BPJS Mandiri* patients, the voluntary members of JKN (Indonesian National Health Insurance) in Haji General Hospital, Makassar City, Indonesia.

Materials and methods

This research employed quantitative method with cross sectional design to determine factors affecting the obedience of paying JKN premium and to find the correlation between obedience to pay and health service quality among *BPJS Mandiri* patients in Haji General Hospital, Makassar City.

Results

The research found that knowledge, the social class, past experience, the family support, affected the obedience to pay and there was correlation between the obedience to pay (and health service quality). The result of multiple logistic regression simultaneously showed that the knowledge had the greatest effect on the obedience of *BPJS Mandiri* patient to pay.

Conclusions

The study described the obedience of paying influenced by knowledge, social class, past experience and family support. There was correlation between the obedience to pay *BPJS Mandiri* patient and health service quality at Haji General Hospital, Makassar City.

O63

The determinants of willingness to pay JKN Premium for third class ward service among non-subsidized people in Sawahan Timur Sub-district, Padang City

Adila Kasni Astiena (adila.kasni@yahoo.com)

School of Public Health, University of Andalas, Padang, 25148, Indonesia
BMC Public Health 2017, **17**(Suppl 6):O63

Background

Indonesian National Health Insurance (JKN) was launched on January 1, 2014. Most of families in Sawahan Timur sub-district comes from