



ABSTRACT BOOK

the 3rd

ICOPH-TCD

2020

**The 3rd International Conference on Public Health
for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD 2020)**

**“Lifestyle and Environmental Changes:
Challenges on Public Health in Tropical and Coastal Areas
to Support SDG’s Achievements”**

**September, 29 - 30th, 2020
Semarang, Indonesia**

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The 3rd International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD) 2020

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WELCOMING SPEECH AND OPENING RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO



Honorable Keynote Speakers, Letnan Jenderal TNI (Purn.) Dr. dr. Terawan Agus Putranto, Sp.Rad.(K), Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia; Assoc. Prof. Yothin Sawangdee, Ph.D. from Mahidol University, Thailand; Assoc. Prof. Reece Hinchcliff from Queensland University of Technology, Australia; Assoc. Prof. Kun Hsien Tsai from National Taiwan University, Taiwan; Prof. Amanda Lee from University of Queensland, Australia; Prof. Elena Naumova, Ph. D. from Tufts University, USA; Dr. Armunanto, M. Ph from UNICEF (Representative for Java and Bali); Dr. Shalala Rafayil Ahmadova from WHO (Representative for Indonesia); Assoc. Prof. Hanifa Maher Denny from Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro; Vice Rectors, Deans, Dean of Faculty of Public Health; All conference guests and participants.

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh.

On behalf of Universitas Diponegoro, it is my honor to welcome you to the 3rd International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD 2020).

This conference is a routine activity of the Faculty of Public Health which is held every 2 years. It is also a celebration of the 63rd Anniversary of Universitas Diponegoro. We are proud to present this event to become a forum for the dissemination of policies from the government, experiences from international institutions and stakeholders in health sector and also research results from researchers as think tanks for the advancement of science in the health sector. All contribute together to create a healthy society. This is also inline with the theme of University Anniversary: *"Diversity synergy to strengthen Research University in a new normal"*.

Universitas Diponegoro as a leading university in the Central Java Province, Indonesia, has 11 faculties and 2 schools of which the Faculty of Public Health is one of them. Consistently we are obliged to carry out education, research and in balance with community services. Therefore, Universitas Diponegoro is always in the ranks of the leading universities in Indonesia and also performs at the international level.

Numerous international rankings place the University in a proud position. Year of 2020, Universitas Diponegoro ranked 8th Best University in Indonesia for Sustainable Development Goals program based on THEs WUR; 8th Best University in Indonesia based on QS WUR and 9th Best University in Indonesia based on QS Asia University Ranking. Lecturers' publications in Scopus indexed journals are in the 8th position nationally. Last year, our student achieved 3rd rank in student creativity (PIMNAS) nationally. Based on the QS World Graduate Employment Rankings 2020, our graduates are ranked third nationally for employability.





Ladies and gentleman,

This year, this conference raised the topic of Lifestyle and environmental changes: Challenges on public health in tropical and coastal areas to support SDGs achievements. Health problems such as the Covid-19 pandemic that we are currently experiencing are the impact of changes in lifestyle and the environment. I sincerely hope that through this conference we can act quickly together and appropriately to help community from the threat of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

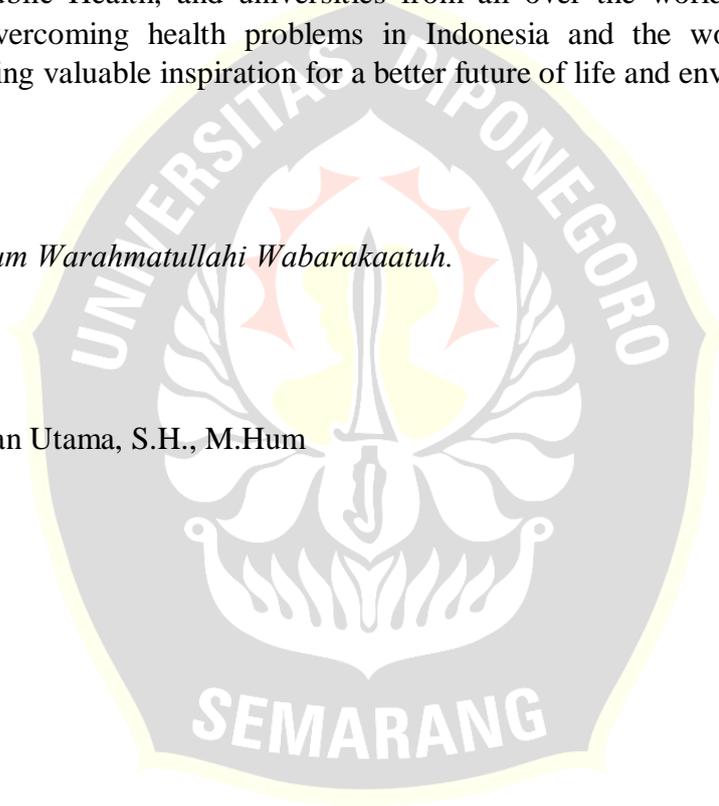
Universitas Diponegoro as a university that has the resources of public health experts with good laboratory support always move forward to become an excellent research university and ready to support community health. On this great event, speakers from 5 countries will certainly share important experiences 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 excellent innovations in overcoming health problems in Indonesia and the world. We hope this conference can bring valuable inspiration for a better future of life and environment.

Thank you.

Wassalamu 'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh.

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

Rector





WELCOMING SPEECH DEAN OF FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO



Guest of Honor, Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia Letnan Jenderal TNI (Purn.) Dr. dr. Terawan Agus Putranto, Sp.Rad.(K); Rector of Universitas Diponegoro Prof. Dr. Yos Johan Utama, SH, M.Hum.; Vice Rectors, Deans, Vice Deans, distinguished speakers, our national and international colleagues, Chair of the organizing committee Assoc. Prof. dr. Martha Irene Kartasurya, M.Sc., PhD, sponsors, all conference guests and participants.

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 3rd International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD 2020), which organized by the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro (FPH UNDIP).

The success of the first ICOPH TCD in 2016 and the second in 2018 encourage us to continue this conference to the third one. We designed this event as a discussion platform for experts, researchers and practitioners from Indonesia and abroad, as well as policy makers at regional, national and global levels. We are pleased because this year's participants also come from 5 foreign countries such as Rwanda, Thailand, Taiwan, Australia and the United States.

Ladies and gentleman,

Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro as one of the Faculty of Public Health founding fathers in Indonesia has been involved in solving public health problems at regional and national levels, including CoVID-19 control programs. Since the pandemic hit our country, Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro has been involved in various task forces, in collaboration with the Central Java Provincial Government, the Central Java Provincial Health Office and also the Regional Research Council of Central Java to create strategies and policies to control the spread of CoVID-19 in Central Java. At the national level, we are also participated in formulating a strategy to deal with COVID-19, in collaboration with Indonesian Board for National Development Planning. A series of webinars for promotion and education on prevention and control of COVID-19 have also been held.

We are also grateful to be able to work together with UNICEF in giving assistance for the implementation of health program (Immunization, Achieving Minimal Health Service Standards, Child Development) during this Covid 19 pandemic. As faculty of public health members, beside of education, conducting research, serving the community for maintaining public health are our obligation. The experience in working together with ministry of health, health district office as well as international agency is a valuable lesson for us and for our students.



Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are pleased to note that this conference covers various areas in public health i.e. administration and health policy, biostatistics and demography, environmental health, health promotion, occupational health and safety, epidemiology and tropical disease, public health nutrition, maternal and child health and health entomology. Those fields contribute to the general topic of our conference which is “*Lifestyle and environmental changes: Challenges on public health in tropical and coastal areas to support SDG’s achievements*”.

We realize that our current health condition is influenced by the environment that is changing. The change in environment and environmental damage are affected by human behaviors. The role of public health includes five levels of prevention as well as health promotion. Communicable and non-communicable disease prevention as well as environmental and occupational impact on public health are very important for maintaining human health. Raising the awareness that *health prevention and promotion is much better than treatment* has to be endorsed all the time in all opportunities especially at this time of Covid 19 pandemic. We wish that this conference will also have a significant contribution in achieving mainly the third goal of SDGs, which is good health and wellbeing and some other goals that are related to public health.

In responding to these conditions, alternative recommendations and innovations based on national or international research evidence are needed. It is important to keep pace with the current global change acceleration. This conference is a great opportunity for collaboration between institutions in education, research and innovation. I would like to acknowledge our great appreciation to the Keynote Speaker of this conference, our Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia, and also my gratitude to all distinguished speakers in these 2 days ahead who will also share their valuable experiences in research and policy in regional and global arena. This gathering of experts in the field of science and technology to improve the quality of public health education is a very important chance.

Even though we are currently in a pandemic condition that does not allow all of us to meet face to face in Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia, we hope that all of you can receive our warm hospitality and have a great experience in this conference.

Wassalamu’alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dr. Budiyo, S.K.M., M.Kes.
Dean of Faculty of Public Health
Universitas Diponegoro



PREFACE

Dear Colleagues,

International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development (ICOPH-TCD) is a biannual conference, held by Faculty of Public Health Universitas Diponegoro (FPH UNDIP), Semarang, Indonesia. After the first two successful events in 2016 and 2018, this year, we proudly present the 3rd ICOPH-TCD on the 29- 30th of September 2020. Due to the pandemic condition, we hold this conference virtually. As one of the leading providers of public health education in Indonesia, FPH UNDIP is dedicated to improve the health of 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 policy makers.

This abstract book hold all of the abstracts which are presented at the 3rd ICOPH-TCD. The general topic for this third ICOPH TCD is: **Lifestyle and environmental changes: Challenge in Public Health in Tropical and Coastal areas to support SDG's achievement.** The area of public health covered in this conference includes health management, health policy, biostatistics and population study, maternal and child health, epidemiology, entomology on public health, health promotion, public health nutrition, environmental health, occupational health and safety, the effect of Covid-19 pandemic on lifestyle changes, new normal lifestyle in Covid-19 pandemic and other topics related to tropical and coastal development. The total of abstracts presented in this conference was about 138 abstracts, with a more than 200 participants from Indonesia, Taiwan, United States of America, Australia and Rwanda. Selected full papers at this conference will be published in some peer-reviewed journals based on the presenter's choice, mostly in Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health. Some other papers will be published in national journals: Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan Indonesia, Jurnal Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia, Journal of Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Region, and Conference Proceeding with ISBN.

Finally, on behalf of the third ICOPH-TCD committee, I would like to say a sincere thank you for your kind attention and participation in this conference. I really appreciate all of your work and waiting for the next fruitful networking and collaboration in research, education and innovation in public health.

Martha Irene Kartasurya, PhD
The 3rd ICOPH-TCD
Chair of the Committee





ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER :

- Letjen. TNI (Purn.) Dr. dr. Terawan Agus Putranto, Sp. Rad (K)
The Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia

MAIN SPEAKER :

- Assoc. Prof. Yothin Sawangdee, PhD
Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand
- Prof. Amanda Lee
School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
- Dr. Shalala Rafayil Ahmadova
WHO Representative for Indonesia
- Assoc. Prof. Hanifa Maher Denny SKM, MPH, PhD
Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia
- Prof. Elena Naumova
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University, Boston, USA
- Assoc. Prof. Reece Hinchcliff, PhD
School of Public Health and Social Work, Faculty of Health, Queensland University
of Technology, Brisbane, Australia
- Dr. Armunanto, MPH
UNICEF-Indonesia
- Assoc. Prof. Kun Hsien Tsai, PhD
Institute of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences National Taiwan
University, Taiwan
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Budiyo, S.KM, M.Kes
Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia



TIME SCHEDULE

Day 1: 29th September, 2020

NO	TIME	AGENDA	PIC
I	07.30 – 08.30	Participants and speakers was 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
II	08.30 – 08.40	Opening Ceremony & Plenary Session	MC
	08.40 – 08.50	Indonesian National Anthem & opening prayer	MC
	08.50 – 09.00	Opening remarks by Dean of Faculty of Public Health	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Budiyono, SKM, M.Kes
	09.00 – 09.13	Opening ceremony by Rector of Universitas Diponegoro	Prof. DR. Yos Johan Utama, SH, M.Hum
	09.13 – 09.15	Photo sessions	MC
	09.15 – 09.20	Keynote speech by The Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia – “Challenge and Indonesian Policies to Encounter Lifestyle and Environmental Changes”	Letjen. TNI (Purn.) Dr. dr. Terawan Agus Putranto, Sp.Rad(K)
	09.20 – 09.26	Traditional dance performance	MC
	09.26 – 09.36	Plenary Session	Moderator:
	09.36 – 09.58	Assoc. Prof. Yothin Sawangdee, PhD (Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand) – “Applying Mixed Methodology to Study Maternal and Child Health in Coastal Area.”	Drg. Zahroh Shaluhayah, MPH, PhD
	09.58 – 10.20	Prof. Amanda Lee (School of Public Health, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia) – “A Fork in the Road-Steps to Healthy, Equitable and Sustainable Nutrition Policy”	
	10.20 – 10.28	Art performance by students choir of Public Health Faculty (Sanita Melodia Choir)	
	10.28 – 10.50	Dr. Shalala Rafayil Ahmadova (WHO Representative for Indonesia) – “The Implementation of WHO New Normal Criteria in Tropical Countries”	
	10.50 – 11.12	Assoc. Prof. Hanifa Maher Denny SKM, MPH, PhD (Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia) - “New Normal in the Context of Occupational Safety and Health: Issues on the New Adaptation of Working Life in Indonesia”	
	11.12 – 11.52	Discussions	
	11.52 – 12.02	Closing of Plenary Session	Moderator
	12.02 – 12.15	Closing by Master of Ceremony	MC
	12.15 – 13.00	Lunch and prayer break	MC





NO	TIME	AGENDA	PIC
	13.00 – 16.30	Oral presentation in six separate rooms based on topics	Room Moderators

Day 2: 30th September, 2020

NO	TIME	AGENDA	PIC
I	08.00 – 08.30	Participants and speakers are invited to the conference room and entertained by online trips to tourism destinations in the city of Semarang and the island of Karimunjawa	
II	08.30 – 08.40	2nd day Conference Opening	MC
	08.40 – 08.50	Plenary session opening	Moderator:
	08.50 – 09.12	Prof. Elena Naumova (Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University, Boston, USA)	Assoc. Prof. Hanifa Maher Denny SKM, MPH, PhD
	09.12 – 09.22	Discussions	
	09.22 – 09.44	Assoc. Prof. Reece Hinchcliff, PhD (School of Public Health and Social Work, Faculty of Health, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia) – “Universal Health Coverage Programs in Middle Income Countries: Evidence of Impacts on Rural Populations”	
	09.44 – 10.04	Art performance by students choir of Public Health Faculty (Sanita Melodia Choir) and profile of Central Java Culture	
	10.04 – 10.26	Dr. Armunanto, MPH (UNICEF-Indonesia) - “Lesson learned from interventions to increase child welfare in tropical and coastal areas in relation to lifestyle and environmental changes.”	
	10.26 – 10.48	Assoc. Prof. Kun Hsien Tsai, PhD (Institute of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences National Taiwan University, Taiwan) – “Vector Borne Disease Control, A Success Story from Taiwan”	
	10.48 – 11.10	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Budiyo, S.KM, M.Kes (Dean of Public Health Faculty, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia) – “The Perspective of Environmental Change by the Local Community (Study in The Coastal of Semarang)”	
	11.10 – 11.13	Exercise	
	11.13 – 11.43	Discussions	
	11.43 – 11.53	Plenary Session closing	Moderator
	11.53 – 12.00	Announcement	MC
	12.00 – 13.00	Lunch and prayer break	MC
	13.00 – 16.30	Oral presentation in six separate rooms based on topics	Room Moderators
	16.30 – 16.45	Preparation of Conference Closing	MC





NO	TIME	AGENDA	PIC
		Ceremony (Participants and speakers are invited to the conference room)	
	16.45 – 17.10	Announcement for the best presenters	MC
	17.10 – 17.20	Closing remarks by Chair of the committee	Assoc. Prof. dr. Martha Irene Kartasurya, MSc., PhD
	17.20 – 17.25	Photo sessions	MC
	17.25 – 17.30	End of closing ceremony	MC





ORAL PRESENTATION

Tuesday, 29th September 2020

Room 1

Code	Authors	Title
AAP.01-001	Diyana Ermawan Effendi, Irfan Ardani, Arief Priyo Nugroho, Jenny Veronica Samosir	Enabling Factors of Primary Health Center Accreditation in Eastern Indonesia From the Stakeholders' Perspectives
AAP.01-002	Titis Elvira Nizar, Atik Nurwahyuni	Systematic Review The Influence of Clinical Pathway Implementation on Length of Stay and Patient Outcomes in Stroke Infarction Patients
AAP.01-003	Uli Dumai, Rokiah Kusumapradja, M Reza Hilmy	Affect Analysis of Workload, Competence Nurse To Work Motivation Through Compensation
AAP.01-004	Arih Diyaning Intiasari, Agung Dwi Laksono	Health Service financing accessibility challenges in the central mountainous region of Papua
AAP.01-005	Hendrik DJ Borolla, Indar, Amran Razak, Anwar Mallongi	The Relationship Between Type of Health Insurance And Patient Satisfaction On Out-Patient Health Services At Hospital
AAP.01-006	Budi Aji, Siti Masfiah, Siti Harwanti, Nur Ulfah	Factor affecting willingness to pay for national health insurance program among informal workers in Indonesia
AAP.01-007	Chriswardani Suryawati, Dwi Linna Suswardany, Farid Agusybana	Five Years Indonesia National Health Insurance: How The Future Expectation of Independent Participants
AAP.01-008	Septo P Arso, Wulan Kusumastuti	Mapping Undergraduate Thesis Research on Health Administration And Policy Study In Faculty of Public Health Diponegoro University
AAP.01-009	Prahita Indriana Raniamsi, SKM, M.Kes, Reni Murnita, Skm, M.Kes, Hanif Pandu Suhito, SKM, M.Kom, M.Si	A Study About User Service Satisfaction Through PUSTAKA (Community Health Center Without Queue In Semarang City) With Importance-Performance Analysis Approach
AAP.01-010	Daru Lestantyo, Yasmita Anis Astari, Ekawati	Hospital Emergency Preparedness During Covid 19 Pandemic Situation (Case Study In Central Java Regional Hospital)

Room 2

Code	Authors	Title
BMC.02-001	Sulistyaningsih, Y. Warella, Sutopo Patria	Interprofessional collaboration practices enhance the achievement of comprehensive





	Jati, Meidiana Dwidiyanti	obstetric and neonatal emergency care program indicators in hospitals
BMC.02-002	Soenarnatalina Melaniani, Yuly Sulistyorini, Mahmudah, Diah Indriani, Rizqy Rahmatyah	Success Rate of My Health Report Books Filling Training in Elementary School of Surabaya and Gresik
BMC.02-003	Rano Indradi Sudra	Patient Access Rights in the Electronic Medical Record System (Case Study on Electronic Medical Record Trainee Hospital)
BMC.02-004	Maria Gayatri	Socioeconomic Determinants of Adolescent Pregnancy In Indonesia: A Population-Based Survey
BMC.02-005	Izzatul Arifah, Anik Wulandari	Impact of Adolescent Friendly Health Service program on adolescent's reproductive health knowledge: A Comparative study in Surakarta Regency, Indonesia
BMC.02-006	Runjati, Ngadiyono, Suparmi, Maya Erisna, Annisa Septy Nurcahyani	The Effect of Maryam Exercise, Abdominal Breathing And Self Affirmation Toward Coping Ability, And The Confidence of Labor In Pregnant Women
BMC.02-008	Riyanti, Legawati, Nang Randu Utama	Husband Assistance on Outcome Perinatal Adolescent Pregnancy in Gunung Mas District, Indonesia
BMC.02-010	Zulfahera,SKM, DR. Heryudarini Harahap,M.Kes, Nurlisis,SKM,M.Kes	Implementation of Reproductive Health Service Program for Bride in Pekanbaru City
BMC.02-011	Oktavia Beni Kujariningrum, Sri Winarni, Najib	Multiple Pregnancy: The Biggest Risk Factor of Low Birth Weight In Central Java, Indonesia (2017 Idhs Secondary Data Study)
BMC.02-012	Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti, Naintina Lisnawati, Wardatus Zahroh	The Duration of Exclusive Breastfeeding Up To 6 Months Was Associated With Multipara Mother in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia
BMC.02-013	Legawati, Y. Warella, Zahroh Shaluhiyah, Sri Achadi Nugraheni	Status of Marriage and Outcome Perinatal on Adolescent Pregnancy in Dr. Doris Sylvanus Palangka Raya Hospital, Indonesia

Room 3

Code	Authors	Title
EPI.03-002	Ika Puspita Asturingtyas, Donny Kristanto Mulyantoro, Ina Kusriani, Hadi Ashar	Non-communicable Diseases Comorbidity and Multimorbidity among People with Tuberculosis Infection in Indonesia
EPI.03-004	Wigati, R.A, Mujiyono, Nurhidayati, Siti Diniarsih, Hening Triandika, Setyo Sulistyono	Potential Breeding Places and Abundance of Filariasis Vector Mosquitoes In Buton District, Southeast Sulawesi Province





EPI.03-005	Muhammad Choirul Hidajat, Eddi Dharmana, Martini Martini, Widiarti Widiarti, Triwibowo Ambar Garjito	Entomological investigation during the Dengue outbreak in Kudus and Jepara Districts, Central Java province, Indonesia in 2014
EPI.03-008	Mitoriana Porusia, Annisa Lutfiana Dewi Lidia Wati	Evaluation of Rat Control Treatment in Traditional Market, Indonesia
EPI.03-009	M. Yusran, Raisah Almira	Clinical Outcomes of Globe Injury in Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital Lampung
EPI.03-010	Dina Lusiana Setyowati, MK Nuryanto, M Sultan, Lisda Sofia, Suwardi Gunawan, Agus Wiranto	Computer Vision Syndrome Among Academic Community in Mulawarman University, Indonesia During Work From Home in Pandemi Covid-19
EPI.03-013	Mochamad Hadi, Atik Marwani, Dwi Sutiningsih, Ari Suwondo	Potential of Zodia Leaf Extracts of Hexane Solvent in Reducing Aedes aegypti Density: Semi Field Trial Application in Endemic Areas of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF)
EPI.03-014	Dinta Ayuda Farras, Lintang Dian Saraswati, M Arie Wuryanto	Risk Factor of Cervical Precancerous Lesion in Sapuran Health Center, Wonosobo City
EPI.03-015	Yeni Farida, Hesti Diah Prahastiwi, Muchtar Hanafi	Risk Factor of Hospitalization with Community Acquired Pneumonia in Type 2 Diabetic Patient

Room 4

Code	Authors	Title
HPR.04-001	Thinni Nurul Rochmah, Aprilia Durotun Nasikhah, Susi Hidayah, Stefania Widya Setyaningtias, Trias Mahmudiono	Empowerment of the Youth Red Cross as Peer Educators to Increase Knowledge and Attitudes towards Adherence to Consume Iron-Folic Acid Supplement in Lamongan
HPR.04-002	Aditya Kusumawati, Kusyogo Cahyo, Ratih Indraswari, Novia Handayani	Factors Related to Practice on Mosquito Breeding Eradication
HPR.04-003	Destania Kinthan Larasati, Dominikus Raditya Atmaka, Trias Mahmudiono	The Effectiveness of Whatsaap-based Nutrition Education Towards Compliance of Iron Folic Acid Supplement Intake Among Adolescent Girls in Indonesia
HPR.04-004	Kismi Mubarokah, Enny Rachmani, Nurjanah, Sri Handayani	Tuberculosis Literacy Supports Preventive Behaviour among Workers in Semarang, Indonesia
HPR.04-005	Novia Handayani, Aditya Kusumawati, Ratih Indraswari	COVID-19 Prevention Practice among Indonesian Moslem Toward Eid Al-Fitr
HPR.04-006	Natalia Lisma Br Sembiring, Rosmin Tingginehe, Sarce Makaba, Adriana Sainafat	The Meaning of Life For Soldiers With HIV/Aids (Phenomenology Study) Theory of Maslow In Papua





HPR.04-009	Dina Lusiana Setyowati, Swandari Paramita, Wahnadita Rahman	Health Education Intervention about Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru in School for Elementary School Teachers Prevent COVID-19 in Sanga-Sanga, East Kalimantan, Indonesia
HPR.04-010	Eti Rimawati, Sri Handayani	The Difference of Social Stigma at the beginning of the Covid-19 Pandemic based on Demographic Characteristics in Indonesia
HPR.04-011	Ratih Indraswari, Evicenna Naftuchah Riani, Dewi Ambarwati	The emergence of office cluster: employee Health Belief Model toward Pandemic COVID-19
HPR.04-012	Ratna Indriawati, Tunjung Wibowo	The Pattern of Internet Use during the COVID-19 Pandemic in the 18-24 Years Age
HPR.04-013	Yuniarti, Ristiawati, Nur Susanti	Disaster Communication as Mitigation of Covid-19 in Higher Education (Study in Pekalongan University)

Room 5

Code	Authors	Title
PHN.05-001	Hermien Nugraheni, Retno Murwani, Zahroh Shaluhiah, Bagoes Widjanarko	Physical activity and sedentary lifestyle elementary school student
PHN.05-002	Trianasari Alviani Putri, Anugrah Novianti, Laras Sitoayu	Relations Between Protein Energy Intake, Micronutrient Intake and the Grip Strength of Elderly Women
PHN.05-003	Tuti Surtimanah, Irfan Nafis Sjamsuddin	Risk Factors and Interventions For Anemia Among Adolescent Girl
PHN.05-004	Yehezkiel Dwi Putra, Fillah Fithra Dieny, Dewi Marfu'ah Kurniawati, Hartanti Sandi Wijayanti	Abdominal Diameter Profiles is Related With Visceral Obesity Based On Lipid Accumulation Product In Obese Adolescent Females
PHN.05-005	Rosiana Eva Rayanti, Renghart Feninlambir, Priskila Sindi Arindita	Nutritional Status and Physical Activity in Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara Timur Students
PHN.05-006	Mardiana Dwi Puspitasari, Maria Gayatri	Parental-Investment Framework to Understand Infant and Young Child Feeding Practice: Evidence from North Sumatera and West Sumatera Provinces
PHN.05-024	Apoina Kartini , Suhartono, Budiyo, Dina R. Pangestuti, Sulistyawati	Relationship of Breastfeeding Mothers' Lead Levels And Nutritional Status of Infants Aged 0-6 Months In Agricultural Areas
PHN.05-009	Vilda Ana Veria Setyawati, Salma Ainun Izzah, Guruh Fajar Shidik	Impact of supplementary feeding program (PMT) on chronic energy deficiency (CED) pregnant women
PHN.05-010	Siti Fatimah, Hussein Gasem, Sri Achadi Nugraheni, Mexitalia	Zn, Folic Acid, calcium as a determining factor for growth failure in the first 1000 days of life in the coastal region





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PHN.05-011	Annisa Alifia Yahya, Qonita Rachmah, Trias Mahmudiono	Correlation Between Online Order of Sugary Drink and Risk of Obesity Among Adolescents During Pandemic Covid-19 in Surabaya
PHN.05-012	Naintina Lisnawati, Restu Amalia Hermanto, Ineke Widyastuti Anwar, Dewi Tri Setyorini	Hemoglobin Level Related To Physical Fitness Among Female Adolescents In Rural Area
PHN.05-013	Chatarina Anugrah Ambar Purwandari, Clara Cahyaning Wishesa, Bambang Wirjadmadi, Trias Mahmudiono	Higher BMI Increased the Risk of Complications among Pre-Elderly with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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ENV.06-003	Irwan Mulyadi, Fadly Putrjaya, Nur Hasanah, Sri Sumiati	Mercury content on hair as an indication of mercury exposure on gold miners in Tambang Sawah Village, Lebong Regency
ENV.06-004	Sulistiyani Sulistiyani, Nina Dwi Anggraeni, Nurjazuli Nurjazuli	Chlorine (Cl) in Rice on the Market (Study of Health Risk Analysis in Bintoro, Demak Regency)
ENV.06-005	Sri Winarni, Atik Mawarni, Ari Suwondo, Apoina Kartini, Hardhono Susanto, Bella Dwi Astuti	Impact of Pesticides on Cholinesterase and 8-OHdG Levels
ENV.06-006	Baju Widjasena, Siswi Jayanti, Daru Lestantyo	Pesticides Exposure and Cognitive Impairment on Farmers who lived in Agriculture Area
ENV.06-014	Eka Rosanti, Ratih Andhika Akbar Rahma, Mahmudah Hamawi	Acetylcholinesterase Levels in Farmers Exposed To Pesticides: Prevalence and Associated Factor
ENV.06-015	Novi Qonitatin, Endah Kumala Dewi	Positive Characters as a Shield Facing Covid-19: Efforts To Improve Subjective Well-Being of Women Workers
ENV.06-016	Dian Puspitaningtyas L, Y. Denny Ardyanto W, Shintia Yunita Arini	Rellationship of Job Competency , Personality Types and Mental Workload with Work Incident in Welder Fitters Occupational
ENV.06-017	Dian Afif Arifah, Ani Asriani Basri	Work stress analysis based on posture and physical exercise habits among La-Tansa Gontor Bakery's workers
ENV.06-018	Arih Diyaning Intiasari	Hearing impairment due to the habit of transporting heavy loads with Noken on Lani ethnicity in Tolikara District at Papua Province





ENV.06-020	Sera Budi Verinda, Eko Yulianto, G. Gunawan, Muhammad Nur	Ozonated nanobubbles - A potential hospital wastewater treatment during COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia to eradicate the persistent SARS-CoV-2 in HWWs?
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EPI.03-007	Dwi Sutningsih, Vilianti Eka Fitri Rahatina, Yulianto Prabowo, Aris Haryanto, Mufti Agung Wibowo	Clinical Feature and Recovery Period for Covid-19 Patients in Central Java Province, Indonesia
EPI.03-012	Sunaryo, Dyah Widiastuti	Leptospirosis Surveillance Based on Public Health Center (An Early Diagnosis and Treatment Efforts of Leptospirosis Control in Bantul District, Yogyakarta)
EPI.03-020	Martini Martini, Anzala Khoirun Nisa, Retno Hestningsih, Sri Yuliawati, Atik Mawarni, Susiana Purwantisari	Population of Aedes aegypti as a Dengue Vector in Two Seasons : The Correlation of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Incidence in Endemic Area of Semarang City, Indonesia
EPI.03-026	Lanny Sunarjo, Supriyana	Expression of COX-2 and Macrophage on Oral Ulcer Healing with Mangosteen Rind
EPI.03-033	Oktavia Beni Kujariningrum, Rita Laila Wulandari, Anisa Fathurohma, Vina Estetika Pakpahan, Devi Rahmawati, Hestu Ismah Sistikawati, Devi Kurnia Nur Anggraeni, Elisa Nurhayati, Muthia Anggira, Rofifatun Nisa, Anisa Nur Cahyanti, Nadhila Paramitha, Kharisma Olivia Anugrah Cahyani, Farid Agushybana, R Djoko Nugroho, Dharminto	Community Compliance of Physical Distancing, Clean And Healthy Lifestyle, And Healthy Protocol During COVID-19 Pandemic
EPI.03-034	Ririh Yudhastuti, M Farid D Lusno, Zida Husnina	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Control Model in Bali Province
EPI.03-011	Dwi Sutningsih, Aufiena Nur Ayu Merzistya, Yulianto Prabowo, Aris Haryanto, Mufti Agung Wibowo	Demographics And Travel History Overview of COVID-19 Patients In Central Java Province, Indonesia
EPI.03-016	Sri Handayani, Darayu C.	Risk Factors of Drop-Out Among





	Wilson, Mega Ndaru Utami, Yusthin Merianti Manglapy, Suharyo, Reece Hinchcliff	Tuberculosis Patients In Semarang: A Case Control Study
EPI.03-017	Fazidah Aguslina Siregar, Tri Makmur	The Influence of Compositional Factors And Contextual Factors on The Incidence of Hypertension In Medan
EPI.03-024	Retno Hestiningsih, Martini Martini, Nissa Kusariana, Atik Mawarni	Rodent Population In Traditional Markets And Settlements Around The Market In Semarang Indonesia As An Effort To Understand Rodent Borne Disease Transmission
PHN.05-025	Suci Ferdiana, Ulfa Amaliya Sakinah, Nurul Hidayati	Assessing The Nutrition Literacy And Its Relationship Between Snacking Habit, Nutritional Status And Gender

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BMC.02-016	Budiyono Budiyono, Suhartono Suhartono, Onny Setiyani, Nur Endah Wahyuningsih, Sulistiyani Sulistiyani, Nurjazuli Nurjazuli, Tri Joko, Mursid Raharjo, Yusniar Hanani Darundiati, Nikie Astorina Yunita Dewanti, Dharminto Dharminto, Praba Ginandjar, Septo Pawelas Arso	Population, Density, and Migrants and COVID-19 Cases in Semarang City
BMC.02-017	Cahya Tri Purnami, Soeharyo Hadisaputro, Lutfan Lazuardi, Ari Suwondo, Dian Ratna Sawitri, Sudiro	The Model of Electronic Surveillance System to Detect Women Pregnancy Risk and Its Effect on Psychological Stress Symptoms of Midwives
BMC.02-018	Ayun Sriatmi, Martini Martini, Retno Hestiningsih, Sutopo Patrio Jati, Syamsulhuda BM, Rani Tiyas Budiyanti, Budiyono	Basic Immunization Coverage among Under-Two-Year-Old-Baby (UTYOB) at High Risk Areas in Brebes Indonesia (in 2017-2019)
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BMC.02-021	Asih Prasetyowati, SKM, M.Kes, Reni Murnita, SKM, M.Kes	Improvement of Healthy Family Index After Intervention in The Working Area of Puskesmas Sekaran of Semarang City
BMC.02-022	Tiara Asyfia Sidik, Professor Kiku Pavel Fedorovich	Demographic Problems In Indonesia
BMC.02-023	Antono Suryoputro, Rani Tiyas Budiyantri, Mela Nofitri, Murni	Development of “Sayang Ibu” : An Emergency Call Application for Pregnant Women
BMC.02-024	Dinar Saurmauli Lubis, Desak Putu Yuli Kurniati, Luh Putu Sinthya Ulandari, Ngakan Putu Anom Harjana	Kita Banget App: Developing a Smartphone- based Mobile Application for Better Access on HIV Testing and Treatment among Key Population
BMC.02-025	Tiara Asyfia Sidik, Professor Kiku Pavel Fedorovich	The impact of COVID-19 on dividend demographic in Indonesia
BMC.02-026	Hani Lutfiari Adila, Suyatno, Yudhy Dharmawan	Health Workers Support As The Most Influencing Factor For The Husband To Support Their Wives In Antenatal Care Visit

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EPI.03-019	Mitoriana Porusia, Ismi Tri Noviani	Factors related Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Incident in Kadipiro, Surakarta, Indonesia
EPI.03-021	Nur Wulan Nugrahani, Ari Udiyono, Lintang Dian Saraswati	Factors Related To Sexual Behavior at Risk of Sexually Transmitted Infections (A Study at Semarang Class I Penitentiary)
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EPI.03-023	Sri Nuryani Wahyuningrum, Ika Puspita Asturiningtyas	Host risk factor of pneumonia among children aged 6 – 59 months in Indonesia: An analysis from National Basic Health Research Data
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	Tama, Tika Dwi, Alma, Lucky Radhita, Low, Wah Yun, Dismara, Arwedya Brilyan	Disease in People Age 19-64 Years Old in Malang City, Indonesia
EPI.03-028	Erna Setiawati, Nina Gartika, Yayat Hidayat	Analysis of The Relationship Between Low Vision and Activity Daily Living in Diabetic Retinopathy and Glaucoma Patiens at Cicendo Eye Hospital Bandung
EPI.03-029	Tri Wijayanti, Bina Ikawati, Zumrotus Sholichah, Bondan Fajar Wahyudi, Dewi Marbawati	Increasing of Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate: A Lesson From Leptospirosis in Pituruh And Purwodadi Districts
EPI.03-030	Sri Komalaningsih, Siti Fuadilla	The Risk of Physical Environment Home towards Leprosy Incidence in Subang District in 2019

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HPR.04-017	Meity Aisyah Dwiriani Patika Sari, Priyadi Nugraha, Aditya Kusumawati	Description of Health Promotion Activities in Narcotics Penitentiary Class II A Yogyakarta
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HPR.04-020	Meliana Handayani, Shah Faisal	Perceived Barriers in Incident Reporting among health professionals in a Secondary Care Hospital in Makassar, Indonesia
HPR.04-007	Dinni Asih Febriyanti, Jati Ariati	The Meaning of Garbage and Proenvironmental Behavior in The Eye of Elementary Student's
HPR.04-014	Dyah Widiastuti, Bina Ikawati, Sunaryo, Siwi Pramata Mars Wijayanti	Community Practice in Malaria Prevention after the Implementation of Intervention Programs in Purworejo, Magelang and Kulon Progo Regencies
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HPR.04-023	Izzatul Arifah, Rizky Larasati, Titin Kurniawati	Long term effect of sexual and reproductive health education for adolescent on college students' sexual behaviour
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PHN.05-018	Kus Aisyah Amira, Trias Mahmudiono	The Effect of Knowledge To Self-Efficacy In Healthy Snacks Selection Among Elementary School Students
PHN.05-019	Kiki Rismadi, dr. Fazidah Aguslina Siregar. M. Kes.Ph.D, Prof. Dr. Ir. Albiner Siagian. M.Si	The Effect of Lifestyle on Hypertension Among Fisherman at Medan
PHN.05-020	Fahmi Arifan, Satriyo Adhy, Wisnu Broto, Sri RIsdhiyanti Nuswantari	The Variation of Jasmine Essential Oil for New Jasmine Aromatherapy Formulating
PHN.05-007	Suyatno, Agus Swandono, Martha Irene Kartasurya, Henry Setyawan	The impact of the inaccuracy measurement of anthropometry by Posyandu cadres on the classification of stunting of children under two years old
PHN.05-014	Sri Sunarti, Purwo Setiyo Nugroho, Kresna Febriyanto, Lia Kurnia Sari, Ayunda Dianandari, Ahmad Jufriyanto, Endang Setiawati, Mifthaqul Nurjanah, Rieke Chandra Utari	Relationship Between Watching Youtube (Eat And Food Content) To Obesity In Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur Student's
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PHN.05-023	Suhartono, Apoina Kartini, Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti, Yusniar Hanani Darundiati, Budiyono, Nikie Astorina Yunita Dewanti, Sulistyawati	Calcium supplementation to reduce blood lead levels in pregnant women (Studies in the northern coastal region Brebes, Indonesia)
PHN.05-008	Suyatno, Agus Swandono, Martha Irene Kartasurya, Henry Setyawan, Siti Fatimah, Naintina Lisnawati	The performance excellence of stunting monitoring cadres compared to ordinary cadres in Toddler Nutrition Monitoring Status at Posyandu in Demak District, Indonesia

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ENV.06-009	Tri Joko, Mohammad Zen Rahfiludin, Nikie Astorina Yunita Dewanti	Environmental factors, demographics, and nutritional status in People with Subclinical Leprosy in Brebes
ENV.06-010	Blego Sedionoto, Sueptrakoo Wasessombat, Chuchard Punsawad, Witthaya Anamnart	Quality of soil and high prevalence of hookworm infection in Muarakaman and Marangkayu districts, Indonesia
ENV.06-011	Budiman, Febriyana Mustika Dewi	Compost Quality Analysis of In Addition Bioativator Effective Mogrooganism 4 (EM4), Molase And EM4+Molasse In Composting Organic Waste At Tpst 3r Melong Asih
ENV.06-012	Novia Luthviatin	Lead (Pb) Metal Distribution In The Mining Area of Bangka Island; Analysis of Potential Exposure And Its Effect on Human Health (Literature Review)
BMC.02-007	Sri Wahyuni, Titik Setyawan, Sunarto, Jeffri Ardiyanto, Ida Ariyanti	The Success of Early Breastfeeding by Endorphin, Oxytocin, Sugestive Massage Stimulation Plus Classical Music Therapy
ENV.06-007	Fahmi Arifan, S.T.M.Eng, Satriyo Adhy, Wisnu Broto, Sri Winarni, Sri RIsdhiyanti Nuswantari	Test formulation of jasmine (Jasminum sambac) essential oil as a mixture hand body lotion as a case study in Kaliprau, Pemalang
ENV.06-013	Nurjazuli Nurjazuli, Budiyono Budiyono, Nikie Astorina Yunita Dewanti, Denis Oxy Handika, Rodhwa Asma' Amanina	Behavior and environmental factor related to preventing measure on Covid-19 Pandemic in Central Java, Indonesia





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ENV.06-021	Reyno Pramudyono W, Fahmi Arifan, Anissa Yanuarina Putri, Sri RIsdhiyanti Nuswantari	Local Fish Conservation with the Construction of Fishway Facilities to Connect the Lakes of the Kehati Pupuk Kujang Garden
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BMC.02-014	Nila Kusumawati Elison, S. Kep, Ns, MPH , Dhini Anggraini Dhillon, M.Keb	The unassisted homebirth phenomenon with the assistance of husbands and or parents-in-law Riau Province, Indonesia: Qualitative research





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KEYNOTE SPEAKER





KEYNOTE SPEECH

Challenge and Indonesian Policies to Encounter Lifestyle and Environmental Changes

Letjen. TNI (Purn.) Dr. dr. Terawan Agus Putranto, Sp. Rad (K)¹

¹*The Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia*

Assalamu'alaikum warohmatullohiwabarokatuh

May peace be with us

Shallom

Om swastiastu namo buddhaya

Greetings of kindness

According to Prof HL Bloom, the dominant factors affecting the degree of public health is environment (45%) and behavior (30%). Currently, Indonesia is facing the triple burden of emerging infectious diseases, which are divided into new emerging and re-emerging disease. One of the new emerging pandemic diseases is COVID-19, as well as communicable and non-communicable diseases. It is greatly affected the health status of Indonesian people. Climate change also modifies the disease patterns. As a tropical and archipelagic country, Indonesia is prone to being affected by climate change with infectious diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, and chikungunya, in which the number of cases continue to increase. In dealing with climate change, adaptation and risk mitigation are needed. Changes in behavior provides a major impact in the society through the community movement to live healthily (GERMAS), clean and healthy living habits (PHBS), eradication of mosquito breeding place (PSN) and community based total sanitation (STBM). The efforts are expected to reduce the risk of diseases which arise from the climate change. In climate change adaptation and mitigation, cooperation between multi-sectors or the roles of society is needed as well as the important roles of academics in providing scientific information and data. Through this international conference, hopefully academic knowledge and skills can be increased to support a healthier Indonesia and the world.

Thank you.

Wassalamualaikum warohmatullohiwabarokatuh

Om shanti shanti shanti om



MAIN SPEAKER





Applying Mixed Methodology to Study Maternal and Child Health in Coastal Area

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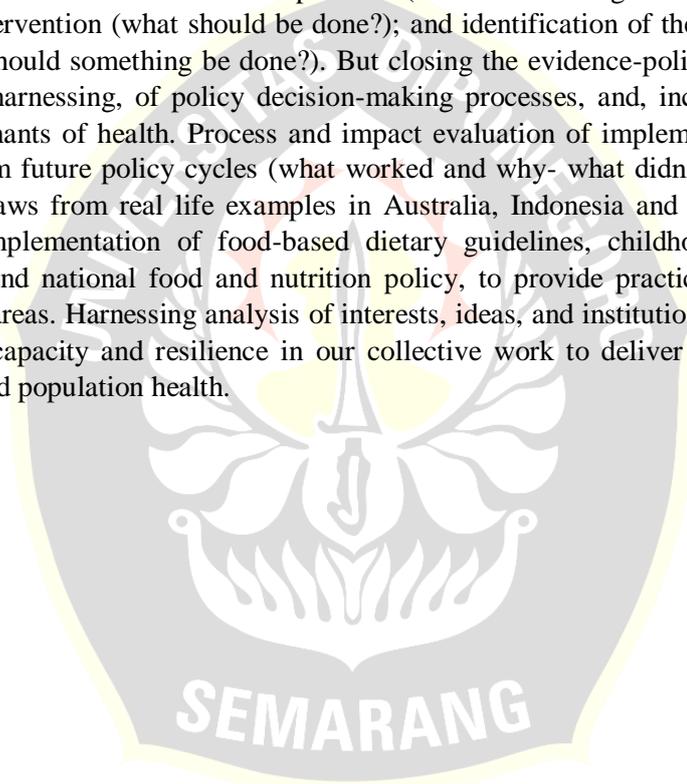
A Fork in the Road- steps to healthy, equitable and sustainable nutrition policy action

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Abstract

Influencing decisions towards healthy, equitable and sustainable nutrition policy action requires three main types of evidence: identification of the problem (should something be done?); identification of priority areas for intervention (what should be done?); and identification of the context and design of interventions (how should something be done?). But closing the evidence-policy gap also requires an understanding, and harnessing, of policy decision-making processes, and, increasingly, tackling the commercial determinants of health. Process and impact evaluation of implemented policy actions is also critical to inform future policy cycles (what worked and why- what didn't work and why not?). This presentation draws from real life examples in Australia, Indonesia and globally, including the development and implementation of food-based dietary guidelines, childhood stunting and food security programs, and national food and nutrition policy, to provide practical insights relevant to tropical and coastal areas. Harnessing analysis of interests, ideas, and institutions, it identifies positive steps to help build capacity and resilience in our collective work to deliver healthy, equitable and sustainable diets - and population health.





The Implementation of WHO New Normal Criteria in Tropical Countries

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NEW NORMAL IN THE CONTEXT OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH: Issues on The New Adaptation of Working Life in Indonesia

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic changes the way people typically work. The new normal is a challenge to balance working life and survival strategy from the pandemic and economic activities. This paper data derived from the online documents, online news, webinars on YouTube, and twitter posts on the new normal dynamics at work due to COVID-19 in Indonesia. The methods to analyze data used a qualitative approach to explore the topic and contents modelling of the new normal and new adaptation at work during the COVID-19 pandemic. The "new normal" policy in Indonesia was twisted to the translation of "getting back to normal life" and undermined the fight against COVID-19 transmission. This misinterpretation leads people in Indonesia to neglect the potential COVID-19 transmission at work. Therefore, the cluster of COVID-19 transmission cases at workplaces and offices occurred. Meanwhile, the Occupational Safety and Health Program includes the COVID-19 mitigation to balance economic sustainability and ensure the worker's health is challenging. The implication of this phenomenon requires further studies on the cost-benefit analysis and innovative methods to succeed in the new adaptation of working life in Indonesia

Keywords: new normal, new adaptation, COVID-19 pandemic, OSH, worker's health



Public health threats in coastal communities: the triplex of environmental pollution, climate change, and pandemic of 2020

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Abstract

Natural and man-made disasters affect millions of people each year. 2020 has been exceeding in the number of lives lost to diseases and natural calamities at unprecedented scale. In a disaster, communities face the danger of death, physical injury, losses of properties, infrastructure, and assets. Such stressors place vulnerable communities at high risk for long-term emotional and physical health problems. The coastal communities across the world are often experiencing multiple events, like floods and heat waves, occurring over a short period of time or simultaneously. The affected communities have to respond to cascading effects of extreme weather and environmental challenges and maintain public health support. In this talk, I demonstrate how the triplex of environmental pollution, climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic affects coastal communities focusing on cardiovascular health and food security. The links between the modern nutritional transition, water pollution with microplastic and chemical contamination, and COVID-19 pandemic amplify the long-term consequences of this triplex. To mitigate effectively these consequences there is an urgent need for inter- and intra- agency collaborations and integration of public health and environmental health policies in local, regional, and global preparedness planning.





Universal health coverage programs in low- and middle-income countries: evidence of impacts on rural populations

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Abstract

There are a variety of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) programs implemented in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs). Such programs aim to increase healthcare utilisation, provide financial protection and improve the health status of populations. Despite the global investment in UHC programs, there are no published reviews of evidence regarding their impacts in rural areas of LMICs. This systematic review aimed to synthesise published, peer-reviewed evidence regarding the impact of UHC programs on healthcare utilisation, financial protection, and health status in rural areas of LMICs. The findings may inform future development and adaptation of UHC programs in LMICs. Four electronic databases were systematically searched for relevant peer-reviewed articles. The search was limited to articles published in English from 2000 to 01/10/2019. A grey literature search was conducted on the websites of relevant organisations. The Quality Assessment Tool for Studies with Diverse Design was used for quality appraisal. Sixty-eight studies met the inclusion criteria. Fifty-three studies were exclusively based on rural areas and 15 included rural areas as a part of a larger study. Thirty-nine studies (57%) were either low or lower-middle level in relation to quality scores, 14 (21%) were upper-middle quality and 15 (22%) were high quality. The UHC programs examined within the included studies were heterogenous, varying in relation to design, context, and implementation processes. All programs were primarily designed to increase the affordability of healthcare. Of the 68 included studies, 34 analysed access and utilisation impacts. Twenty-eight (82%) of these reported positive impacts, with six (18%) reporting mixed impacts. Thirty-eight (56%) studies examined impacts on financial protection, of which 23 (60%) reported positive impacts and four (11%) reported mixed impacts. Only 23 (34%) studies assessed impacts on health status. Among these, 11 (48%) reported positive impacts, with 3 (13%) reporting mixed impacts. There is strong evidence that UHC programs can improve utilisation of healthcare among rural populations in LMICs. The impacts of programs on financial protection and health status is less convincing. Impacts on all three outcomes are less evident in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Keywords : Universal Health Coverage, Access, Utilisation, Financial Protection, Health Status, Low- and Middle-Income Countries, Rural Populations

Key Messages:

UHC programs in LMICs are designed primarily to improve healthcare access and utilisation, but greater consideration of their impacts on financial protection and health status among rural populations may be useful. Further high-quality research evaluating the impact of UHC programs on these outcomes, in addition to the quality and safety of health services, is required to strengthen the evidence-base.



Lesson learned the achievement of SDGs for Indonesian Children in situation increasing the threat of climate change and increased of non- communicable diseases that impact on children

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Abstract

Indonesia is strongly committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 formalizes national SDG governance structures and mechanisms for planning and budgeting, financing, monitoring and reporting. The Indonesian government has also worked with UNICEF to fill knowledge gaps, with new studies on critical issues such as the prevalence of child marriage, multidimensional child poverty measures, and drinking water quality. At the same time, new factors are developing to influence and shape long-term trends. This is the impact of new technologies on society and the economy, the increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases, air and water pollution, and the increasing threat of climate change. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF are collaborating on research to better understand the main factors affecting children and the likelihood of making progress towards the SDGs under different scenarios. This research focuses on SDG targets and indicators, which are related to child poverty, malnutrition, mortality, education, child marriage and birth registration. The indicators chosen reflect priority areas for children in Indonesia as well as data availability.

The national targets are used to measure progress on SDG indicators. The targets for 2024 and 2030 are drawn from the technocratic draft of the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024 and the National SDG Roadmap by the end of June 2019. These target values can be further revised. To examine past progress and trends in SDG indicators, the time series is compiled using data from various sources: Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), Basic Health Research (Riskesdas), Family Life Survey (IFLS), and the Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS). Secondary analysis was carried out from the annual National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) from 2007 to 2018 to build comparable data, disaggregated by demographic and socio-economic stratifies.

Child poverty (Goal 1): Indonesia has made solid progress in reducing poverty and improving living standards. Economic growth has not benefitted everyone equally and geographic disparities remain large. Child malnutrition (Goal 2): the Government of Indonesia has made strong commitments to address the high levels of child stunting throughout the country. Compared with the rate of progress achieved during the last five years, the speed of change needs to accelerate 2.5 times to achieve the national 2030 target for stunting. Child survival (Goal 3): Indonesia achieved the millennium development Goal target on reducing child mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. To reach the national targets for 2030, the speed of progress will need to accelerate further especially among newborns. Quality education (Goal 4): Indonesia has made great strides in improving children's access to primary and secondary education. the country has achieved gender parity in school enrolment, but inequalities based on children's disability status, household wealth and place of residence need to be tackled more strongly. Child marriage (Goal 5): The prevalence of child marriage has more than halved during the last three decades. In absolute terms, Indonesia has the eighth highest number of child brides in the world. Birth registration (Goal 16): Indonesia's birth registration coverage among children under 5 has nearly doubled since 2007. However, progress has slowed down and geographical disparities remain large, due to systematic bottlenecks related to equity and affordability of services.

The findings emerge from ongoing research by the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF to better understand the likelihood of achieving satisfactory progress towards the SDGs for children by





2030. These findings focus on a subset of SDG targets and indicators, related to child poverty, malnutrition, mortality, education, child marriage and birth registration. The analysis shows that most indicators are moving in the right direction, but that the speed of progress needs to be accelerated. Several national targets could be achieved with relatively modest increases in the speed of progress.

Keywords: SDGs, Child poverty, Child malnutrition, Child survival, Quality education, Child marriage, Birth registration





Vector-Borne Disease Control, A Success Story from Taiwan

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Abstract

Taiwan sits on the Tropic of Cancer, providing preferable habitat for vector arthropods. As early as 1946, malaria control and eradication program was implemented. The strategies involving 4 phases (preparatory, attack, consolidation, and maintenance) put great efforts into vector control, case management, and epidemiological studies. In 1965, Taiwan, leading the Western Pacific Region, was officially issued with the WHO Certificate of Registration for malaria elimination. We then shared our successful experience with our previous diplomatic ally, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, in West Africa. Malaria incidence decreased dramatically after executing the integrated control program, hence the slide positive rates in some districts have met the WHO criteria of pre-elimination. Moreover, neglected tropical infections, such as dengue fever, scrub typhus, spotted fever group rickettsioses, and Q fever were explored for the first time in the nation. Our team are further engaged in global health by conducting epidemiological surveys and participating prevention projects against dengue fever in Malawi as well as tungiasis in Kenya. To everyone's surprise, major dengue outbreaks occurred in southern Taiwan in 2014 and 2015 after remaining dormant for forty years, resulting in 15,492 and 43,419 indigenous cases, respectively. Facing the severe threat posed by vector-borne diseases again, the National Vector-Borne Disease Research Institute was established in 2016. Case numbers of dengue fever were less than 500 cases/yr since then. As climate change and international travel exacerbate human infectious diseases, epidemics are spreading faster and further than ever. Effective prevention and control of infectious diseases must rely on a good surveillance system built according to the concept of "One Health" for early recognition of new threat, sustainable control measures to combat the spread of infections, and a comprehensive plan for contingencies readily available for incidence management.

SEMARANG





The perspective of environmental change by the local community (Study in the coastal of Semarang)

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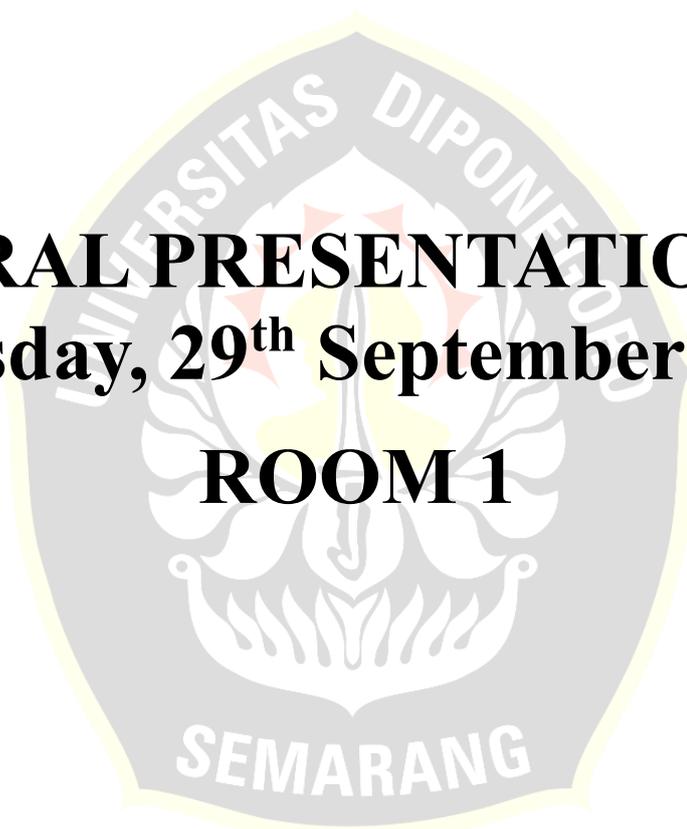
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Abstract

The environmental change affects the coastal ecosystems, including natural resources, infrastructure, health, and socioeconomic status. The coastal area of Semarang is a densely populated urban area. This paper aimed to determine the perspective of the coastal community of Semarang City on environmental change and its adaptation. It was observational research by using the qualitative method. The data fulfilled used the questionnaires through focus group discussion to adult women and men group (8-10 persons) and observation of the environmental conditions. Data analyzed by described two groups and two villages. The results showed some informants could explain environmental change, but they had experiences of environmental change, by comparing to an environmental condition in 5-10 years ago. These experiences included warmer temperature, flood, tidal inundation, fish pond aberration, land subsidence, delayed in the rainy season, delayed in fish growing, decreased catchment of shrimp, fail to harvest of milkfish, water pollution. They realized that they were affected and threaten by environmental change, such as infrastructure, health, income, freshwater, lost job. The coping mechanisms were height the house and road, build a net for a fish pond, buy the freshwater, join national health insurance, saving money. The environmental conditions in the year 2020 still the same compared to the year 2016, particularly in Tambaklorok. It concluded that the environment has changed and affected the community in the coastal area of Semarang.

Keywords: coastal, environmental, temperature, tidal inundation, flood





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 29th September 2020
ROOM 1





Enabling Factors of Primary Health Center Accreditation in Eastern Indonesia From the Stakeholders' Perspectives

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Abstract

Puskesmas or primary health center (PHC) accreditation is the Indonesian Ministry of Health's program with the ultimate goal of improving the quality and safety of primary healthcare. However, evidence on the effectiveness of accreditation is frail. In the eastern part of Indonesia, where most regions have scant resources, the PHC accreditation is becoming more challenging. A proper strategy, therefore, is needed to achieve successful implementation. This study aims to identify the enabling factors of effective PHC accreditation implementation in eastern Indonesia. Data were collected in Ambon City, the capital of Maluku Province, in September 2019. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were administered with heads of PHC, Sub-district majors, City of Ambon health department top managers, and other relevant stakeholders. The data collection was designed to explore strategies of PHC accreditation program implementation. Data analyzed thematically to extract strategies for effective accreditation implementation. Five factors were identified as essential aspects in the effective implementation of PHC accreditation: (1) accreditation is aligned with other regulations; (2) accreditation is well planned and uses a set of relevant standards; (3) accreditation is supported by the PHC manager's leadership that promotes quality health services; (4) accreditation program is well accepted by health professionals; (5) accreditation program is supported by other government bodies. All of PHCs in the City of Ambon has successfully implemented accreditation. The accreditation program's implementation should focus on the five factors revealed by this study to increase the likelihood of a successful accreditation implementation.

Keywords: Accreditation, enabling factors, primary health center, quality health services





Systematic Review The Influence of Clinical Pathway Implementation on Length of Stay and Patient Outcomes in Stroke Infarction Patients

Titis Elvira Nizar^{1*}, Atik Nurwahyuni¹

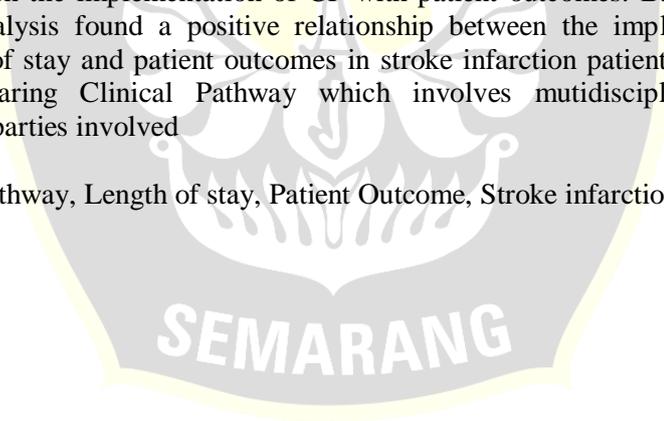
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Abstract

At present the focus of health services has shifted to Patient Centered Care, on the other side, health services are also leading to controlled clinical management strategies, so that health organizations are more efficient without sacrificing the quality of services. The European Pathway Association suggests that Clinical Pathway (CP) is seen as a tool to improve the quality and efficiency of evidence-based care but is also used as a communication tool between professionals to manage and standardize results-oriented care. This study used a systematic review with or without meta-analysis, this article was downloaded from online databases such as ProQuest, Scopus and national journals with keywords Clinical Pathway, Integrated Care Pathway, Length of Stay, Clinical Outcome, Stroke. In this study, the authors used 11 journal articles, 9 journals using observational research, 2 journals using experimental research. 2 journals based on a systematic review analysis, 9 journals based on statistical analysis. 6 studies were conducted abroad and 5 studies came from Indonesia. 8 articles provide positive information stating a positive relationship between CP implementation and length of stay, while 1 article states there is no relationship between CP implementation with length of stay and clinical outcome, 1 article does not get results because CP rejected for use, and 1 article states there is no relationship between the implementation of CP with patient outcomes. Based on the results of a systematic review analysis found a positive relationship between the implementation of Clinical Pathway with length of stay and patient outcomes in stroke infarction patients. This is supported by the process of preparing Clinical Pathway which involves mutidiscipline, socialization and implementation to all parties involved

Keywords: Clinical Pathway, Length of stay, Patient Outcome, Stroke infarction





Affect Analysis of Workload, Competence Nurse To Work Motivation Through Compensation

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Abstract

Background Strong motivation leads employees to work with high performance, if not, it can end in termination of employment. This work motivation can be influenced from within or from outside individual employees. The high rate turnover at Ananda Bekasi Hospital is a strong reason to look for the causes and solutions. External causes can be due to workload, leadership style, salary, work atmosphere and others. This study aimed to analyze the effect of workload and competence on work motivation with compensation as an intervening variable in 180 implementing nurses. Method Method is do through a quantitative descriptive causality approach and SEM analysis. Data collected techniques used is primary questionnaire data with 4 Likert scale. The results obtained: (1) workload and competence simultaneously does not affect work motivation through compensation; (2) workload does not affect work motivation; (3) competence has a positive effect on work motivation; (4) compensation does not affect work motivation; (5) workload affects compensation; (6) competence influences compensation. Workload and compensation do not affect work motivation, but competence, through skills and expertise in giving courses training and incentive for reasoning retend the employees who remain loyal to work, which can then be followed by an increase income. Conclusions Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the following conclusions are obtained: Workload and competency indirectly have not influenced simultaneously on work motivation through compensation, then appropriately high workload and competence will increase compensation and have a positive effect on increasing work motivation. Workload does not affect work motivation. Competence has a positive effect on work motivation, training and further education will increase skills and competencies, and in turn affect nurses' work motivation. Compensation has no effect on work motivation. Workload affects compensation, the heavier and more at risk of workload, affecting compensation. Competence affects compensation, abilities and skills that are qualified will increase compensation.

Keywords : Workload, Competence, Work Motivation, Compensation





Health Service Financing Accessibility Challenges in The Central Mountainous Region of Papua

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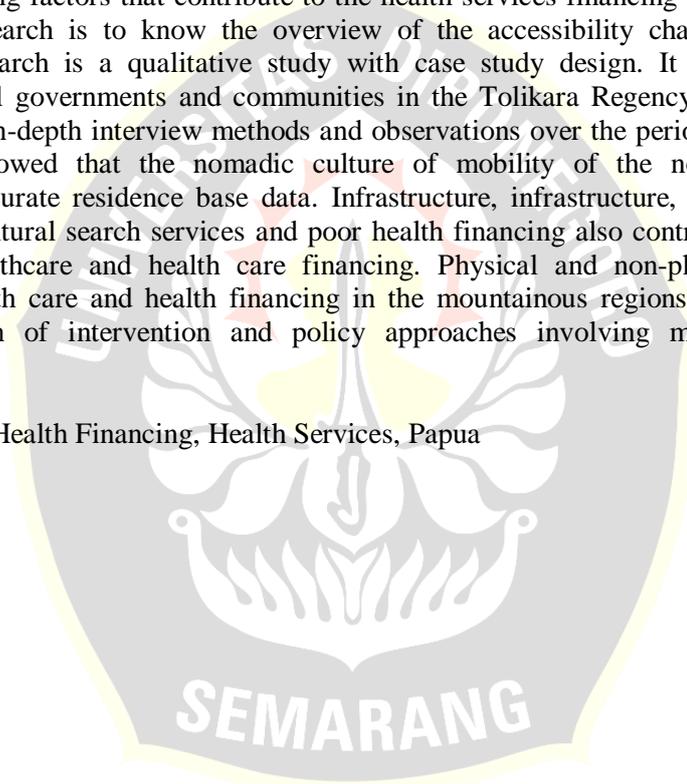
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Abstract

Index of public Health development of several districts located in the central mountainous region of Papua is very low. Implementation of Government policy in the field of health has not received satisfactory access. The failure of achievement of public health indicators can be influenced by many, especially contributing factors that contribute to the health services financing of the community. The purpose of this research is to know the overview of the accessibility challenges of health care financing. This research is a qualitative study with case study design. It was involving several informant from local governments and communities in the Tolikara Regency, Papua province. The data approach uses in-depth interview methods and observations over the period of 40 days. Findings from this study showed that the nomadic culture of mobility of the nomads complicate the establishment of accurate residence base data. Infrastructure, infrastructure, absence of the role of policy actors and cultural search services and poor health financing also contribute to impede public accessibility to healthcare and health care financing. Physical and non-physical barriers to the accessibility of health care and health financing in the mountainous regions of Papua must obtain proper consideration of intervention and policy approaches involving multi-actors and multi-perspectives.

Keywords : District Health Financing, Health Services, Papua





The Relationship Between Type of Health Insurance And Patient Satisfaction On Out-Patient Health Services At Hospital

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Abstract

The type of health insurance owned by a patient is usually different depending on the source of funding and the type of agency that manages it. Health insurance used by patients who use out-patient services generally consists of two things based on the processing agency, namely government and private agencies. This study aims to determine the relationship between types of health insurance and the level of patient satisfaction with out-patient health services at Dunda Hospital, Gorontalo District. This research is a descriptive study and the research variables consist of independent and dependent variables. Dependent variable is the level of patient satisfaction which consists of four categories: very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, satisfied and very satisfied. While the independent variable is the type of health insurance consisting of BPJS PBI, Non-PBI BPJS, and Private Health Insurance. Research respondents are 120 people who are undergoing out-patient treatment at Dunda Hospital in Gorontalo District and fulfill the requirements as respondents. Data collection in this study was carried out by collecting data directly at the hospital through the interview method using questionnaires and observations. Analysis of data using non-parametric tests through chi square analysis. The results showed a relationship between the type of health insurance and the level of patient satisfaction with outpatient health services at Dunda Hospital, Gorontalo District. The lowest percentage of patient satisfaction was found in patients using BPJS PBI health insurance. The services provided for BPJS patients at the Dunda Gorontalo public hospital are influenced by the type of BPJS financing owned. PBI BPJS patients are not satisfied with the services provided by Dunda hospital, so it is necessary to evaluate and improve the health service system provided.

Keywords: BPJS, Dunda, Health Insurance, Health Services, Outpatient.



Factor Affecting Willingness To Pay For National Health Insurance Program Among Informal Workers in Indonesia

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Abstract

The effort to achieve universal health coverage for all people under a single payer national health insurance in Indonesia still faces a substantial challenge particularly related to informal workers. Such population has several obstacles in regards to their irregularity of income, low level of education variety, most workers live in rural area and their literacy of health insurance. The objective of this study was to analyze the factors affecting willingness to pay for national health insurance program among informal workers in Indonesia. This cross-sectional study had been implemented in the district of Banyumas, Central Java, Indonesia. A total of 316 workers in informal sector were recruited as study participants with multistage random sampling technique. Logistic regression examined the factors that affect willingness to pay for national health insurance premium. Most workers in informal sector were male (99.1%) and their levels of education were less than senior high (> 85%). Almost all of the workers (96.2%) had small family members (1-4 household members). The study results indicated that urban, national health insurance information and uneducated factors were correlated to willingness to pay for national health insurance among informal workers. Workers who lived in urban area ($p < 0.05$, OR = 3.922) were more willing to pay for insurance premium. Workers who received better exposure of national health insurance information ($p < 0.05$, OR = 2.330) were more willing to pay for premium. Moreover, workers who uneducated ($p < 0.05$, OR = 14.847) were more willing to pay for premium. Better access to health care facilities among informal workers in urban area encouraged their participation in national health insurance. National health insurance campaign also becomes a trigger for enhancing people awareness of this scheme. Adequate and large scale national health insurance program information dissemination would support the effectiveness efforts in achieving universal health insurance coverage goal in Indonesia.

Keywords: Willingness to pay, informal workers, health insurance, rural area, Indonesia





Five Years Indonesia National Health Insurance: How The Future Expectation of Independent Participants

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Abstract

National Health Insurance (JKN) was implemented in Indonesia since 1 January 2014. BPJS Kesehatan is the organizer of JKN. After five years of implementation, the participants almost 82%, both independent and subsidy (poor) participants, and there are increasing health services use. For the future then we need to know how the expectation of JKN participants. This research was the observational and quantitative method. The data was collected online and the questioner was developed by google form. The research variables are participants 'expectations, education, income, knowledge, attitude, and the problems that still exist in the health services network. The number of respondents is 637 independent participants. Data were analyzed by Pearson's correlation and multiple linear regression. 55.7% of education was university, 46.9% has good knowledge, 47.7% has a good attitude, the primary level ambulatory services use 12.4% until 21%, secondary ambulatory services 9.9% until 17.3%, and hospital inpatient 9.7%. The problems still exist in the services of BPJS Kesehatan and health services network at low category: BPJS Kesehatan 24.2%, first-level ambulatory services 27.3% until 35%, second-level of ambulatory services 34.2% and hospital inpatient 33.1%. There was a separate correlation between knowledge, attitude, and the problems that still exist in hospital inpatient with the expectations of independent participants. The multivariate analysis showed that knowledge and attitude influenced the independent participants' expectations. Independent participants' knowledge and attitude about JKN is good enough, but there are still problems in the services of BPJS Kesehatan and the health facilities network that will affect JKN participants' expectations in the future.

Keywords: Indonesia National Health Insurance





Mapping Undergraduate Thesis Research On Health Administration And Policy Study In Faculty of Public Health Diponegoro University

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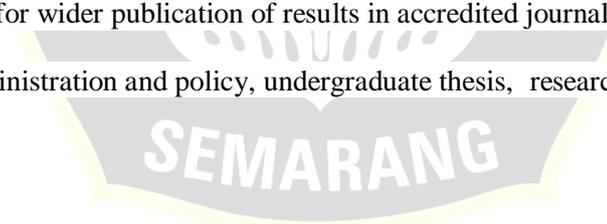
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Abstract

The health administration and policy majoring study provide learning provisions in the scope which are shaping the competence of Bachelor of Public Health. Thesis is a process of intellectual development of students as an evaluation of understanding and application of theory in the form of scientific work based on student research as a requirement for graduation. Thesis at FPH UNDIP was carried out according to the interests of students, with guidance from lecturers. This study aimed to map student thesis research. This research used a case study approach. Primary data collection through document tracing in repositories of faculty library collection, over 6 years. Qualitative data through in depth interview on some students. The study observed 250 theses, the majority were regular students (95.6%), with the fastest processing time on 4 months, the majority were 7-12 months (68.8%). The research topics included leadership 4%, health administration and management 66.8%, health policy and law 11.4%, health financing 16% and health organization 10.8%. The majority of research locations in health institutions (84.4%) consist of health services and the health officer. In terms of research methods, most of them used qualitative approach (66.8%), quantitative (28%) and 5.2% used mix methods. The statistical analysis mostly used was correlational bivariate. The research subjects were mostly health workers (25.6%), employees (44.8%) and patients (14.8%). Most of article were just uploaded in faculty repository. It could be concluded that the thesis researches were completed in normal time with the tendency of topics in health management administration, carried out in health institutions and tends used qualitative approach to health workers. This requires strengthening the learning of research methodologies in the scope of health administration and policy precisely and scientific writing skills for wider publication of results in accredited journals.

Keywords : Health administration and policy, undergraduate thesis, research mapping





A Study About User Service Satisfaction Through PUSTAKA (Community Health Center Without Queue In Semarang City) With Importance-Performance Analysis Approach

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Abstract

PUSTAKA has been used and developed since 2018, so that people can make online orders (via WhatsApp or Android-based applications), but there has never been an analysis of user satisfaction or effectiveness in the quality services. This study aims to determine PUSTAKA users, assess the satisfaction of Puskesmas service users after the existence of PUSTAKA and determine the priority of improvements to improve service quality. This research was conducted by cross sectional with quantitative methods with Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) approach. Respondents were 400 service users taken from 8 Puskesmas in Semarang City in 2020. From 400 respondents in total, there are 64% respondents know about PUSTAKA, 64% of them know from officers socialization, 11% from social media, the rest from leaflet and billboards. Respondents who have used PUSTAKA more than 5 times are 19%, 2-5 times (23%) and 58% have used it once. The results of the analysis using the IPA approach, was found that the dimensions included in quadrant I: tangible and assurance, quadrant II: responsiveness, quadrant III: reliability, and quadrant, IV: empathy. Thus, the priority improvements that need to be made are in the tangible and assurance dimensions, including the competence of officers, clarity of procedures, cleanliness and safety of the Puskesmas. Meanwhile, the calculation result of the Customer Satisfaction Index is 80.5% in a Good category. In general, Puskesmas users satisfaction are in a good category, however, it needs improvement in services in the tangible and assurance dimensions.

Keywords: Satisfaction, service, community health center, PUSTAKA





Hospital Emergency Preparedness During Covid 19 Pandemic Situation (Case Study In Central Java Regional Hospital)

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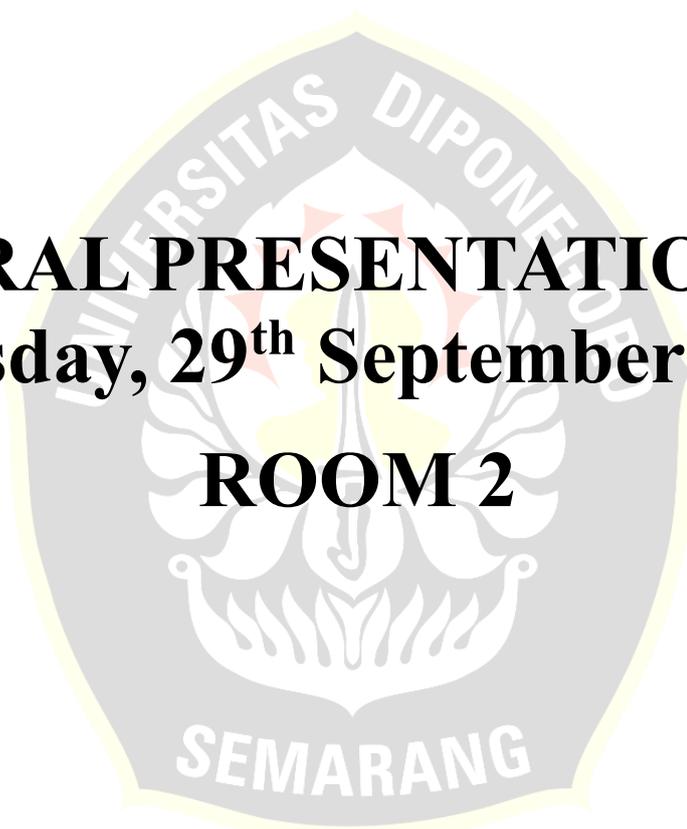
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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic is still a major global health crisis that continues to threaten public health and safety. Hospital-and community-based care are the front line guard during this viral respiratory disease outbreaks. Research literature showed that contaminated environmental surfaces and indoor air quality play an important role in the transmission of health care associated pathogens including Covid 19. All possible actions must be taken by hospital management to control the spread of the infection. This study Identified hospital risk factors during Covid 19 pandemic and how appropriate measures was taken to reduce the risks . A descriptive approach was adopted. 15 participants were involved and this study used distanced questionnaire method for data retrieval. All participants understood the risk of healthcare associated Covid 19 infection. 3 participants (20%) argued that hospital must ensure the availability and quality of PPE to fight the virus. Most of participants (80%) are worry about getting infected but a small number of them (20%) said that they do not have to worry yet. Hospital supervisor stated that they have conduct particular training for Covid 19 preparedness. Training materials were related to safety and health risk assessment for hazard lowering of Covid 19. The hospital was also prepare comprehensive and standardized PPE from level 1 up to level 3. Hospital management has prepared emergency preparedness system to combat covid 19 pandemic. Holistic involvement of healthcare workers are still needed to ensure employees' participation. The program has to be evaluated frequently in order to make fast respond from covid 19 impact.

Keywords: emergency preparedness, hospital safety and health, risk management, Covid 19





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 29th September 2020
ROOM 2





Interprofessional Collaboration Practices Enhance The Achievement of Comprehensive Obstetric And Neonatal Emergency Care Program Indicators In Hospitals

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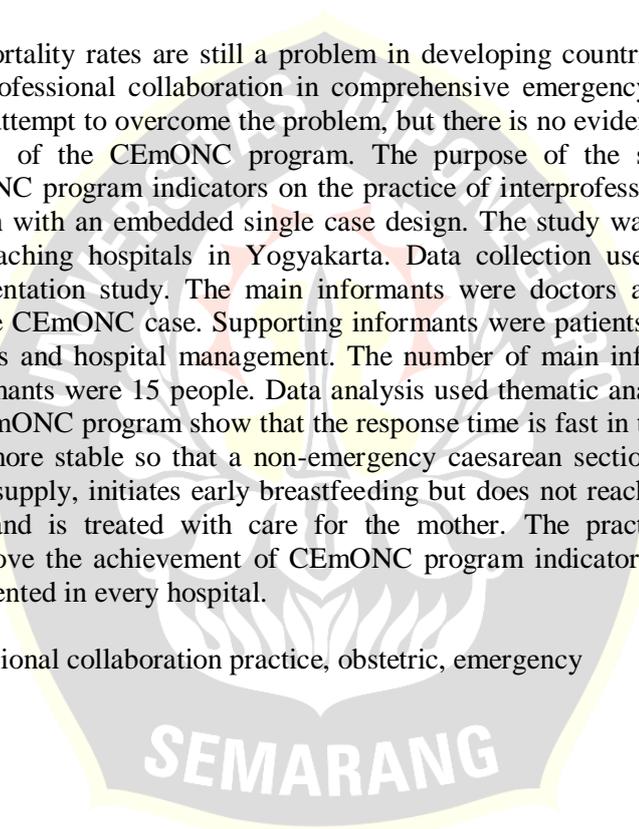
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Abstract

Maternal and infant mortality rates are still a problem in developing countries, including Indonesia. The practice of interprofessional collaboration in comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (CEmONC) is an attempt to overcome the problem, but there is no evidence of research results to measure the indicators of the CEmONC program. The purpose of the study is to analyse the achievement of CEmONC program indicators on the practice of interprofessional collaboration. This is a qualitative research with an embedded single case design. The study was conducted at a private hospital type C for teaching hospitals in Yogyakarta. Data collection used observation, in-depth interviews and documentation study. The main informants were doctors and health workers who provided services in the CEmONC case. Supporting informants were patients and families, midwives who referred to patients and hospital management. The number of main informants was 38 people, while supporting informants were 15 people. Data analysis used thematic analysis. The results of the achievement of the CEmONC program show that the response time is fast in the emergency room, the mother's condition is more stable so that a non-emergency caesarean section is performed, a blood bank prepares a blood supply, initiates early breastfeeding but does not reach the putting of mother's milk, healthy babies and is treated with care for the mother. The practice of interprofessional collaboration can improve the achievement of CEmONC program indicators, so it is recommended that this can be implemented in every hospital.

Keywords : interprofessional collaboration practice, obstetric, emergency





Success Rate of My Health Report Books Filling Training in Elementary School of Surabaya and Gresik

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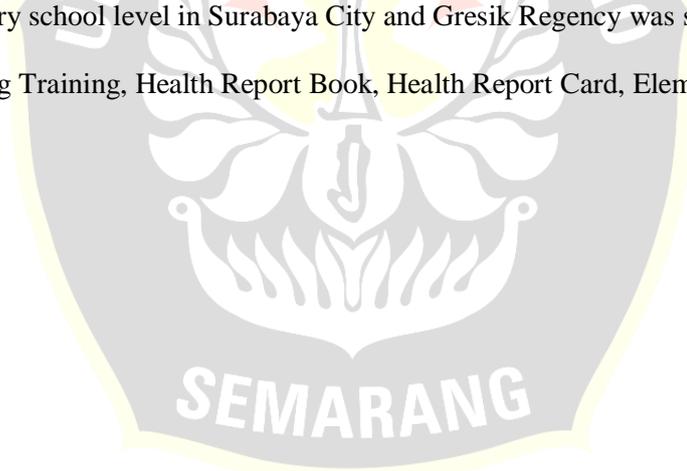
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Abstract

Childhood nutritional status persists as a major public health problem in Indonesia. Thus, school-based health screening and reporting as a tool to prevent and reduce morbidity is needed. The report includes in-depth medical history, nutritional status of students, measurement of body weight and height, habits, problems during puberty, mental health, and the understanding of the report card benefits. This study aims to determine the success rate of reporting training of My Health Report Book for the elementary school in Surabaya City and Gresik Regency. This is One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design research, with 45 subjects at Surabaya and Gresik primary school and the data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics. A questionnaire is used as research instruments. The result shows total Score for the pretest 66.89 ± 18.318 , while the posttest 79.56 ± 15.948 . The average answer was 67.1% and 32.9% were wrong for the pretest and 79.6% and 20.4% is wrong for the posttest. There is a significant difference in the value of the total score between pretest and posttest ($p = 0,000$). Based on the results of the pre and post test questionnaire analysis, it is found that the health report card filling training for elementary school level in Surabaya City and Gresik Regency was successful.

Keywords : Reporting Training, Health Report Book, Health Report Card, Elementary School





Patient Access Rights in the Electronic Medical Record System (Case Study on Electronic Medical Record Trainee Hospital)

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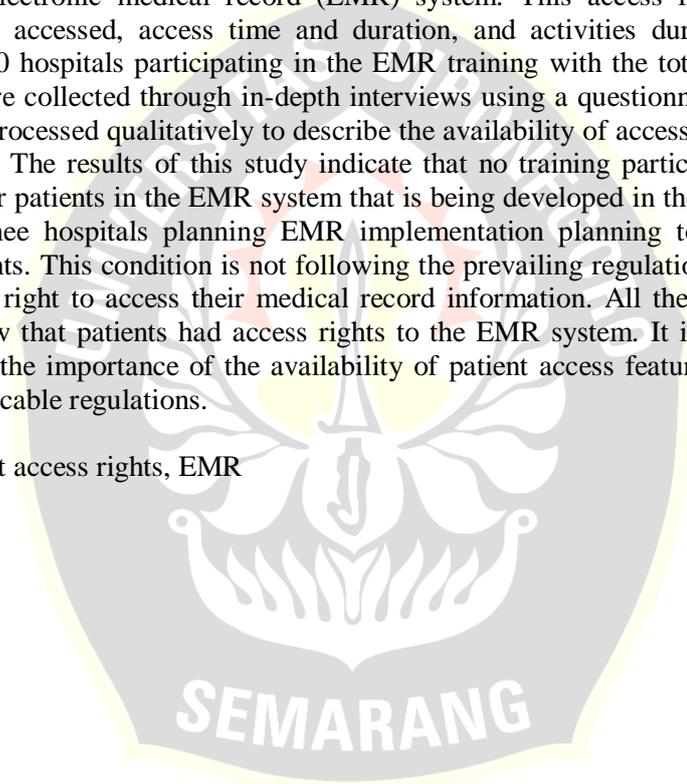
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Abstract

Medical records as a form of health service documentation must be made as regulated in Law Number 29 of 2004 concerning Medical Practice. The regulation also regulates the authorized parties to access medical records, including one of which is the patient as the owner of the information in the medical record. This study aims to explore the availability of patients access features in the electronic medical record (EMR) system. This access feature includes access procedures, areas accessed, access time and duration, and activities during access. The study population was 50 hospitals participating in the EMR training with the total population sampling method. Data were collected through in-depth interviews using a questionnaire. The results of the interviews were processed qualitatively to describe the availability of access features for patients in the EMR system. The results of this study indicate that no training participant hospital provides access features for patients in the EMR system that is being developed in their respective hospitals. Nor are the trainee hospitals planning EMR implementation planning to provide accessibility features for patients. This condition is not following the prevailing regulations which stipulate that patients have the right to access their medical record information. All these hospitals stated that they did not know that patients had access rights to the EMR system. It is necessary to increase understanding of the importance of the availability of patient access features in the EMR system according to applicable regulations.

Keywords: patient access rights, EMR





Socioeconomic Determinants of Adolescent Pregnancy In Indonesia: A Population-Based Survey

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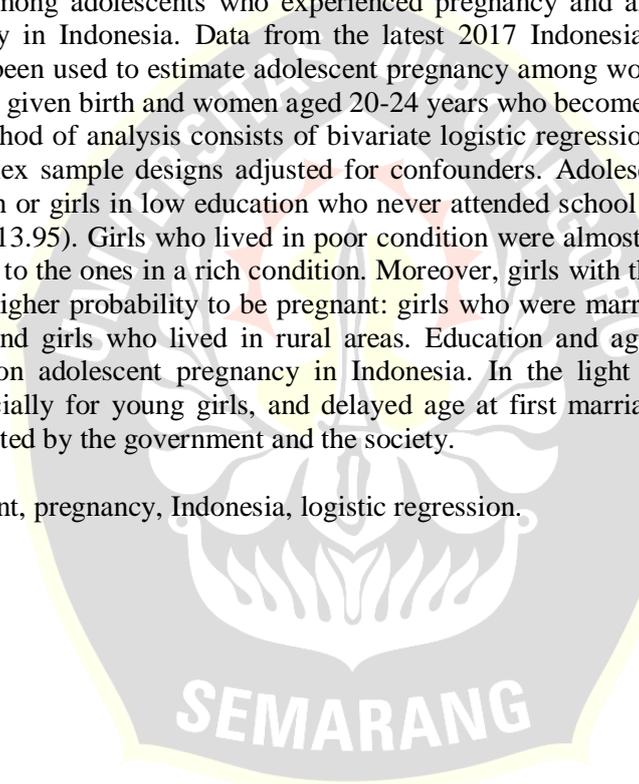
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Abstract

Adolescent pregnancy is a public health issue in Indonesia. Become pregnant at aged under 20 is associated with maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this study is to assess the characteristics among adolescents who experienced pregnancy and analyze the determinants of adolescent pregnancy in Indonesia. Data from the latest 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) had been used to estimate adolescent pregnancy among women aged 15-19 years who were pregnant or had given birth and women aged 20-24 years who become a mother when she was 15 to 19 years. The method of analysis consists of bivariate logistic regression, and multivariate logistic regression for complex sample designs adjusted for confounders. Adolescent pregnancy was higher among young women or girls in low education who never attended school or attended primary school (OR: 9.34; CI: 6.25-13.95). Girls who lived in poor condition were almost twice at risk of adolescent pregnancy compared to the ones in a rich condition. Moreover, girls with the following characteristics were found to be a higher probability to be pregnant: girls who were married at aged under 15 years, non-working girls, and girls who lived in rural areas. Education and age at first married have the strongest influence on adolescent pregnancy in Indonesia. In the light of these findings, women empowerment, especially for young girls, and delayed age at first marriage should be continuously promoted and supported by the government and the society.

Keywords: Adolescent, pregnancy, Indonesia, logistic regression.





Impact of Adolescent Friendly Health Service program on adolescent's reproductive health knowledge: A Comparative study in Surakarta Regency, Indonesia

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Abstract

Reproductive health counselling is one of activity on Indonesian Adolescent Friendly Health Service (AFHS) Program. Even though implementation of AFHS program had many limitations, the evidence about this program's effect on adolescent reproductive health outcome was rarely been studied. This study intend to evaluate AFHS Program utilization's effect on Adolescent's Reproductive Health (RH) knowledge. A school-based cross sectional study conducted in Surakarta Regency (Indonesia) in the area of Sangkrah and Kratonan Primary Health Center from January to May 2019. Sample was adolescent who had been identified and confirmed utilizing AFHS program in 2017 and 2018 in study area, which is 162. The 162 sampel in comparison group selected using proportional random sampling technique from adolescent who went to school in the study area and not utilized AFHS program. Instruments used has been tested for its validity and reliability. Mann Whitney test was used to compare RH knowledge's score between group with 95% confidence interval. Result showed that RH knowledge's score was different between group of adolescent who utilize AFHS program and those who did not (P-value <0.001). The higher RH knowledge score was attained by adolescent who utilize AFHS Program. Despite the necessity for further research, this study suggests Indonesian AFHS program had potential effect in increasing adolescent's knowledge of reproductive health. Improvement in implementation of AFHS Program is needed to gain better impact on adolescent's RH knowledge.

Keywords: AFHS, Adolescent, Reproductive Health, PKPR, Adolescent Friendly Health Service





The Effect of Maryam Exercise, Abdominal Breathing And Self Affirmation Toward Coping Ability, And The Confidence of Labor In Pregnant Women

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Abstract

Physical exercise has become universal as an alternative to the health of pregnant women and the prevention of pregnancy complications. Health care services that are used holistically are the needs of a complete woman because health is the harmony of the physical, mental, and soul. This research proves the effect of Maryam exercises, abdominal breathing and self-affirmation on maternal coping abilities, and the belief of pregnant women in labor. This study was an experimental design with a randomized pre-test post-test control group design. The study was conducted on 80 pregnant women who were divided into 4 groups with each group consisting of 20 pregnant women, the group of pregnant women consisting of Maryam exercises, abdominal breathing and self-affirmation, exercises for pregnant women and the class of mothers each chosen by cluster random sampling in four public's health services. The study was conducted for 4 weeks with measurements before and after the intervention. Statistical analysis using t-test and ONE-WAY ANOVA. The results showed Maryam exercise, and abdominal breathing and self-affirmation significantly improved coping skills and significantly increased the confidence of pregnant women in labor ($p < 0.05$) compared to the standard pregnancy exercise groups and maternal class groups. Providing Maryam exercise, abdominal breathing and positive self-affirmation proved the ability to cope and beliefs challenging childbirth in pregnant women.

Keywords : Maryam Gymnastics, pregnancy exercise, abdominal breathing, and positive affirmations, coping, self-confidence





Husband Assistance on Outcome Perinatal Adolescent Pregnancy in Gunung Mas District, Indonesia

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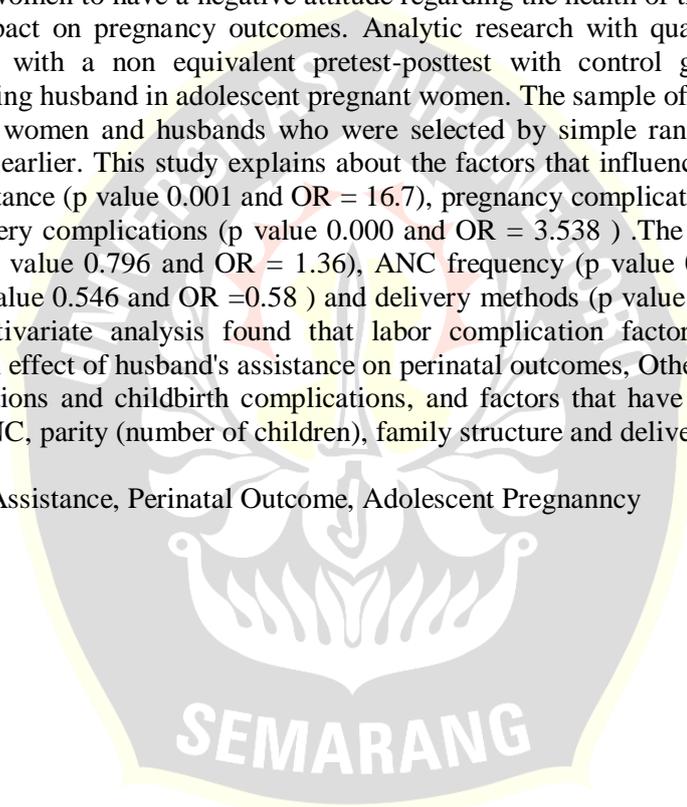
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Abstract

Teenage pregnancy requires the assistance and support of a husband or other family around. Partner support is also important in relation to pregnancy outcomes, where a lack of support from a partner will cause pregnant women to have a negative attitude regarding the health of their pregnancy and will have an adverse impact on pregnancy outcomes. Analytic research with quasi-experimental design (quasi-experimental) with a non equivalent pretest-posttest with control group design with the intervention of assisting husband in adolescent pregnant women. The sample of this study was 30 pairs of teenage pregnant women and husbands who were selected by simple random side, and met the inclusion criteria set earlier. This study explains about the factors that influenced pregnancy outcome were husband's assistance (p value 0.001 and OR = 16.7), pregnancy complications (p value 0.038 and OR = 3.8) and delivery complications (p value 0.000 and OR = 3.538). The Other factors have not influenced parity ((p value 0.796 and OR = 1.36), ANC frequency (p value 0.884 and OR = 1.14), family structure (p value 0.546 and OR = 0.58) and delivery methods (p value 0.243 and OR = 0.78). The results of multivariate analysis found that labor complication factors influenced perinatal outcomes. There is an effect of husband's assistance on perinatal outcomes, Other influential factors are pregnancy complications and childbirth complications, and factors that have no effect are maternal age, frequency of ANC, parity (number of children), family structure and delivery method.

Keyword: Husband Assistance, Perinatal Outcome, Adolescent Pregnanncy





Implementation of Reproductive Health Service Program For Bride In Pekanbaru City

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Abstract

Bride-to-be is a strategic target group in efforts to improve health before pregnancy and decrease maternal and infant mortality rates. Prior to marriage, many prospective brides do not have sufficient knowledge and information about reproductive health in the family, so that after marriage, pregnancies are often not planned properly and are not supported by optimal health status. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, observation and documents review. The informants were person in charge of family health and nutrition program in the Pekanbaru City Health Office (Dinkes Pekanbaru) and community health service (Puskesmas), Pekanbaru Religious Department Office (Kandepag Pekanbaru), and the bride-to-be. The bride-to-be was given reproductive and sexual health education, medical examinations and immunization screening of tetanus toxoid (TT). The reproductive health examination was carried out at the Puskesmas or hospital, however, not all of them did a prenuptial health examination. There wasn't Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Kandepag Pekanbaru and the Dinkes Pekanbaru or between the Puskesmas and the KUA. The implementation of reproductive health services for the bride at Pekanbaru City hasn't been carried out optimally. It is necessary to collaborate across sectors in establishing an MoU on reproductive health services for the bride between Dinkes Pekanbaru with Kandepag Pekanbaru and cooperation agreement between Puskesmas and KUA.

Keywords: Bride-to-be, prenuptial examination, reproductive health service, TT immunization





Multiple Pregnancy: The Biggest Risk Factor of Low Birth Weight In Central Java, Indonesia (2017 Idhs Secondary Data Study)

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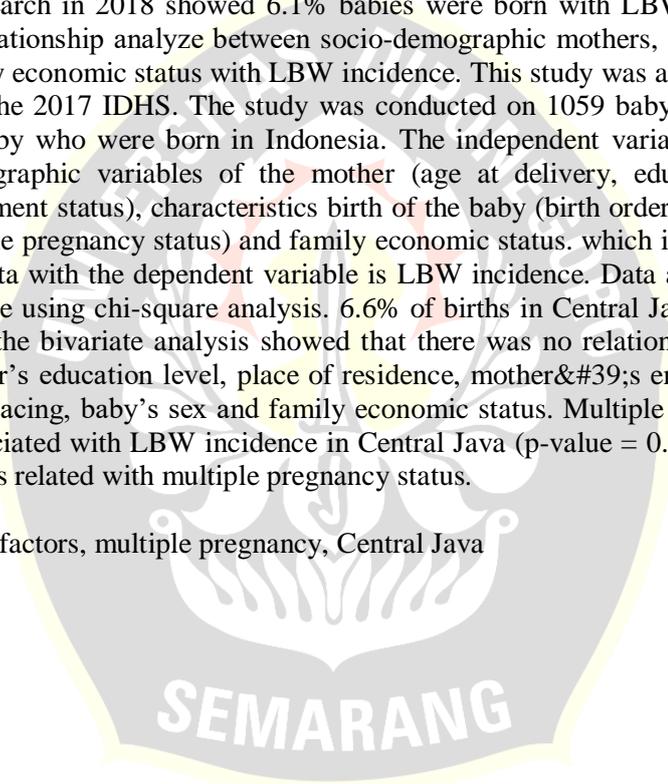
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Abstract

LBW is a condition when a baby was born weighing less than 2500 grams. This condition can increase the risk of neonatal death, stunting in toddlers and children, and increase the risk of children with low intelligence levels. 7% babies were born in Indonesia with birth weight <2500 grams. The results of the Basic Health Research in 2018 showed 6.1% babies were born with LBW in Central Java. The study's aim was to relationship analyze between socio-demographic mothers, the characteristics birth of the baby, and family economic status with LBW incidence. This study was an analytical study using secondary data from the 2017 IDHS. The study was conducted on 1059 baby who qualified for this study from 17.848 baby who were born in Indonesia. The independent variables used in this study were the socio-demographic variables of the mother (age at delivery, education level, place of residence and employment status), characteristics birth of the baby (birth order number, birth spacing, baby's sex and multiple pregnancy status) and family economic status. which is assessed based on the wealth index status data with the dependent variable is LBW incidence. Data analysis was performed univariate and bivariate using chi-square analysis. 6.6% of births in Central Java were categorized as LBW. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no relationship between mother's age at delivery, mother's education level, place of residence, mother's employment status, birth order number, birth spacing, baby's sex and family economic status. Multiple pregnancy status is the single risk factor associated with LBW incidence in Central Java (p-value = 0.0001) The incidence of LBW in Central Java is related with multiple pregnancy status.

Keywords: LBW, risk factors, multiple pregnancy, Central Java





The Duration of Exclusive Breastfeeding Up To 6 Months Was Associated With Multipara Mother In Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti^{1*}, Naintina Lisnawati¹, Wardatus Zahroh¹

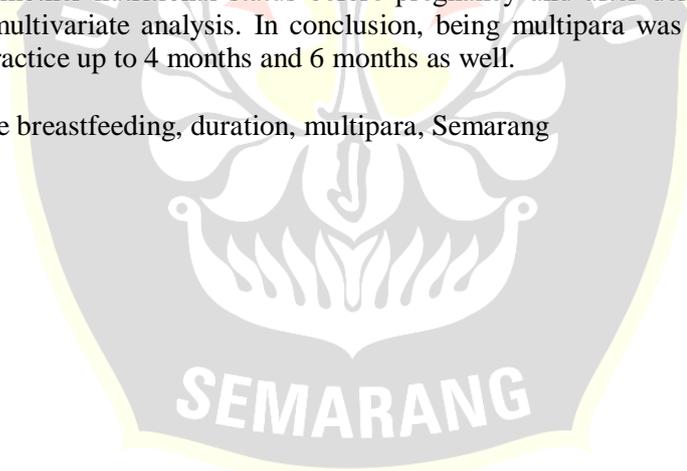
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Abstract

The practice of breastfeeding is very much influenced by many factors so that it cannot be done by all mothers, whether it caused by infant or maternal factors. This cohort study aimed to assess the factors associated with the duration of exclusive breastfeeding practice in Kedungmundu District, Semarang City, Central Java Province, Indonesia. The 36 breastfeeding mothers were followed after delivery until the end of their exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) practice. The general characteristics of mother and infant were obtained by structured interviews. Body weight, height, and upper-upper arm circumference (LILA) were assessed for the profile of the maternal nutritional status. The EBF practice was steeply down from the beginning of infant's life to 6 months of age. About 58.3% of infants were not exclusively breastfed in their first month. Only 25% of them succeed until 6 months. More than half of them were multipara (58.3%), living in nuclear family (55.6%), 22.2% were underweight before pregnancy and 16.7% were protein-energy malnourish at baseline of survey. Infant's sex, parity, mother nutritional status before pregnancy and after delivery were factors that were included into multivariate analysis. In conclusion, being multipara was consistently associated with duration EBF practice up to 4 months and 6 months as well.

Keywords : Exclusive breastfeeding, duration, multipara, Semarang





Status of Marriage and Outcome Perinatal on Adolescent Pregnancy in Dr. Doris Sylvanus Palangka Raya Hospital, Indonesia

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Abstract

Adolescent pregnancy is an important issue, especially in developing countries with an increased incidence. This condition causes problems on maternal and neonatal health and outcome, with an increased incidence of complications that will affect increased maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. This study uses a cross sectional design methodology using teenage pregnancy data sourced from secondary data totaling 549 obtained from the medical record of Dr. Doris Sylvanus Palangkaraya Hospital in 2017-2018. This study explains that the average age of respondents is 17.8 years and the lowest age is 14 years. The most perinatal outcome in teenage pregnancy is poor condition 372 cases (67.8 percent). There are several factors that influence perinatal outcomes are marital status (p value 0.003 and OR 8.150), referral status (p value 0.017 and OR 2.13), pregnancy complications (p values <0.000 and OR 3.587) and gestational age (p values <0.000 and OR 8.672). There are factors not related maternal education (p value 0.569 and OR 0.892) and parity (p value 0.199 and OR 0.659). There are several factors that influence outcome perinatal on adolescent pregnancy are marital status, referral status, pregnancy complications and gestational age. Unaffected factors are mother's education and parity. It is necessary a validity of adolescent marital status is required, planned referral system innovation, detection of complications as early as possible and the best pregnancy care until matur pregnancy.

Keywords: Status of marriage, perinatal outcome and adolescent pregnancy





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 29th September 2020
ROOM 3





Non-communicable Diseases Comorbidity and Multimorbidity among People with Tuberculosis Infection in Indonesia

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Abstract

None of the studies found the burden of Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) comorbidities among peoples with Tuberculosis (TB) in Indonesia. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the prevalence of NCD comorbidity and multimorbidity among peoples with TB in Indonesia. This study was a cross-sectional study using secondary data from the 2018 Basic Health Research. The subjects were 2974 people with TB aged ≥ 15 years old. NCD comorbidity was measured as the condition when people with TB presence one NCD. Meanwhile, multimorbidity if present two or more NCDs. The data of NCDs were based on the doctor's diagnosis and collected through interviews, except hypertension, which was also by blood pressure measurement. Data were analyzed using Chi-square and logistic regression. Most of NCD comorbidities among peoples with TB based on the doctor's diagnosis were asthma (13.3%), hypertension (11.2%), diabetes (7.7%), and heart disease (5.5%). The proportion of subjects with hypertension based on the blood pressure measurement was 33.8%. There were 12.1% and 5% of the subjects with NCD comorbidity and multimorbidity that have not been diagnosed yet. NCD comorbidity and multimorbidity among peoples with TB were higher in line with the increase of age ($p < 0.05$ on the 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, > 65 age group) and also on the high socioeconomic status ($p < 0.05$). Indonesia still faces the problem of TB with the burden of NCD comorbidity and multimorbidity. It needs improvement in the screening of NCD and risk factors among peoples with TB and also integrated services of TB and NCD.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, non-communicable disease, comorbidity, multimorbidity, Indonesia.





Potential Breeding Places And Abundance of Filariasis Vector Mosquitoes In Buton District, Southeast Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

Lymphatic filariasis is a neglected tropical disease caused by infection with the mosquito-borne. Lymphatic filariasis is transmitted by Anopheles, Culex, Aedes and Mansonia, the distribution, ecology, biology and transmission potential of which vary greatly. It is important to know where breeding sites are, the sites depend on the genus and species of mosquito and vary widely. Not all breeding sites are clearly visible to humans, especially as some species prefer temporary water bodies, while others prefer more permanent ones. Potential habitat is a major factor of which diversity and abundance of vector mosquito populations in Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi. The study aims to determine types and illustrate of mosquito breeding places and describe the habitat of mosquitoes in Buton District. Tools used for mosquitoes larvae were mosquito dipper, aquatic nets, and larvae pipette. The survey was performed in two filariasis-endemic villages: Bonelalo and Mabulugo with explorative descriptive methods. Based on research, there are nine types of mosquito breeding places in two villages, namely ditches, wellsprings, river banks, rice fields, puddles, coconut shells, irrigation channels, mangroves, estuary. Potential breeding places that support mosquito development stage include muddy beaches, rocky beaches, mangrove, community plantations, crop, paddy fields, and secondary forest. Both in Bonelalo and Mabulugo Village, Culex quinquefasciatus and Cx. vishnu was the most abundant species. Those were supported by the existence of potential breeding places that dominated in Bonelalo and Mabulugo villages, namely ditches and puddles. Potential breeding places of filarial vector mosquitoes will promote life stage of its that will directly related to the transmission of filariasis.

Keywords : potential breeding places, abundance, mosquitoes, filariasis, Buton District





Entomological investigation during the Dengue outbreak in Kudus and Jepara Districts, Central Java province, Indonesia in 2014

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Abstract

The Dengue outbreak was reported in Kudus and Jepara Districts, Central Java Province during January-July 2014. We have conducted an entomological investigation of the dengue vectors in 6 selected villages with the most impact on the outbreak. The aims of this study to investigate the risk factor of dengue transmission based on entomology data and to identify the most appropriate vector control measure. Larvae collection were collected in 6 selected endemic villages using the single larvae method. This survey used cross sectional method. We used Breteau Indices (BI) and Density Figure (DI) to assess the dengue transmission risk level. The resistance assay was carried out using the WHO standard Impregnated paper. The Odd Ratio test was carried out to determine the risk factor of potential breeding places. Based on the BI and DI, the dengue transmission risk in the study areas varies between low, medium and high, with an average BI rate above 5 and DI between 2-7. The main breeding places for *Aedes aegypti* was water tanks for bathroom. There was no difference in risk between closed and unclosed containers becoming breeding sites, and varied risk between drained and non-drained containers. *Aedes aegypti* from all villages were resistant against all insecticides classes. Outbreaks occurred in all villages although risk of transmission varied from low to high. The vector-mosquitoes were resistant against all the insecticides class. It should be considered to introduce other vector control approaches, such as mechanical and bio-insecticide methods.

Keywords: Dengue Outbreak, entomological investigation, Kudus, Jepara





Evaluation of Rat Control Treatment in Traditional Market, Indonesia

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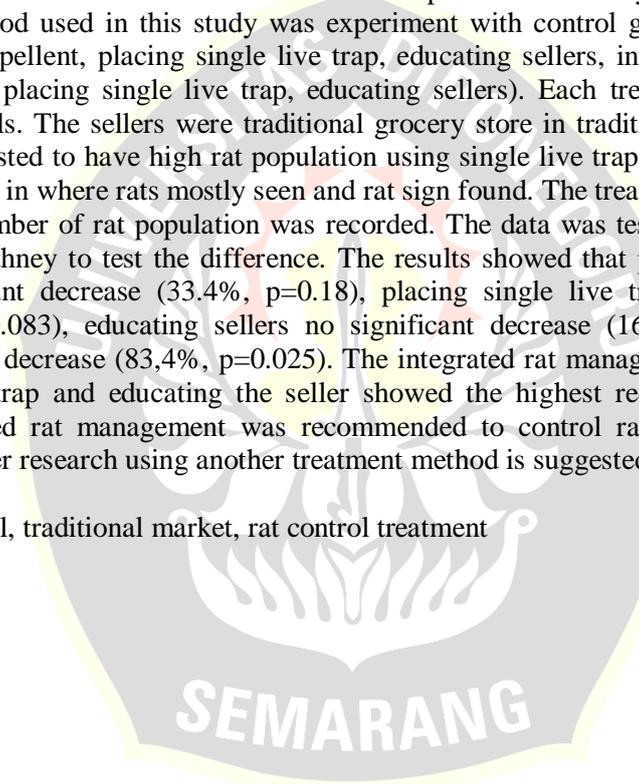
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Abstract

Traditional market is a public places that must be clear of vector and pest like rat. There are many rat control methods, however which is suited for traditional market is not fully understood. This research aimed to understand the result of rat control method implemented in in typical traditional market in Indonesia. The method used in this study was experiment with control group. The treatments were placing vetiver as repellent, placing single live trap, educating sellers, integrated treatment (placing vetiver as repellent, placing single live trap, educating sellers). Each treatments was replicated six times and six controls. The sellers were traditional grocery store in traditional markets in Surakarta. The location were tested to have high rat population using single live trap as pretest and posttest. The treatment was placed in where rats mostly seen and rat sign found. The treatment was held for ten days and the decrease number of rat population was recorded. The data was tested pre and post treatment and using Mann Withney to test the difference. The results showed that placing vetiver as repellent showed no significant decrease (33.4%, $p=0.18$), placing single live trap showed no significant decrease (50%, $p=0.083$), educating sellers no significant decrease (16.7%, $p=0.317$), integrated treatment significant decrease (83,4%, $p=0.025$). The integrated rat management including the use of vetiver, single live trap and educating the seller showed the highest reduce on rat population. In conclusion, integrated rat management was recommended to control rats in traditional market in Indonesia. The further research using another treatment method is suggested.

Keywords: rat control, traditional market, rat control treatment





Clinical Outcomes of Globe Injury In Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital Lampung

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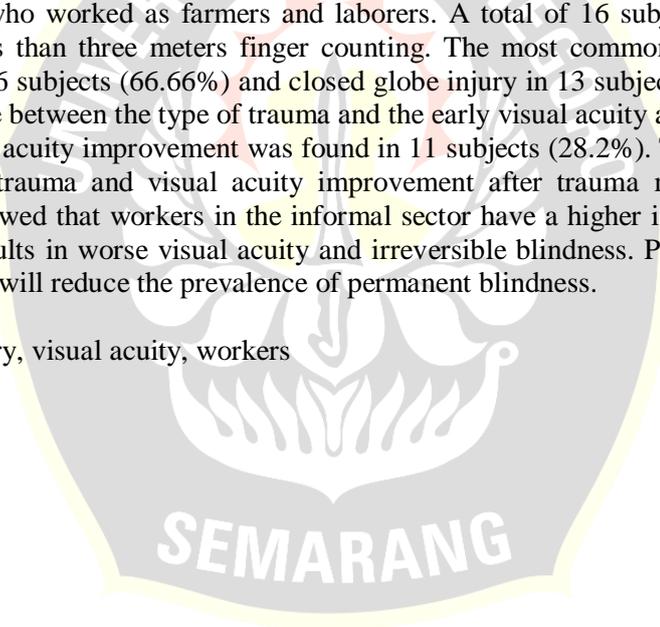
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Abstract

Globe injury is one of the most common traumas in the workplace. The aim of the study was to evaluate clinical outcomes of globe injury in dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital Lampung. This study was a cross-sectional study. Data collection from medical record included demographic characteristic, the type of globe injury, visual acuity before and after treatment from January 2016 to December 2017. The data was analysed by using used chi-square test and Fisher exact test. There were 39 subjects with globe injury. There were 26 (66.7%) subjects of male and 13 (33,3 %) subjects of female. There were 15 subjects (38.5%) who worked as farmers and laborers. A total of 16 subjects (41.0%) presented with visual acuity less than three meters finger counting. The most common types of trauma were open globe injury in 26 subjects (66.66%) and closed globe injury in 13 subjects (33.33%). There was a significant difference between the type of trauma and the early visual acuity at initial presentation (p-value = 0.008). Visual acuity improvement was found in 11 subjects (28.2%). There was no difference between the type of trauma and visual acuity improvement after trauma management (p-value = 0.136). This study showed that workers in the informal sector have a higher incidence of eye trauma. Open globe injury results in worse visual acuity and irreversible blindness. Preventing eye trauma in the work environment will reduce the prevalence of permanent blindness.

Keywords: Globe injury, visual acuity, workers





Computer Vision Syndrome Among Academic Community In Mulawarman University, Indonesia During Work From Home In Pandemi Covid-19

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Abstract

The new normal era in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic has changed various aspects of life, including teaching and learning activities in the education system. The increasing use of gadgets such as laptops, cellphones while studying or working at home has an impact on increasing health problems. Many people who work on laptops report high levels of complaints and work-related symptoms, including eyestrain or computer vision syndrome (CVS). The objective of research to determine the risk factors of CVS in the Mulawarman University academic community while working from home. This research is analytic observational with cross sectional method. Data collection using an online questionnaire by google form. This study was conducted among 746 respondents in Mulawarman University. Data were analyzed using statistic programm. The binar logistic registration test was used to study the significance of influences. The risk factors for the incidence of CVS in the Mulawarman University academic community are influenced by monitor distance, light level, history of eye disorders and gender, while the use of air conditioner is a protective factor for CVS incidence. The Mulawarman University academic community has a risk of CVS incidence.

Keywords: Computer Vision Syndrome, Covid-19, University academic community, Workplace, Work From Home





Potential of Zodia Leaf Extracts of Hexane Solvent in Reducing *Aedes aegypti* Density: Semi Field Trial Application in Endemic Areas of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF)

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Abstract

The use of synthetic larvicides for controlling *Aedes aegypti* causes resistance, kills non-target animals, and environmental pollution. The results of several studies show the leaves of zodia (*Evodia suaveolens* Blume) are potential plants as insecticides and larvicides. Aims: This study aims to prove the ability of zodia leaf extract as larvicide and lethal ovitrap of *Aedes aegypti* in semi field trial application. This research is a pure experiment with posttest only control design for larvicide testing, while the posttest only nonequivalent control group design was used to test for lethal ovitrap. Zodia leaf extract is made by maceration method using n hexane solvent. Larvicide test sample is *Aedes aegypti* instar III susceptible strain and ovitrap lethal test unit is 20 houses in the village of Meteseh. The concentration of zodia leaf extract used was 1 ppm and 10 replications were performed. The mean difference test of larval mortality among negative control groups and treatment used Kruskal Wallis followed by the Mann Whitney Post Hoc test to determine which groups were statistically significant. Different test for the presence of intergroup larvae during the ovitrap lethal test using Fisher's exact. The percentage of mortality in the treatment group was higher (11.6%) compared to the negative control group (0.1%). There were differences in *Aedes aegypti* mortality between the control and treatment groups ($p: 0.001$). The percentage of the presence of mosquito larvae in the ovitrap of the treatment group was smaller (10.0%) compared to the control group (30.0%), but there was no difference in the presence of mosquito larvae in the ovitrap of the treatment group and the control group ($p = 0.235$). Zodia leaf extract has the ability as larvicide, but further research needs to be done in a purely field setting

Keywords : *Evodia suaveolens*, zodia, larvicides, *Aedes aegypti*, lethal ovitrap





Risk Factor of Cervical Precancerous Lesion In Sapuran Health Center, Wonosobo City

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is a disease that attacks women caused by Human Papilloma Virus. An early sign of this cancer is discovery cervical pre-cancerous lesion. Early prevention of knowing the presence of these lesions is by early detection of the Visual Inspection Acetic Acid (VIA) method. The research objective was to analyze the risk factors for cervical precancerous lesions on women who participate in early detection of the Visual Inspection Acetate Acid method. This was observational research using a case-control design. The population of the research was women who participate in early detection Visual Inspection Acetic Acid in Puskesmas Sapuran at 2018-June 2019. Samples were taken using simple random sampling were 126 people, 63 people as cases, and 63 peoples as control. This research uses the statistical analysis of distribution frequency test for univariate and chi-square analysis for bivariate test whilst the effect or risk is expressed as Odds Ratio (OR) using Confidence Interval (CI) of 95% results. Statistical result showed that risk factor of pracancerous cervical lesion were the education (OR = 2,969; 95%CI= 1,88-7,422), age of first sexual intercourse <20 (OR = 3,727; 95%CI= 1,734-7,786), number of sexual partner >1 (OR = 6,452; 95%CI= 1,368-6,542), age of first pregnancy <20 (OR = 4,554; 95%CI= 2,116-9,802), number of parity ≥3 (OR = 6,4803; 95%CI= 3,113-14,867), exposure by cigarette smoke (OR = 2,065; 95%CI= 1,005-4,241), and family cervical cancer history (OR = 2,068; 95%CI= 1,721-2,434). It can be concluded that education, age of first sexual intercourse <20, number of sexual partners>1, age of first pregnancy <20, number of parity ≥3, exposure by cigarette smoke and family cervical cancer history is a risk factor of the cervical precancerous lesion in Puskesmas Sapuran Kabupaten Wonosobo.

Keywords: Precancerous cervical lesions, VIA, Cervical Cancer





Risk Factor of Hospitalization with Community Acquired Pneumonia in Type 2 Diabetic Patient

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Abstract

Many studies in some countries reported the correlation of Pneumonia and Diabetes Mellitus (DM). Diabetes mellitus in pneumonia patients is associated with worsening of the patient's clinical condition. The study about the correlation between DM and pneumonia incidence in Indonesia was limited. This study aimed to determine the risk factors for the incidence of hospitalization with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) in diabetic patients. A case-control study of adults patient with pulmonary disease in period January until December 2018 was conducted in one of the teaching hospitals in Central Java, Indonesia. Data were extracted from patient medical records. Based on the Chi-Square analysis, we computed the odds ratio (OR) of CAP and Diabetes. We also assess whether age, gender, smoking and glycemic control were related to pneumonia. The study involved 137 CAP patient, of whom 45 (32.8%) had type 2 diabetes and 77 patient in control groups (13 or 16.9% had type 2 diabetes). There was a difference in the risk of CAP incidence in Diabetic and non-Diabetic patients. Diabetic patients were 2.408 times (95% CI 1.202-4.824) more likely to had CAP. Among patient characteristics, age, gender and smoking were not related to CAP, while better glycemic control was a protective factor to CAP with OR 0.245 (95% CI 0.102 – 0.590). Diabetic patients have more risk of had hospitalization with community-acquired pneumonia than non-diabetic patient and better glycemic control among diabetic patient potentially reduce the risk.

Keywords: community acquired pneumonia, diabetic patient, glycemic control, risk factors





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 29th September 2020
ROOM 4





Empowerment of the Youth Red Cross as Peer Educators to Increase Knowledge and Attitudes towards Adherence to Consume Iron-Folic Acid Supplement in Lamongan

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Abstract

Anemia is one of the crucial public health problems that can affect the quality of human resources in the future, including young women who are in high school. Besides affecting the quality of their life, it can also have an impact on the next generation to become stunted. The iron-folic acid supplement has given to young girls through schools. This study aimed to empower the Youth Red Cross in schools to become peer educators to improve the compliance of students at the senior high school of SMAN 2 Lamongan in consuming iron-folic acid supplements. This was a quasi-experimental study involving the member Youth Red Cross in Lamongan. The intervention consists of nutrition education and empowerment for 3 months. The approach used was the youth care approach, since the Youth Red Cross members believed to be a good role model or peer leadership, peer support, and peer educators. The method used was training and mentoring to the Red Cross Youth members at SMAN 2 Lamongan. An anemia media book or peer educator guide module was used to guide as a training reference and peer educator handbook. The statistical analysis used was logistic regression. The results of this study showed that the intervention improves the knowledge and attitudes of high school students. There was a significant correlation between attitudes and student's compliance towards iron-folic acid supplement intake ($p=0.035$), however, there was no significant effect of knowledge on the adherence of iron-folic acid supplement intake ($p=0.575$). Members of the Youth Red Cross as peer educators successfully motivate their peers to improve their attitudes and to increase their compliance in taking the iron-folic acid supplements.

Keywords: Anemia, Iron-folic acid, Supplement, Peer educators, Youth Red Cross





Factors Related to Practice on Mosquito Breeding Eradication

Aditya Kusumawati¹, Kusyogo Cahyo¹, **Ratih Indraswari^{1*}**, Novia Handayani¹

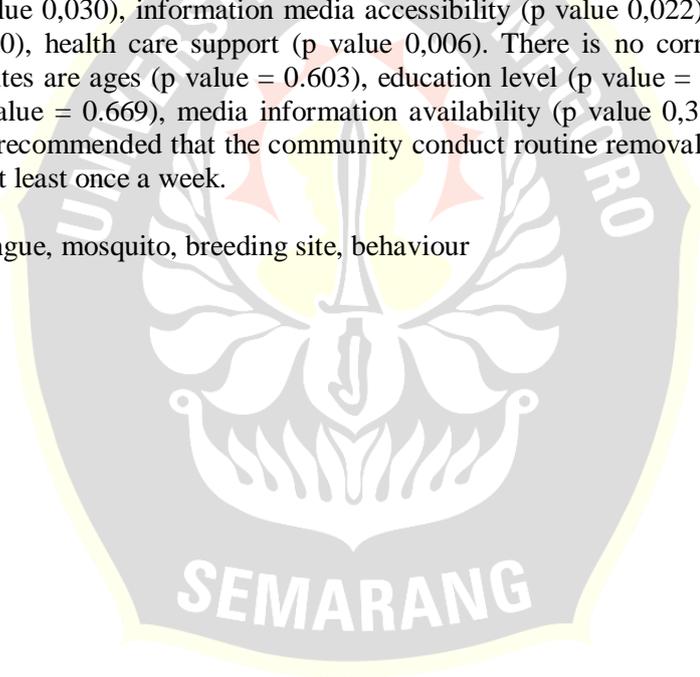
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Abstract

Semarang city is the highest Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) endemic area in Central Java. The characteristics of the area and the population who do not want to eradicate the Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever mosquito breeding in their environment is one of the factors that causes the high number of dengue cases. One effective way to prevent DHF is eliminated birth place of mosquito. This study was quantitative collecting data through survey and using a cross-sectional design. This study involved 95 housewives as samples. It was found that there is a correlation to removal of mosquito breeding sites are knowledge (p value 0,030), information media accessibility (p value 0,022), other family support and (p value = 0.030), health care support (p value 0,006). There is no correlation to removal of mosquito breeding sites are ages (p value = 0.603), education level (p value = 0.108), job (p value = 0.390), attitude (p value = 0.669), media information availability (p value 0,363), and regulation (p value = 0.759). It is recommended that the community conduct routine removal of mosquito breeding sites independently at least once a week.

Keywords: DHF, dengue, mosquito, breeding site, behaviour





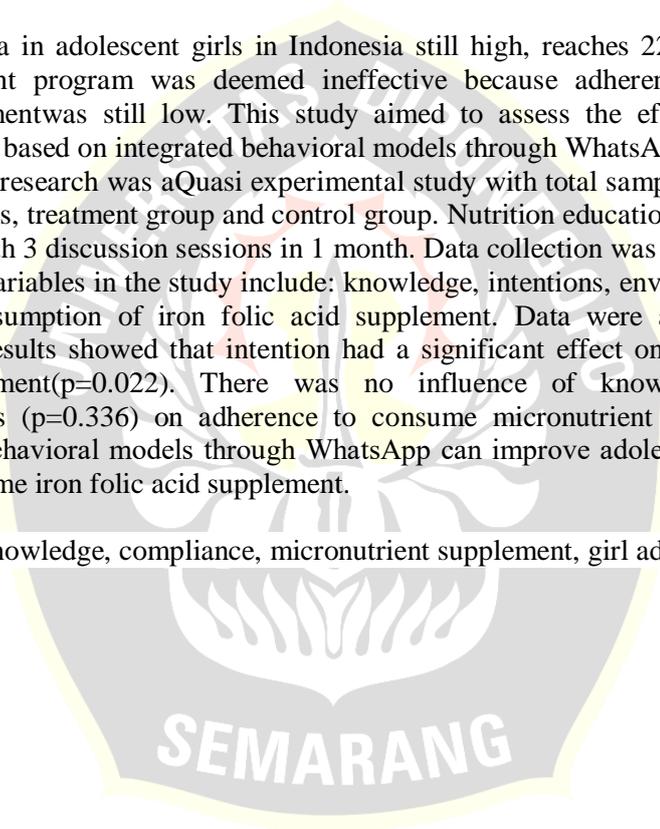
The Effectiveness of Whatsapp-based Nutrition Education Towards Compliance of Iron Folic Acid Supplement Intake Among Adolescent Girls in Indonesia

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Abstract

Iron deficiency anemia in adolescent girls in Indonesia still high, reaches 22.7%. The existing iron folate acid supplement program was deemed ineffective because adherence to consumption of micronutrient supplement was still low. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of nutrition education intervention based on integrated behavioral models through WhatsApp to improve iron folic acid supplement. This research was a Quasi experimental study with total sample of 60 students which divided into two groups, treatment group and control group. Nutrition education intervention was given through WhatsApp with 3 discussion sessions in 1 month. Data collection was carried out twice before and after education. Variables in the study include: knowledge, intentions, environmental barriers, and compliance with consumption of iron folic acid supplement. Data were analyzed using logistic regression test. The results showed that intention had a significant effect on adherence to consume micronutrient supplement ($p=0.022$). There was no influence of knowledge ($p=0.416$), and environmental barriers ($p=0.336$) on adherence to consume micronutrient supplement. Education based on integrated behavioral models through WhatsApp can improve adolescent girls' intentions to be adherence to consume iron folic acid supplement.

Keywords: Anemia, knowledge, compliance, micronutrient supplement, girl adolescent





Tuberculosis Literacy Supports Preventive Behaviour among Workers in Semarang, Indonesia

Kismi Mubarokah^{1*}, Eenny Rachmani¹, Nurjanah¹, Sri Handayani¹

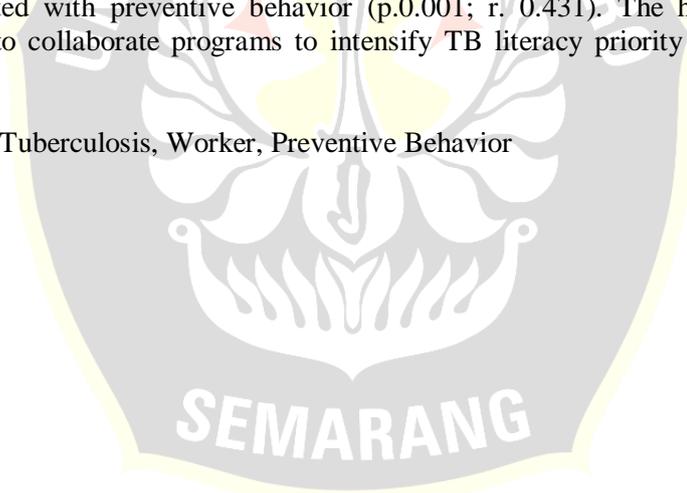
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Abstract

The number of tuberculosis in Semarang rise as from 2014 to 2018. Several types of work were taking various high risk depend on contact frequency with suspects or the patients. They perhaps infected and infect others throughout they work related along many people. To cut the transmission, supporting TB literacy essential to preventive behavior occurrence. The study aims to analyze correlation both TB Literacy and preventive behavior among workers. This explanatory research used qualitative approach and cross sectional study design. Validated instrument consist of 16Q of TB literacy and 10Q of preventive behavior were used to collect 450 participants selected by quota sampling. Data obtained from interviews then analyzed by used rank spearman test (CI: 95%). The participants divided into 197 health worker, 64 public health lecturer, and 189 teacher. Most participants are woman (79.3%); diploma level of education (56.7%); and the age in range 19-72 years old (mean: 37.7; SD±10.4). More participants (54%) lack of TB Literacy (Me:33; SD±6.9), so that 54.2% wasn't pretty good preventive behavior. However, health workers has the highest score of preventive behavior (50.8%) and PH lecturer has the highest score of TB literacy (70.3%). Bivariate test shows that TB literacy had significantly correlated with preventive behavior (p.0.001; r. 0.431). The health departments and private sector need to collaborate programs to intensify TB literacy priority to health workers and teachers.

Keywords: Literacy, Tuberculosis, Worker, Preventive Behavior





COVID-19 Prevention Practice among Indonesian Moslem Toward Eid Al-Fitr

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Abstract

In May 2020, the Indonesian Moslem celebrated Eid al-Fitr. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has not ended, and gathering with people will increase the risk of transmitting COVID-19. This study aims to describe Indonesian Moslem's prevention practice of COVID-19 transmission toward Eid al-Fitr. This is a cross-sectional study using online data collection. There are 246 respondents from Central Java Province, Indonesia. The result shows sex is associated with the planning of having silaturahmi (p-value 0.039). When predicting age, both did mudik (p-value 0.012) and planning silaturahmi (p-value 0.000) are showing association. Educational level is associated with planning eid pray (p-value 0.003), planning silaturahmi (p-value 0.004), eid shopping needs (p-value 0.038). Occupation is associated with did mudik (p-value 0.016), planning mudik (p-value 0.039), planning silaturahmi (p-value 0.001). Income is only associated with planning silaturahmi (p-value 0.003). There is no association between respondents' characteristics with prevention practice. However, several Indonesian Moslem traditions are associated with the prevention practice of not touching the face, such as did mudik (p-value 0.027), planning eid pray (p-value 0.004), and planning silaturahmi (p-value 0.002). Having the plan of eid pray also associated with wearing mask (p-value 0.000), while planning silaturahmi associated with wearing mask (p-value 0.000) and hand washing (p-value 0.044). The President has imposed a ban on mudik lebaran due to the prediction of massive human migration, but 5.7% of respondents did mudik and 2.8% will do mudik. Clear and law-bound regulations are needed to be followed by the community to prevent COVID-19 transmission.

Keywords : COVID-19, Prevention, Tradition, Indonesia, Moslem





The Meaning of Life For Soldiers With HIV/Aids (Phenomenology Study) Theory of Maslow In Papua

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Abstract

Phenomenon that occurs in soldiers with HIV-AIDS, they have not been able to accept the condition. Still feeling shocked, rejected, sad, crying, afraid of HIV-AIDS. This research aims to explore meaning of life the soldiers with HIV-AIDS based on Maslow's theory This study used qualitative research methods with case study. The data in this study are 800 soldiers who will be assigned to Papua. The results of blood tests showed that there were three people who were HIV-AIDS positive as key informants and the data was re-checked using the triangulation method from informant friends and counselors. The data collected by using in-depth semi structured interviews. Interviews were conducted by recorded, noted and observed then transformed in the form of transcripts as the results of interviews qualitative data analysis coding. The results of this researchs contain four studies, such as: (1) physiological needs are sleep/rest; ARV treatments functions to increase the immunity of patiens HIV-AIDS that infection opportunist chance disabled, ODHA remained alive (2) Safety Needs, called as experiencing with grievence feelings; fearness with HIV-AIDS (3) Sense of belongings, that the supported they obtained as HIV-AIDS patients; feeling confidents in prayer (with god) (4) Esteem Needs as stigma they have as HIV-AIDS patiens felt unacceptable with their roles environment. (5) Self-Actualization wasn't founded. Safety needs for soldiers is the process of grieving the first time they are diagnosed with HIV-AIDS and fearing the HIV-AIDS they experience so that People with HIV-AIDS experience a reaction of rejection, sadness and acceptance of their condition. People living with HIV/AIDS an impact on social, economic, psychological life, this causes people living with HIV experience depression so that the necessities of life based on Maslow's theory are not fulfilled in a balanced or compelling way. Unmet needs can result in a low quality of life for People living with HIV/AIDS, so it is very necessary to support and motivate those closest to them and eliminate stigma

Keywords: HIV-AIDS, Soldiers, Maslow's Theory





Health Education Intervention about Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru in School for Elementary School Teachers Prevent COVID-19 in Sanga-Sanga, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Abstract

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, it requires people to be able to adaptation new habits to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19, including in schools. Schools are a potential place of risk of transmission of COVID-19 because of the gathering of many people, both teachers, students and the community in the school environment. Teachers as the spearhead of COVID-19 prevention in schools are very important to be given education about the adaptation of new habits in schools. This study aims to determine the differences in knowledge and attitudes before and after health education intervention about Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru (new normal) in schools for Elementary School Teachers in Sanga-Sanga, Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Pre-experimental research with one group pre-test and post-test. The population of all elementary school teachers in Sanga-Sanga with a purposive sample technique of 123 people. The data were collected used a questionnaire with a Guttman scale. Data analysis used Wilcoxon sign rank test with a level of significance 0.05. The results show that differences in knowledge and attitudes before and after intervention with a p-value of 0.000. There are differences in Knowledge and Attitudes Before and After Health Education Intervention about Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru in School for Elementary School Teachers in Sanga-Sanga District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Keywords: COVID-19, New Normal, Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru, Health Education, Teacher





The Difference of Social Stigma at the beginning of the Covid-19 Pandemic based on Demographic Characteristics in Indonesia

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Absract

The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic raises a social stigma in the form of labeling, discrimination, and different treatment to individuals who have a relationship with the disease. This arises because the public does not yet understand about Covid-19. This study measured the differences in society's stigma against Covid-19 based on demographic characteristics. The online survey was carried out by the Asian Health Literacy Association country office the University of Dian Nuswantoro to get information related to the stigma of society against Covid-19. Online survey data gathered from March to April 2020. The link was spread through the WhatsApp group and some social media. The stigma instrument consists of six questions about the stigma of Covid-19. The inclusion criteria were respondents who speak Bahasa and live in Indonesia, agree to participate in the survey. The data analyzed used a T-Test statistical test to measure the significant difference in each variable. Two hundred and twenty-six respondents, 84% female, average age 26 years, 61% graduated from the high school participated in the survey. We identified the significant difference stigma of COVID-19 based on education level and age. Statistics showed that youth would likely give stigma among COVID-19 patients compared to adults (p-value: 0.0001, CI:0.920-2.191). People with lower education levels would likely give stigma among COVID-19 patients compared with higher education levels (p-value: 0.004; CI: 0.304-1.628). However, there was no significant difference for sex on having stigma toward COVID-19. It can be concluded that health literacy is one of the keys to reducing Covid-19 in society. The right knowledge and education method in educating society can be lowering the stigma of Covid-19.

Keywords: Stigma, Covid-19, Education level, Literacy





The Emergence of Office Cluster: employee Health Belief Model toward Pandemic COVID-19

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Abstract

In pandemic COVID-19 situation, the implementation of the New Habit Adaptation obligated many employees return to work in offices. At the end of July 2020, new cases received a large number contribution from employees working in the office, raising a new cluster known as office cluster. This study aimed to describe the Health Belief Model toward preventing the transmission of COVID-19 among employee in Purwokerto, Central Java. This is cross sectional study. Online data collection conducted in 1-14 August 2020. There were 70 respondents involved in this study. Sample selected by purposive with criteria: employee in Purwokerto who did working from office (WFO). Data analysed by univariate and bivariate (chi square). Majority of respondents are women (67,1%), adult (82,9%), married (70%), undergraduate (45,7%), worked as private employee (94,3%), and had income above the regional minimum wage (68,6%). Most did WFO as long as 2-8 hours per day (81,4%). Only 38,6% respondents had positive perceived susceptibility, and some had negative perceived seriousness (15,7%), benefit (12,9%) and barriers (30%). Only 97,1% respondent wore mask, 72,9% did physical distancing, 75,7% washed hand, and 42,9% opened chamber door/window. There is association between marital status and perceived susceptibility; willingness of working at office and perceive barriers; education and practicing hand washing; perceived benefit and practicing wore mask, did physical distancing and hand washing. Private companies need to tighten health protocol monitoring. Local governments should supervise all companies in their area to enforce the protocols seriously.

Keywords : COVID-19, employee, office, cluster, Health Belief Model





The Pattern of Internet Use during the COVID-19 Pandemic in the 18-24 Years Age

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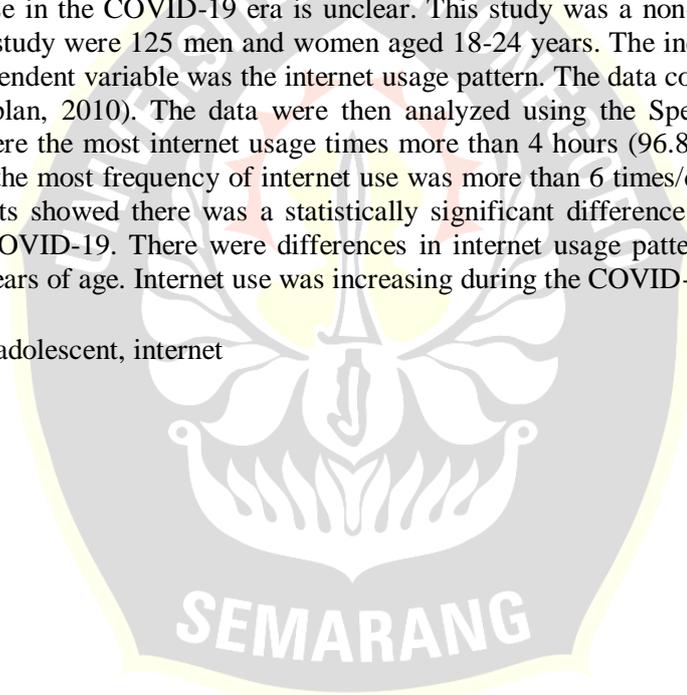
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Abstract

COVID-19 is still sweeping the world today. Communication and learning processes use the internet a lot. Internet usage in Indonesia is ranked the 6th largest in the world. Most of the internet usage is from adolescent and young adults. Youth is one of the critical phases of the human life cycle. Internet addiction is very prevalent and causes psychosocial and personality development affects that are more dangerous among adolescents than adults. Students and university students are subjected to an online distance learning process during COVID-19. Online learning requires an internet connection. The pattern of internet use in the COVID-19 era is unclear. This study was a non-experimental research. The subjects of this study were 125 men and women aged 18-24 years. The independent variable was internet use. The dependent variable was the internet usage pattern. The data collection technique used a questionnaire (Caplan, 2010). The data were then analyzed using the Spearman test. The result showed that there were the most internet usage times more than 4 hours (96.8%), the most for social media (68.9%), and the most frequency of internet use was more than 6 times/day (72.8%). Spearman correlation test results showed there was a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) internet use before and during COVID-19. There were differences in internet usage patterns during the COVID pandemic at 18-24 years of age. Internet use was increasing during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID, adolescent, internet





Disaster Communication As Mitigation of Covid-19 In Higher Education (Study In Pekalongan University)

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Abstract

Indonesian Government announced Covid-19 epidemic as non-natural national disaster due to the adverse impacts in various sectors including higher education. Disaster communication is the key factor in reducing risks and controlling transmission of coronavirus in educational scopes. This research aimed to implement the disaster communication to mitigate Covid-19 in higher education. This was a qualitative-descriptive research, conducted in Universitas Pekalongan during June to August 2020. The variables in this research consist of information, communication strategy and communication media. Main information was come from rector and vice chancellors, triangulation information was come from head of research unit, head of quality assurance unit and deans. Data collection was used two ways including in-depth interview technique as primary data and Pekalongan University's information media as secondary data sources. Data analysis was used reduction technique, triangulation and conclusion. Result revealed that there was an controllable info-demic situation in small scale as the discussions about Covid-10 has focus on scientific and spiritual approach. At the beginning of Covid 19 outbreak, disaster communication haven't implemented optimally yet as the communication spread randomly without a central source of information. The information were spread in many ways including social media and website as their ability to spread information in wide range. Universitas Pekalongan was implemented a disaster communication with the information approach, communication strategy and communication media. Disaster communication was expected to be able to increase awareness mitigating COVID-19.

Keywords: disaster communication, covid-19, mitigation



ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 29th September 2020
ROOM 5





Physical Activity and Sedentary Lifestyle Elementary School Student

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Abstract

Modern technology had changed humans lifestyle into sedentary lifestyle. The 2018 Riskesdas data shows that in Indonesia, the population aged ≥ 10 years is classified lack of physical activity (26.1%). In the group of children aged 10-14 years, 67% have an inactive lifestyle. To get a description of physical activity level and sedentary lifestyle of elementary school students. The research uses descriptive qualitative methods, involving 37 students at 5th grade elementary school, the teacher and parents. The level of physical activity was obtained from the processing of the IPAQ (International Physical Activity Questionnaire). The level of sedentary lifestyle was obtained from observation, structured interview and literature review. The data were analyzed by means of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing or verification. The results of measurements through the Metabolic Equivalent (METs) found that the average respondents were 11.2 (± 1.01) years old, height 145.1 (± 3.1), body weight 38.5 (± 6.5). The average physical activity level is in the low category, or with a number of 502.2 (± 24.3) METs. Meanwhile, sedentary lifestyle is in high category which was measured by sleeping duration for 440.5 minutes (± 11.1) and playing online for 183.9 minutes (± 7.1). Physical activity of elementary school students is in the low category with a sedentary lifestyle that is included in the high category, because it has a duration of more than 3 hours a day.

Keywords: Physical Activity, Sedentary Lifestyle, Student





Relations Between Protein Energy Intake, Micronutrient Intake and the Grip Strength of Elderly Women

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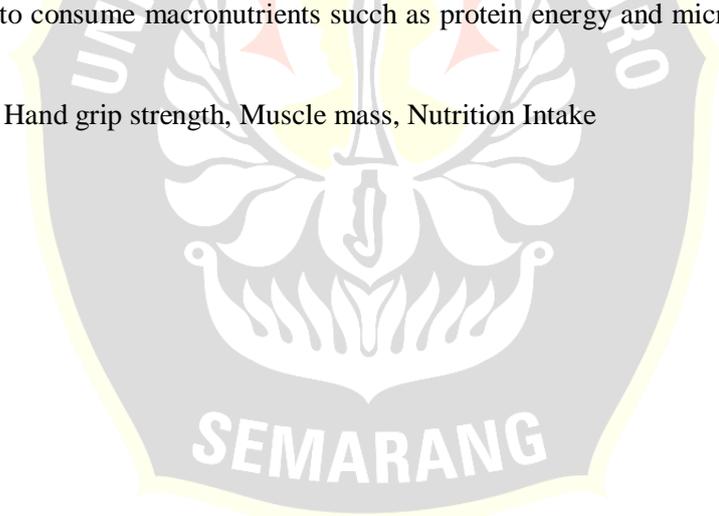
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Abstract

The strength of a hand grip is one of the measurement and assessment of muscle function. It is important to maintain muscle strength in order to keep mobility and productivity. There will be aging process, that can affect in decreasing the muscle function in elderly. Decreasing of this muscle function is caused by many factors including nutritional status, nutrient intake and physical activity. The aim of this research is to analyzing the relations of protein energy intake, micronutrient intake (calcium, iron, zinc) and the grip strength of elderly women. The design of this study is cross sectional with a sample of 65 respondents. Protein and energy intake use 2x24h food recall form, and micronutrient intake uses SQ-FFQ form. Hand grip strength is taken with a digital handgrip dynamometer. Data analysis use Pearson and Spearman correlation test. There are relations between energy intake ($p= 0.0001$, $r=0.759$), protein intake ($p=0.0001$, $r=0.805$), calcium intake ($p=0.0001$, $r=0.749$), iron intake ($p=0.0001$, $r=0.629$), and zinc intake ($p=0.0001$, $r= 0.776$) and the grip strength. There are relations protein energy intake, micronutrient intake and the grip strength of elderly. The elderly are advised to consume macronutrients such as protein energy and micronutrients to increase muscle mass.

Keywords: Elderly, Hand grip strength, Muscle mass, Nutrition Intake





Risk Factors and Interventions For Anemia Among Adolescent Girl

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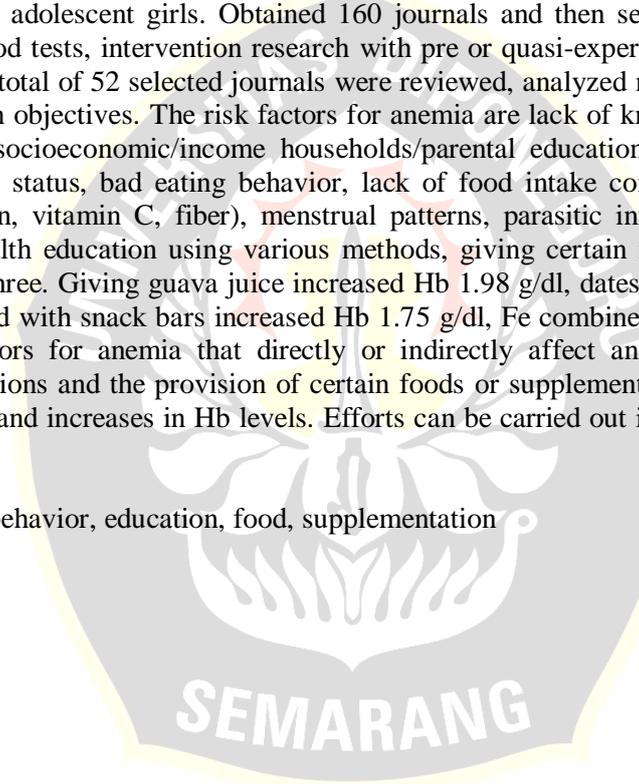
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Abstract

Iron deficiency anemia is a problem that affects many adolescent girls. The aims of the study are Determines the risk factors and intervention efforts against anemia among adolescent girls. Setting and Design A literature review. Journals were searched from various literature indexes (garuda portal, BMC Public Health, Pubmed, google scholar, elsevier, research gate with the keywords anemia, risk factors, intervention, adolescent girls. Obtained 160 journals and then selected with criteria for Hb measurement by blood tests, intervention research with pre or quasi-experimental design, 2014-2020, full-text pdf, free. A total of 52 selected journals were reviewed, analyzed narratively, and constructed according to research objectives. The risk factors for anemia are lack of knowledge, lack of attitudes, social factors (low socioeconomic/income households/parental education, living in rural area, food insecure), nutritional status, bad eating behavior, lack of food intake containing certain substances (energy, protein, iron, vitamin C, fiber), menstrual patterns, parasitic infections. The interventions carried out were health education using various methods, giving certain foods or supplements, or a combination of the three. Giving guava juice increased Hb 1.98 g/dl, dates increased Hb 1.93 g/dl, Fe supplement combined with snack bars increased Hb 1.75 g/dl, Fe combined guava juice increased Hb 2.13 g/dl. Risk factors for anemia that directly or indirectly affect anemia. The combination of educational interventions and the provision of certain foods or supplements has an impact on anemia prevention behavior and increases in Hb levels. Efforts can be carried out in integrated posts, schools, and health centers.

Keywords: anemia, behavior, education, food, supplementation





Abdominal Diameter Profiles Is Related With Visceral Obesity Based On Lipid Accumulation Product In Obese Adolescent Females

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Abstract

The prevalence of abdominal obesity which was followed by excess visceral fat mass in the female group was greater than that of the male group. One of the anthropometric measurements that have not been widely used and further analyzed is related to excess accumulation of visceral fat mass, namely abdominal diameter (SAD, SAD/Height, ADI). The study was conducted in June-August 2019 with the subjects who are students of Diponegoro University, Semarang. This study used a cross-sectional design, there are 112 subjects with an age range of 18-21 years were selected by random sampling method. Data included Sagittal Abdominal Diameter (SAD) measured using an abdominal caliper, height measured by stadiometer, waist circumference, and thigh circumference measured by Medline, triglyceride levels were tested using the GPO-PAP method in the clinical laboratory, and LAP was formulated from waist circumference data and triglyceride levels. SAD, SAD/Height, ADI, and LAP data were analyzed using the Spearman rank correlation test. As many as 42% of subjects had Sagittal Abdominal Diameter (SAD) values that were classified as risky, 24.1% of subjects had risky SAD/Height values, and almost all (97.3%) subjects had ADI values that were classified as not at risk. Females with visceral obesity based on Lipid Accumulation Product values are 26.8%. There was a relationship between each abdominal diameter profile (SAD, SAD/Height, ADI) with Lipid Accumulation Product with a positive correlation direction.

Keywords: Sagittal Abdominal Diameter (SAD), Sagittal Abdominal Diameter/Height (SAD/Height), Abdominal Diameter Index (ADI), Lipid Accumulation Product (LAP).





Nutritional Status And Physical Activity In Sulawesi And Nusa Tenggara Timur Students

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Abstract

Adolescents need adequate nutritional intake for their daily growth and productivity. The Body Mass Index Measurement results for Indonesian adults ≥ 18 years show that, only as much as 8.7% have a balanced nutritional status, 13.3% are overweight and 15% are obese. To identify the nutritional status, blood pressure and physical activity level of students from Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) living in Salatiga. A quantitative method with cross-sectional. A total of 27 student respondents from Sulawesi and 24 student respondents from NTT between 18-24 years old were selected. The research instruments consisted of diet recall, Global Physical Activity Questionnaire, anthropometric and blood pressure measurement. Data analysis used percentages and averages. The average Body Mass Index was 22 for the respondents from Sulawesi and 22.23 for the respondents from NTT. Most the Sulawesi respondents' physical activity was in the light activity category, while NTT respondents were in the moderate category. Regarding the daily nutritional intake, respondents from Sulawesi consumed moderate deficit of the recommended energy intake, low deficit of the recommended protein intake, high excess of the recommended fat intake, and moderate deficit of the recommended carbohydrate intake. NTT respondents consumed normal of the recommended energy intake, moderate deficit of the recommended protein intake, high excess of the recommended fat intake, and low deficit of the recommended carbohydrate intake. The average blood pressure for both groups was in normal range. Both groups consumed more fat, but less carbohydrates and protein.

Keywords: blood pressure, ethnicity, nutritional status, physical activity





Parental-Investment Framework to Understand Infant and Young Child Feeding Practice: Evidence from North Sumatera and West Sumatera Provinces

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Abstract

Prior research showed child gender preference at the individual level had an influence on child health in Indonesia. At the provincial level, only around 36% and 35% of children in North Sumatera and West Sumatera Provinces, respectively, met adequate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practice. Hence, we used the Trivers-Willard hypothesis to ascertain child gender discrimination on IYCF practice in these two provinces with strong patrilineal and matrilineal values, respectively. We carried out a dataset of 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, with samples of 276 and 94 mothers of reproductive age in a marriage relationship with their last-born child aged 6-23 months who lived in North Sumatera and West Sumatera provinces, respectively. A descriptive analysis was performed because of the sample limitation. In North Sumatera, the percentage of sons met the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) was higher compared to daughters, comprising of 15.15% and 9.19%, respectively. The percentage of sons met MAD was still higher compared to daughters after varied by high household's wealth status (23.3% and 16.47%). On the other hand, in West Sumatera, the percentage of daughters met MAD was higher compared to sons, accounting for 14.28% and 9.98%, respectively. The percentage of daughters met MAD was also higher relative to sons after stratified with high household's wealth status (17.09% and 9.07%). There was not evident that mothers would bias in resource allocation towards daughters (in North Sumatera) and sons (in West Sumatera) when in good condition. There was a call for further discussion with in-depth analysis.

Keywords : Infant and young child feeding practice, minimum acceptable diet, patrilineal, matrilineal, Indonesia





Relationship of Breastfeeding Mothers' Lead Levels And Nutritional Status of Infants Aged 0-6 Months In Agricultural Areas

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Abstract

The agricultural sector in Indonesia is the main user of pesticides. The lead content in it is thought to be a source of pollution to communities around agricultural areas. Breastfeeding mothers are a vulnerable group for lead exposure and this further affects the nutritional status of their infants. This cross-sectional study analyzed the relationship between lead content in blood and breast milk of breastfeeding mothers and the nutritional status of infants. An anthropometric examination was carried out to 70 pairs of mothers-infants in the agriculture area of Semarang Regency, to determine the nutritional status of the mother (BMI) and infant (z-score for weight/age, weight/length, and length/age). Structured interviews were used to obtain information on general characteristics and history of lead exposure. Most mothers were not involved in agriculture (85.7%) and 45.7% of their houses were less than 300 m apart from agricultural land. However, average levels of maternal blood and breast milk lead were above the safe level (27.85 ± 1.03 and 14.21 ± 20.93 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, respectively). The infant's average z-scores for weight/length, weight/age and length/age were 0.19 ± 1.21 , -0.43 ± 1.02 and -0.62 ± 1.42 , respectively. The level of lead in the mother's blood that related to the nutritional status of the infant was weight/length ($p=0.003$, $r=-0.377$) and length/age ($p=0.001$, $r=0.536$). Lead levels in breast milk were not related to the nutritional status of infants.

Keywords: lead level, breastfeeding mother, nutritional status, infant, agriculture





Impact of Supplementary Feeding Program (PMT) on Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) Pregnant Women

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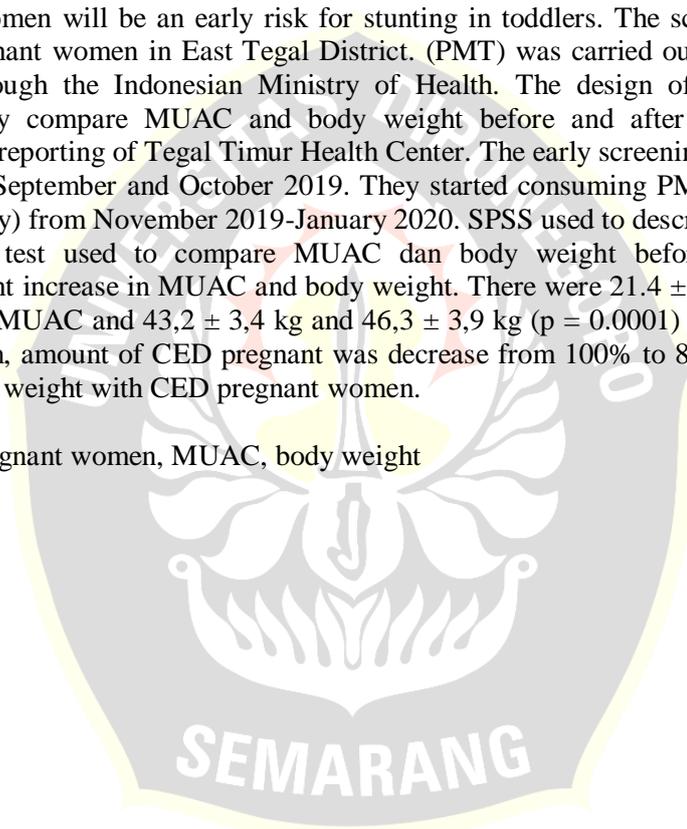
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Abstract

CED in pregnant women will be an early risk for stunting in toddlers. The screening in 2018 found 21.9% of CED pregnant women in East Tegal District. (PMT) was carried out as an intervention by the government through the Indonesian Ministry of Health. The design of this study was cross sectional. This study compare MUAC and body weight before and after PMT program, using secondary data from reporting of Tegal Timur Health Center. The early screening showed that 33 CED pregnant women in September and October 2019. They started consuming PMT biscuits for 90 days (487.3 kcal / pack/day) from November 2019-January 2020. SPSS used to descriptive and comparative analysis. Wilcoxon test used to compare MUAC dan body weight before and after PMT. A statistically significant increase in MUAC and body weight. There were 21.4 ± 0.9 cm to 22.03 ± 1.01 cm ($p = 0.0001$) for MUAC and 43.2 ± 3.4 kg and 46.3 ± 3.9 kg ($p = 0.0001$) for body weight. In the end of PMT program, amount of CED pregnant was decrease from 100% to 81,1%. PMT has impact for MUAC and body weight with CED pregnant women.

Keywords: CED, pregnant women, MUAC, body weight





Zn, Folic Acid, Calcium As A Determining Factor For Growth Failure In The First 1000 Days of Life In The Coastal Region

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Abstract

Failure to thrive in the first 1000 days of life has an impact on academic potential, work productivity, and the risk of suffering from degenerative diseases. The purpose of this study was to analyze the determinants of failure to grow within 1000 days of life. Method: This was an observational study with a cohort design. The population in this study were 77 children aged 6-23 months, who live on the north coast of Semarang. The case was children with changes in body weight for 2 months < 5 percentile from the WHO standard. There were 30 cases, the remaining 47 were controls, with consecutive sampling. The variables observed were the incidence of infection (URI, diarrhea), nutritional adequacy, and breastfeeding pattern. The percentage of diarrhea is smaller than that of URI. The pattern of breastfeeding was not exclusive to almost all samples, and the adequacy of macronutrients and micronutrients was less than recommended. The adequacy level of micronutrients is less such as Zn (RR = 2.089); folic acid (RR = 3.447); calcium (RR = 1.994) is a factor causing growth failure in children aged 6-23 months. The factors that determine the incidence of growth failure in children aged 6-23 months are deficiency of zinc, calcium, and folic acid.

Keywords: Failed to grow, Infection, Breastfeeding patterns adequate level of nutrition, The 1000 days of life





Correlation Between Online Order of Sugary Drink and Risk of Obesity Among Adolescents During Pandemic Covid-19 in Surabaya

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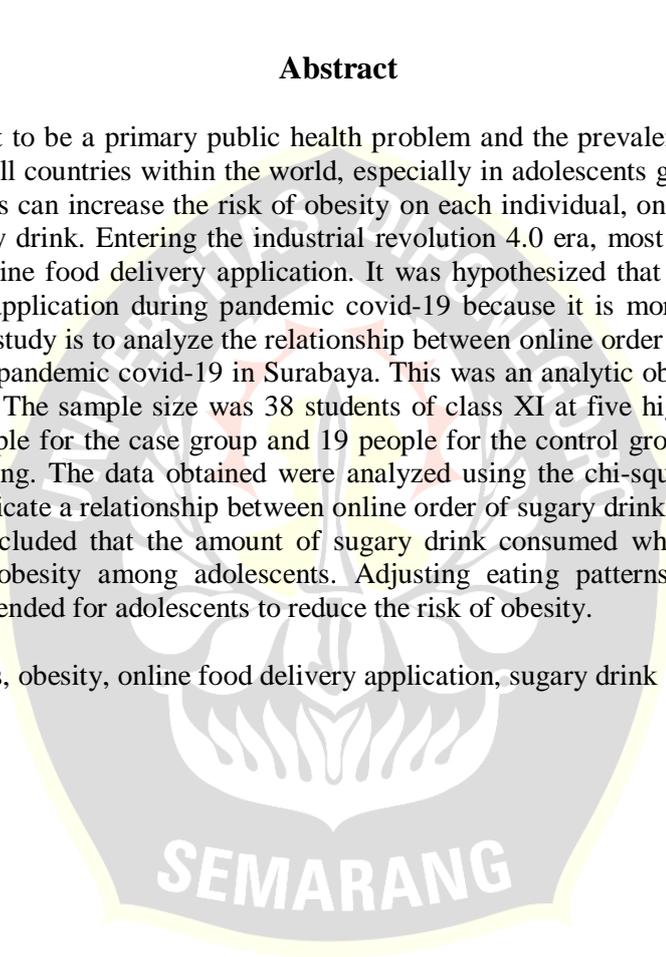
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Abstract

Obesity has turned out to be a primary public health problem and the prevalence has increased in all age groups in almost all countries within the world, especially in adolescents group. Literature studies show that many factors can increase the risk of obesity on each individual, one of the factors is high-consumption of sugary drink. Entering the industrial revolution 4.0 era, most common technological development is an online food delivery application. It was hypothesized that adolescents choose the online food delivery application during pandemic covid-19 because it is more effective than buy it itself. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between online order of sugary drink and the risk of obesity during pandemic covid-19 in Surabaya. This was an analytic observational study using a case-control design. The sample size was 38 students of class XI at five high schools in Surabaya with a ratio of 19 people for the case group and 19 people for the control group. Sample selected by simple random sampling. The data obtained were analyzed using the chi-square statistical test. The result of this study indicate a relationship between online order of sugary drink with the risk of obesity ($p = 0,001$). It is concluded that the amount of sugary drink consumed which ordered online can increase the risk of obesity among adolescents. Adjusting eating patterns that lower in sugary beverages are recommended for adolescents to reduce the risk of obesity.

Keywords: adolescents, obesity, online food delivery application, sugary drink





Hemoglobin Level Related To Physical Fitness Among Female Adolescents In Rural Area

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Abstract

Physical fitness is an indicator in assessing body's performance and it's influenced by various factors. This study aims to identify the factors related to physical fitness in female adolescents in rural areas. This study was an observational study with a cross sectional design. 40 female adolescents in Pasawahan Sub-district, Purwakarta Regency were recruited as research subjects. Female adolescents which were recruited must be in a healthy status and not smoking. General characteristics of subjects were collected by structured questionnaire. Physical fitness was measured by Harvard Step Test, each subject had to step-up and step-down on harvard bench around 3 minutes. Hemoglobin level was measured by spectrophotometer using cyanmethemoglobin method, and food intake were also collected by interviewing subjects using 24 hours food recall form. Data were analyzed using Rank Spearman and Linear Regression. The results showed that the physical fitness of 75% subjects were classified as weak, even though their nutritional status were mostly (75%) were categorized as normal. All subjects had an iron deficiency level as well as 85% of subjects also had a vitamin C deficiency. This study also found that hemoglobin levels proved to be the main factor on affecting the physical fitness of subjects ($p = 0.044$). In conclusion, the physical fitness of female adolescents in rural area was influenced by hemoglobin levels.

Keywords: physical fitness, hemoglobin level, female adolescents, rural area





Higher BMI Increased the Risk of Complications among Pre-Elderly with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Trias Mahmudiono¹

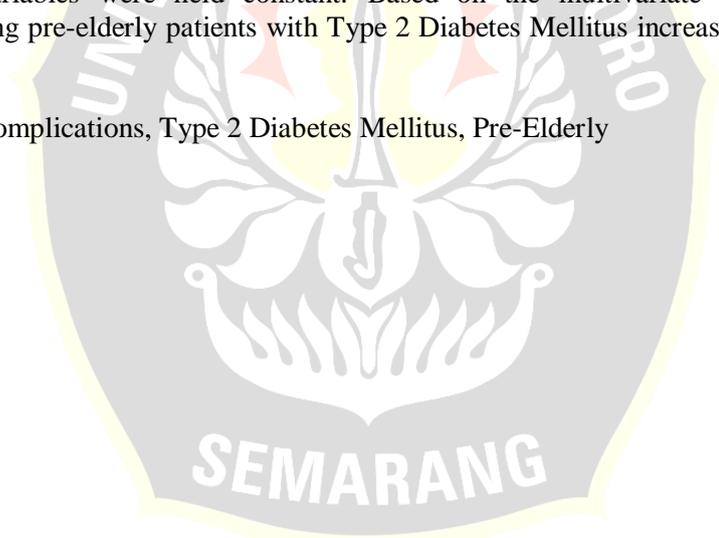
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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases with hyperglycemia due to aberrant insulin action, insulin secretion, or both. Sex, age, drug consumption, duration of suffering, and BMI are risk factors for diabetes mellitus. This was a case-control study involving patients registered at outpatients and elderly Posyandu members aged 45-59 years as the population. The case group was 15 patients diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus with complications while the control group was 15 patients without complications. Anthropometric measurements were used as data collection techniques and conducted during Posyandu Elderly in March 2020. Logistic regression was used as the data analysis to test the hypothesis. The results showed that BMI has a significant effect on the risk of developing complications in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The odd ratio of 1.9 signified that each rise in the BMI of 1 unit (in years) would raise the chance of complications of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus by 1.9 times assuming other variables were held constant. Based on the multivariate analysis, the risk of complications among pre-elderly patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus increased with having higher BMI.

Keywords: BMI, Complications, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Pre-Elderly





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Tuesday, 29th September 2020

ROOM 6





Urine Analysis as Physiologic Response Predictor For Heat Stressed Works

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Abstract

Public transport driver have a risk of developing dehydrated status caused by high temperature from their vehicle cabin . Lack of drinking was also contribute to lowering fluid adequacy. Within a certain period, it will cause serious impact on kidney function if we were not able to fulfil body fluid replacement. A cross sectional design method was used in this study. This study conducted by observation, questionairre, documentation and urine measurement. Participants were 32 informal public transportation drivers from 93 population with purposive sampling in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. Urine samples were collected from 32 participants . Nutritional status was measured by body weight weighing and microtoise, Urinometer were used to measure urine specific gravity. Participants were questioned for age, work period and daily water intake. Results showed that workplace temperature in driver's cabin has Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) average 34 0 C (>threshold value) and has WBGT average 27,90 C outside cabin (?threshold value). 31,25% of participants were at 30-34 years old. Only 4 participants (12,5%) have adequate water intake during their work session. 59,37% urine samples were above normal values of specific gravity. Water intake and urine specific gravity were statistically associated (p 0,021). Work time was also associated with urine specific gravity (p 0,032). Participant with long work time (> 8hrs) has a high risk for involuntary dehydration. Most of participants have lack of water replacement during work. Long working time could not be avoided due to their low income. Informal sector like public transportation driver should informed occupational health risk from the local health authorities.

Keywords: Heat stress, urine specific gravity, body fluid replacement, public transportation driver





Mercury Content on Hair As An Indication of Mercury Exposure on Gold Miners in Tambang Sawah Village, Lebong Regency

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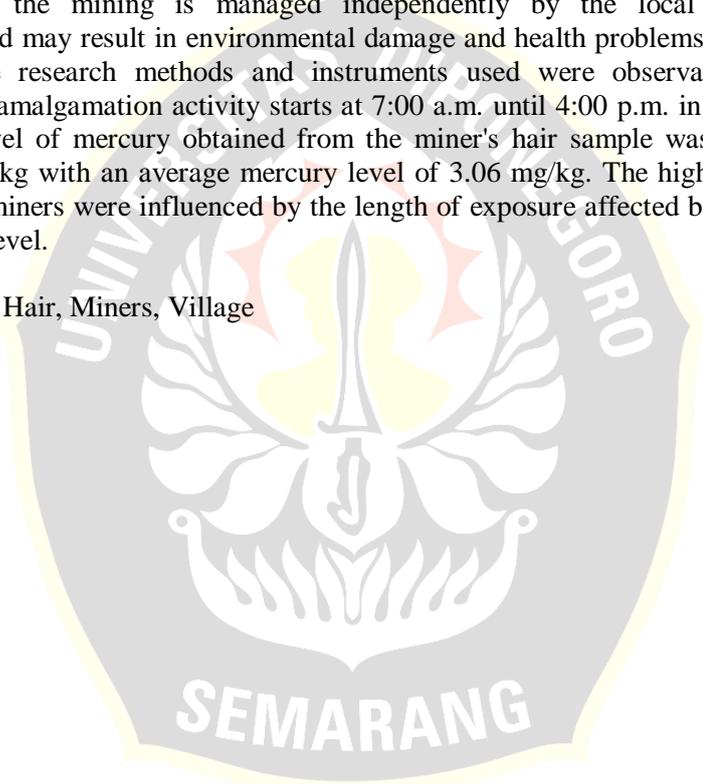
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Abstract

Gold mining located in Tambang Sawah Village, Lebong Regency, has existed since the Dutch colonial. Currently, the mining is managed independently by the local populace using the amalgamation method may result in environmental damage and health problems to the miners and the local populace. The research methods and instruments used were observation, interviews, and documentation. The amalgamation activity starts at 7:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. in a total of 9 hours per day. The highest level of mercury obtained from the miner's hair sample was 8.72 mg/kg and the lowest was 1.42 mg/kg with an average mercury level of 3.06 mg/kg. The high levels of mercury in the hair samples of miners were influenced by the length of exposure affected by the working periods and work difficulty level.

Keywords: Mercury, Hair, Miners, Village





Chlorine (Cl) in Rice on the Market (Study of Health Risk Analysis in Bintoro, Demak Regency)

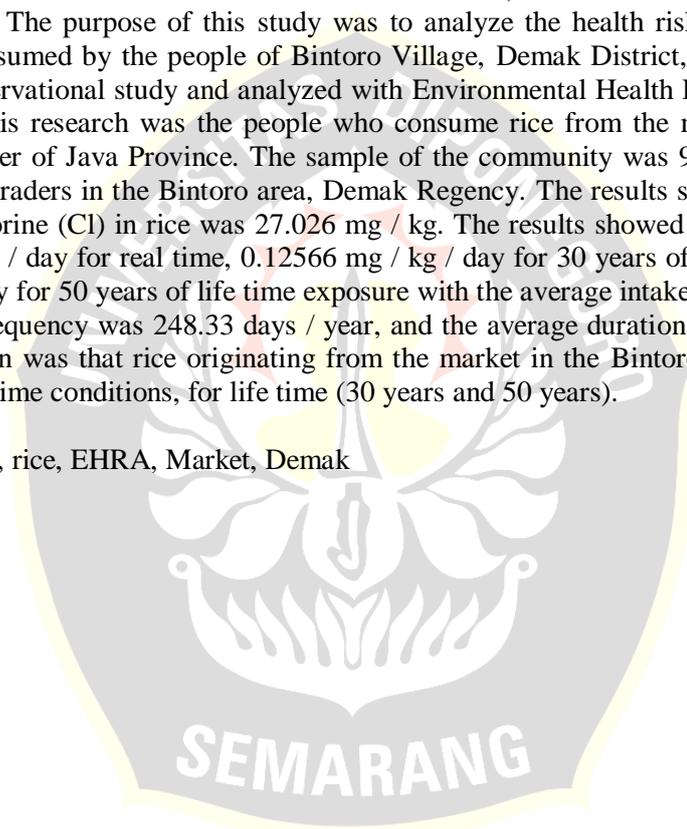
Sulistiyani Sulistiyani^{1*}, Nina Dwi Anggraeni¹, Nurjazuli Nurjazuli¹

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Abstract

Chlorine (Cl) is a chemical which is sometimes misused in food, such as in rice. The use of chlorine in food is not allowed. The purpose of this study was to analyze the health risks due to chlorine (Cl) exposure in rice consumed by the people of Bintoro Village, Demak District, Demak Regency. This research was an observational study and analyzed with Environmental Health Risk Analysis (EHRA). The population in this research was the people who consume rice from the market in Bintoro area, Demak district, Center of Java Province. The sample of the community was 98 respondents and rice was sold by 10 rice traders in the Bintoro area, Demak Regency. The results showed that the average concentration of chlorine (Cl) in rice was 27.026 mg / kg. The results showed that the average intake was 0.14223 mg / kg / day for real time, 0.12566 mg / kg / day for 30 years of life time exposure and 0.20943 mg / kg / day for 50 years of life time exposure with the average intake rate was 433.67 grams / day, the average frequency was 248.33 days / year, and the average duration of exposure was 34.97 years. The conclusion was that rice originating from the market in the Bintoro area was not safe for consumption in real time conditions, for life time (30 years and 50 years).

Keywords: Chlorine , rice, EHRA, Market, Demak





Impact of Pesticides On Cholinesterase And 8-OHDG Levels

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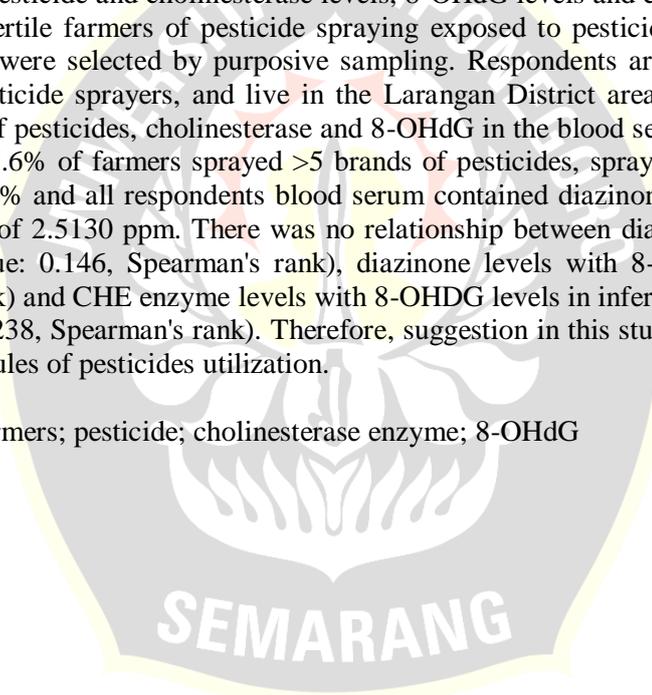
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Abstract

Diazinon is one of the organophosphate type of pesticides used by shallot farmers. These pesticides can inhibit the action of cholinesterase enzyme. Organophosphate pesticides inhibit the activity of the cholinesterase enzyme (CHE) in the human body. Degradation levels of cholinesterase enzymes can increase levels of 8-OHDG (8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine). The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between pesticide and cholinesterase levels, 8-OHDG levels and cholinesterase levels with 8-OHDG levels in infertile farmers of pesticide spraying exposed to pesticides. Respondents are 29 samples in this study were selected by purposive sampling. Respondents are male infertile farmers, aged 20-40 years, pesticide sprayers, and live in the Larangan District area. Data was collected by measuring the levels of pesticides, cholinesterase and 8-OHDG in the blood serum of respondents. The results showed that 27.6% of farmers sprayed >5 brands of pesticides, sprayed pesticides >3 times a week as much as 24.1% and all respondents blood serum contained diazinone a minimum of 0.0027 ppm and a maximum of 2.5130 ppm. There was no relationship between diazinone levels with CHE enzyme levels (p value: 0.146, Spearman's rank), diazinone levels with 8-OHDG levels (p value: 0.136, Spearman's rank) and CHE enzyme levels with 8-OHDG levels in infertile farmers who sprayed pesticides (p value: 0.238, Spearman's rank). Therefore, suggestion in this study is farmers should pay more attention to the rules of pesticides utilization.

Keywords: infertile farmers; pesticide; cholinesterase enzyme; 8-OHDG





Pesticides Exposure and Cognitive Impairment on Farmers who lived in Agriculture Area

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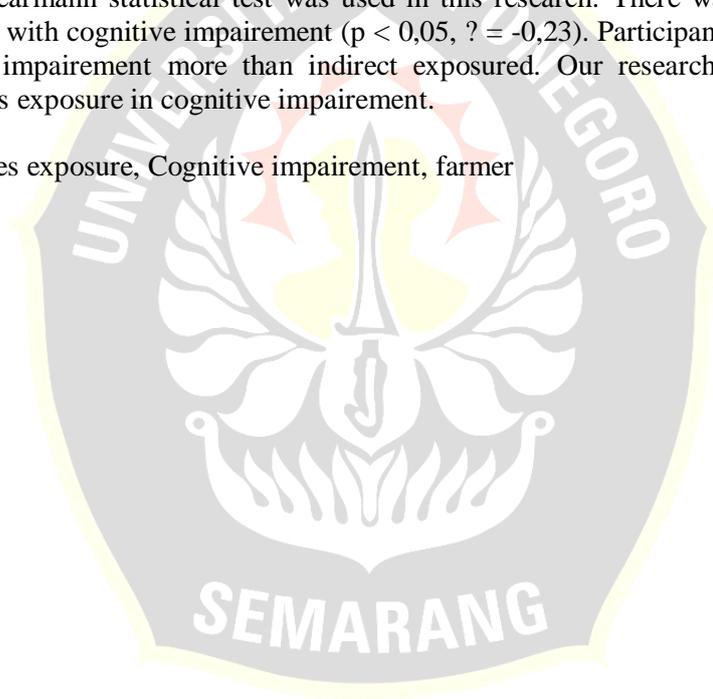
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Abstract

Cognitive impairment is a major health problem among Farmers who exposed pesticide in agriculture field. In Central Java Indonesia, there are many village as onion village. The research aims investigate whether pesticides exposure have correlation with cognitive impairment on farmers. This research was a cross sectional design which setting in two village onion agriculture area. Farmers who lived in Pasir Village and Brabo Village (n =120) completed Indonesian Mini Mental State Examination for investigate cognitive impairment. There were two type pesticides exposure : direct and indirect exposure. Rank Spearman statistical test was used in this research. There was correlation between Pesticides exposure with cognitive impairment ($p < 0,05$, $r = -0,23$). Participants with direct exposed suffered cognitive impairment more than indirect exposed. Our research provides support for involvement pesticides exposure in cognitive impairment.

Keywords: pesticides exposure, Cognitive impairment, farmer





Acetylcholinesterase Levels in Farmers Exposed To Pesticides: Prevalence and Associated Factor

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Abstract

The farmers habit of pesticide management are an important factor in maintaining the farmer's health from contamination. The majority of farmers have poor knowledge of pesticide safety management. The purpose of this study was to analyze factors related to the blood cholinesterase level as an indicator of pesticide contamination in the body. This research was a cross-sectional study involved 57 people of rice and horticulture farmers in the Ponorogo Regency. The independent variables taken with the questionnaire were age, working years as a farmers, educational background, activity, combination of pesticides, read the direction, storage and mixing, get information about pesticide safety management, use of PPE, smoking habit, mixing anorganic and organic, and personal hygiene. The dependent variable was the blood cholinesterase level which is measured using a photometer by the cobast method. The pesticide levels divided into four categories: (1) Very high risk of poisoning: 5-6 U/L; (2) High risk of poisoning: 7-8 U/L; (3) Medium risk of poisoning: 9-10 U/L, and (4) Low risk of poisoning : 11-12 U/L. There were 6 farmers at very high, 17 farmers at high, 26 farmers at medium, and 8 farmers at low risk of pesticide contamination. The independent variable contributed 32.2% (R Square = 0.322) to the blood cholinesterase level. The influencing factor was the combination of pesticide (p-value = 0.02). Combination of pesticide and PPE compliance are important factors in pesticide safety management. Farmers should do pesticide safety management properly start from storage, mixing, handling, spraying, and disposing of.

Keyword : acetylcholinesterase, farmer, pesticide, associate factor





Positive Characters As A Shield Facing Covid-19: Efforts To Improve Subjective Well-Being Of Women Workers

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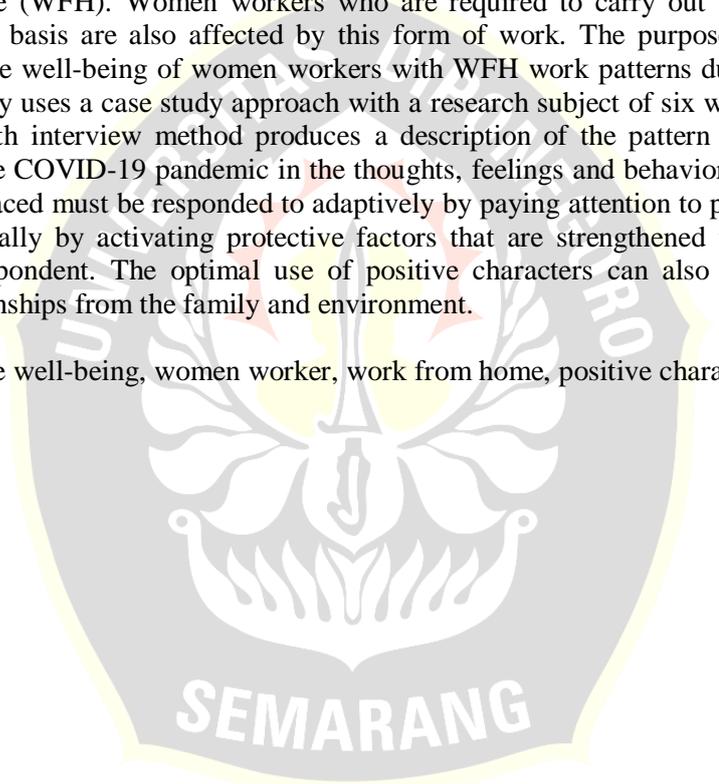
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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought changes in various sectors, one of which appeared in the form of Work from Home (WFH). Women workers who are required to carry out domestic and public functions on a daily basis are also affected by this form of work. The purpose of this study is to explore the subjective well-being of women workers with WFH work patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses a case study approach with a research subject of six women workers. Data collection by in-depth interview method produces a description of the pattern of changes between before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in the thoughts, feelings and behavior of women workers. Difficult situations faced must be responded to adaptively by paying attention to protective factors and risk factors, specifically by activating protective factors that are strengthened through the positive character of the respondent. The optimal use of positive characters can also increase support by strengthening relationships from the family and environment.

Keywords: subjective well-being, women worker, work from home, positive characters





Relationship of Job Competency, Personality Types and Mental Workload with Work Incident in Welder Fitters Occupational

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Abstract

Occupational accidents are often found in the shipping industry, especially for workers who handle ship repairs in Indonesia. Repair work involves welding and cutting workers who contain flammable materials at the time of ignition. The risk of accidents that is quite large creates a feeling of pressure in facing their work. The number of accidents occurred in the last few years in the categories of heavy, moderate, to light. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between competence, personality type, and mental workload on incidents of welding and cutting officers at the Repair and Maintenance Division of a shipyard company in Surabaya. This research is analytic with approach cross-sectional. The selection of respondents was taken based on the simple method random sampling of 44 respondents. The data obtained were collected from questionnaires, interviews, measurements, and observations. Data analysis used the Chi-square test with a significant level of confidence = 0.05. The results showed that there was a relationship between welder competence ($p = 0.039$), personality type ($p = 0.00$) and mental workload ($p = 0.047$) with the incident. The conclusion in this study is that there is a significant relationship between competence, personality type, and mental workload with the incident at welding and cutting officers in the Harkan division. It is recommended to do a refresher on the material regarding welding and its dangers, besides that, a proactive approach is needed to workers who have a closed tendency, especially regarding incidents in the workplace.

Keywords: Work Incident, Job Competency, Personality Types, Mental Workload, Welding Fitter

SEMARANG





Work Stress Analysis Based On Posture And Physical Exercise Habits Among La-Tansa Gontor Bakery's workers

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Abstract

Ergonomic aspects must be an important focus to be applied in the workplace so that workers are able to work comfortably, based on human physiological abilities. The incompatibility of work design with ergonomic aspects would cause fatigue¹, work stress², accident³, reduced productivity⁴, raising cost⁵, and many other disadvantages to the company. La-Tansa Gontor bakery has 21 workers and produces approximately 9.000 pieces of bread and cake in a day. Most of the production activities are manually handled and only a few processes are using machines. High individual targets will cause overwork⁵, physical fatigue⁶, increase the risk of accidents³ and become a major factor for work stress⁷. Several studies have correlated exercise habits and person's physical abilities and found that there is an increased fatigue threshold in someone who used to exercise regularly⁸. People who are used to exercising also tend to feel relaxed, resistant to work pressure and feel less stressed⁹. This study aims to describe work stress and is it related to work posture and exercise habits among La-Tansa Gontor bakery workers. This research is an analytical observational study. Data were collected in July - August 2020 at La-Tansa Gontor Bakery and involved 21 workers as respondents. Job stress variables are measured on a numerical scale using the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) questionnaire. Work posture is measured on a numerical scale using the Quick Exposure Check (QEC) instrument. The physical exercise habits is the physical activity at least 2 hours in a week regularly. Work stress and work posture variables were correlated using the Pearson test. Physical exercise habits and work stress were correlated with an unpaired T test. The SPSS 24 software were used in this research. There are 25% of La-Tansa Gontor bakery workers at low level of work stress, 3% at moderate and 8% are at high scale of stress. Pearson's correlation test with 95% Confidence Interval (CI) showed that there is no significant correlation between stress and work posture (P-value: 0.194). The unpaired T test found that there was a significant difference of stress level between the workers who did and did not do physical exercise regularly. The average stress scale of workers who used to do physical exercise was 14 and those who did not was 19. Although there is no significant correlation between posture and work stress, physical exercise habits reduced workers stress levels by 26%.

Keywords : work stress, work posture, physical exercise, bakery





Hearing Impairment Due To The Habit of Transporting Heavy Loads With Noken on Lani Ethnicity in Tolikara District at Papua Province

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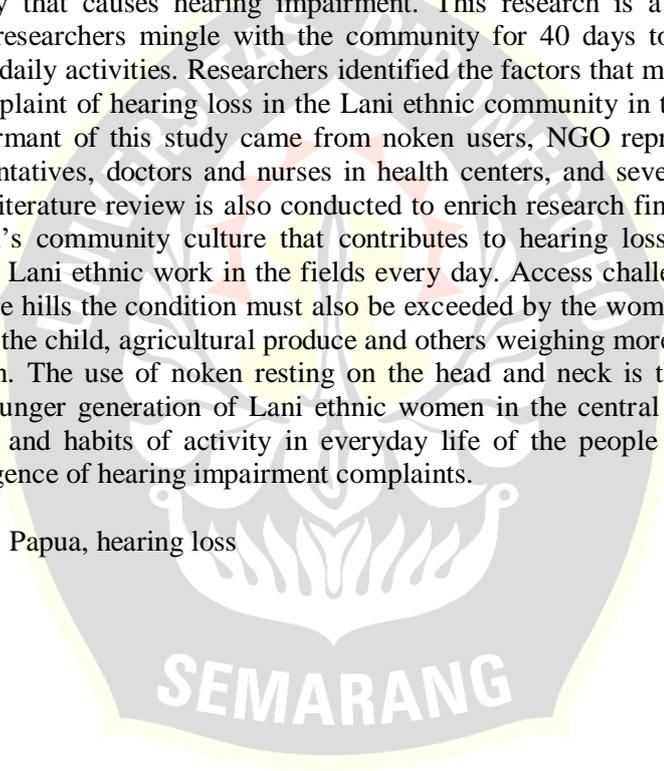
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Abstract

Data shows that hearing loss problems often occur in women communities in the mountainous region of central Papua. Research on the cultural habit influence of public health disorders in Papua is an effort to provide a solutive approach to the success of community compliance with health policy. This research aims to further and understand the possibility of contributing cultural factors and the habits of life of the community that causes hearing impairment. This research is a qualitative study with ethnographic design, researchers mingle with the community for 40 days to know the culture and habits of society in its daily activities. Researchers identified the factors that most likely contributed to the incidence and complaint of hearing loss in the Lani ethnic community in the central mountainous region of Papua. Informant of this study came from noken users, NGO representatives, indigenous leaders, kllasis representatives, doctors and nurses in health centers, and several community leaders. Data Collection with literature review is also conducted to enrich research findings. Research finds a specific habit of Lani's community culture that contributes to hearing loss in other women. The majority of women on Lani ethnic work in the fields every day. Access challenges to the fields must pass the contours of the hills the condition must also be exceeded by the women of the Lani, carrying the burden of carrying the child, agricultural produce and others weighing more or less up to 15- 30 kg with the use of Noken. The use of noken resting on the head and neck is thought to contribute to hearing loss in the younger generation of Lani ethnic women in the central mountainous region of Papua. Some cultures and habits of activity in everyday life of the people of Lani ethnic women contribute to the emergence of hearing impairment complaints.

Keyword: Ethnic Lani, Papua, hearing loss





Ozonated nanobubbles - A potential hospital wastewater treatment during COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia to eradicate the persistent SARS-CoV-2 in HWWs?

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Abstract

Indonesia has a very limited capacity in dealing with medical wastes treatment, mainly HWWs, enhancing threats to larger SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks. This article was aimed to investigate the potential of ozonated nanobubbles as a single treatment of HWWs during this pandemic by emphasizing its potency to eradicate persistent SARS-CoV-2. We explored Google scholar search engine, as well as nature and science direct databases using combined keywords related to our topic in order to conduct a scoping literature reviews filed by Arskey and O'Malley. We did qualitative and quantitative assessment to draw a conclusion. We selected 102 articles most matched with our topic, whilst we obtained 270 articles during our exploration. We found that several treated wastewaters were still contaminated by SARS-CoV-2. More scientists were starting to worry about the possibility of SARS-CoV-2 being transmitted via the fecal- oral route. Ozone efficiently killed bacteria that are structurally more complex and rigid than viruses by generating another reactive species named nitric oxide (NO). Several studies exhibited the mechanistic pathway used by ozone to lead to SARS-CoV-2 functionally loss. But, conventional ozonation resulted in inefficiency treatment leading to high treatment cost due to dramatically lack of ozone dissolved in HWWs. Ozonated nanobubbles improved the distribution, concentration, and lifetime of ozone in HWWs which allows oxidation and disinfection to take place much longer and thoroughgoing. Thus intensifying ozone exposure to persistent microbes including SARS-CoV-2 in HWWs rising its potency to be developed as a single technology to treat HWWs.

Keywords: Ozonated nanobubbles, ozone, ozonation, SARS-CoV-2, and HWWs.





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 30th September 2020
ROOM 1





Clinical Feature and Recovery Period for Covid-19 Patients in Central Java Province, Indonesia

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Abstract

Since the first cases found in Indonesia in early March 2020, the spread of COVID-19 infections is increasingly widespread. In Central Java, there were 3,383 confirmed cases of Covid-19 until June 25, 2020 and it is predicted that this will continue to increase. Unfortunately, reports on confirmed patients are very limited. This study aims to describe the clinical feature and recovery period for COVID-19 patients in Central Java. The research design of this study used a quantitative descriptive that describes 3,383 cases based on the symptoms, comorbidities, and length of stay in the hospital. There were 1,464 recovered, 1,658 cases of illness, and 261 deaths. The data were obtained from the Health Department Office and analyzed using quantitative statistical analysis. The results showed that 3,383 patients were confirmed cases most of the patients had a fever as a common symptom (7,2%), but 33,1% were not recorded. The highest comorbidity is hypertension (38,8%). From the 1,464 patients recovered in Central Java, the mean of stay at the hospital was 20,63 days. The case of COVID-19 in Central Java still high and requires a structured and clear reporting and recording so that infection prevention and control efforts can be optimized and geared to patients with a specific medical history.

Keywords: COVID-19, Symptoms, Comorbidity, Central Java, Descriptive





Leptospirosis Surveillance Based on Public Health Center (An Early Diagnosis and Treatment Efforts of Leptospirosis Control in Bantul District, Yogyakarta)

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Abstract

Leptospirosis is a re-emerging disease and neglected disease. Leptospirosis surveillance, classified as a special surveillance, consisted of three aspects: the human, animals, and environmental factors. The aim of this research was describing the implementation of leptospirosis surveillance based on Public Health Center (PHC) as an early diagnosis and treatment to control leptospirosis in Bantul District, Yogyakarta Province. A quasi-experimental with time series design was located in Bantul District, Yogyakarta Province, from February until December 2019. Intervention in the form of clinical lecture was given to the PHC clinician. Case finding and laboratory examination of leptospirosis was conducted according to the WHO-SEARO Criteria. The results showed that before intervention there was no leptospirosis case found in PHCs and after intervention there were 57 cases found in PHCs, whereas finding in Hospitals before intervention 70 cases, after intervention 11 cases. Leptospirosis cases found in hospitals and PHCs are mostly dominated by male from the productive age group. According to PHCs and Hospital finding, leptospirosis cases were mostly distributed in Kasihan Subdistrict. The dominant symptoms of leptospirosis found in PHCs were febrile, headache and muscle aches. The laboratory confirmation using MAT showed that the infecting serovar of leptospirosis cases found in PHCs consisted of Djasiman, Batavia, Bangkinang, Pomona and Canicola. The readiness of trained personnel and laboratory facilities was the most important factor in implementing leptospirosis surveillance based on PHC. Early detection of leptospirosis based on PHC can reduce cases of death due to leptospirosis

Keywords: Surveillance, leptospirosis, Public Health Center





Population of *Aedes aegypti* as a Dengue Vector in Two Seasons : The Correlation of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Incidence in Endemic Area of Semarang City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still be health problem in Tembalang District, Semarang City, Indonesia. *Aedes aegypti*, the high density of dengue vector, also risks causing DHF where the presence of vectors is dependent on the breeding place. Climatic factors such as temperature, humidity, and rainfall are a prerequisite for the existence of a mosquito breeding place. This study aims to analyze differences in the density of DHF vectors in the dry season and the rainy season. It also to know correlation in DHF incidence. This study is an observational analytic research with correlational study design. The sample is 396 houses that have a high risk of dengue fever. Meanwhile, the sample unit is larvae found in residents houses. Survey classical entomology was done to know the density of the larvae. The variables of physical environment was measured both indoor and outdoor of the houses in the area. Rainfall describing in two season was gained from secondary data of Meteorology and Climatology Board of Semarang city. DHF incidence collected secondary data from Health Office of Semarang City. Data analyzed chi square to know difference and correlation between factors of the vector, environment and DHF incidence. Density of the vector based on entomology index were House Index 33.33%, Container Index 7.73% and Breteau Index 42,42. The results of statistical analysis show that there are differences in temperature ($p = 0.025$); humidity ($p = 0.016$); rainfall ($p = 0.000$); breeding risk index ($p = 0.020$); hygiene risk index ($p = 0.024$); and DHF vector density in the dry and rainy season ($p = 0.025$). There is a correlation between rainfall ($p = 0.004$) and the Breeding Risk Index ($p = 0.045$) with dengue vector density. Density of *Aedes* sp in Semarang City is high, and this correlate with DHF incidence and seasonal period. To control the population of vector should consider that seasonal factor especially the characteristic of breeding places, located indoor or outdoor of haouses.

Keywords: *Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes* sp, Dengue, DHF, House index





Expression of COX-2 and Macrophage on Oral Ulcer Healing with Mangosteen Rind

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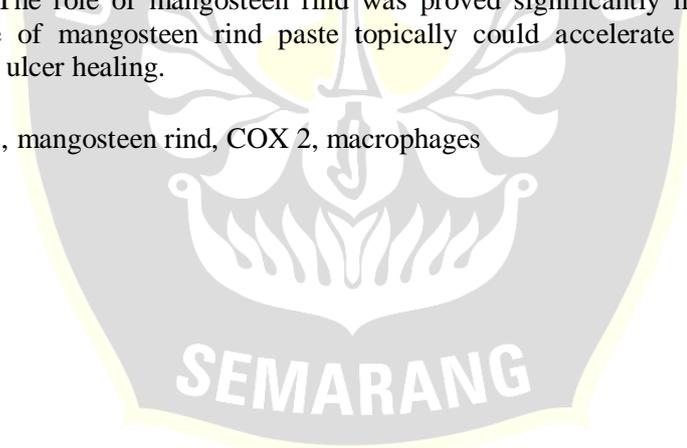
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Abstract

Patients who visited dental clinic with complaints of oral mucosa injury due to trauma, chemical or infection were around 27%. In the market, topical drug preparation is relatively expensive. It has side effect for hypersensitive patient. Alternative herbal medicine safe, effective and affordable is needed. Some research showed mangosteen rind as an anti inflammatory. This study aims to determine role of mangosteen rind on COX (Cyclooxygenase)-2 expression and macrophage in oral ulcer healing. Type of experimental research with post test control group design, randomly obtained 36 Male Wistar rats divided into 6 groups @ 6 rats in which 3 treatment groups (trauma, chemical and infection) and 3 control groups. The oral ulcer was done by scratching labial mucosa, by exposing 3% H₂O₂ and by injuring labial mucosa using Aa (*Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*) bacteria. The treatment groups were smeared with mangosteen rind, and then from each group decapitated on the 3rd, 7th and 10th day. Observations were made microscopically by histopathological examination then the data obtained were carried out by Kruskal Wallis Test. On the 10th day there were significantly different amounts of COX-2 and macrophage between treatment and control group on oral ulcer healing ($p < 0.05$). The role of mangosteen rind was proved significantly in reducing COX-2 and macrophages. Usage of mangosteen rind paste topically could accelerate and prevent excessive inflammation on oral ulcer healing.

Keywords: oral ulcus, mangosteen rind, COX 2, macrophages





Community Compliance of Physical Distancing, Clean and Healthy Lifestyle, and Healthy Protocol During COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Total COVID-19 global cases on May 28, 2020 were 5,593,631 cases with CFR 6.3%. Various strategies were carried out to reduce COVID-19 transmission such as physical distancing, individual quarantine, increased PHBS and social distancing. This research was conducted to illustrate the community's compliance for application of physical distance's appeal, clean and healthy lifestyle in the prevention and transmission of COVID-19. This research used cross-sectional design was conducted at 11 districts, from 5 May 2020 – 15 May 2020. It involved participant from Blora, Boyolali, Klaten, Karanganyar, Kebumen, Banyumas, Purbalingga, Humbang Hasundutan, Semarang City, East Jakarta, and Pekanbaru are aged 15-64 years and have smartphones. Univariate analyze used to describe study variables. The results showed that from 22 respondents with basic education were found 95.5% who knew about physical distancing knowledge and 40.9% who received physical distancing appeal every day. Meanwhile, of the 474 respondents with advanced education, 99.6% of them knew about physical distancing knowledge and 35.5% who received physical distancing appeal every day. 52% of respondents stated that they were often exposed to information about maintaining distance and PHBS. Television media was the most capable media to reach the community, where 43% of the total respondents convey information about maintaining distance and 39% of the total respondents convey information about PHBS. There was relationship between education level with respondent's knowledge and intensity of receiving physical distancing appeal. Television was the most capable media to reach the community compared with other to deploy prevention and transmission of COVID-19.

Keyword: Clean and healthy lifestyle, healthy protocol, COVID-19





Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Control Model in Bali Province

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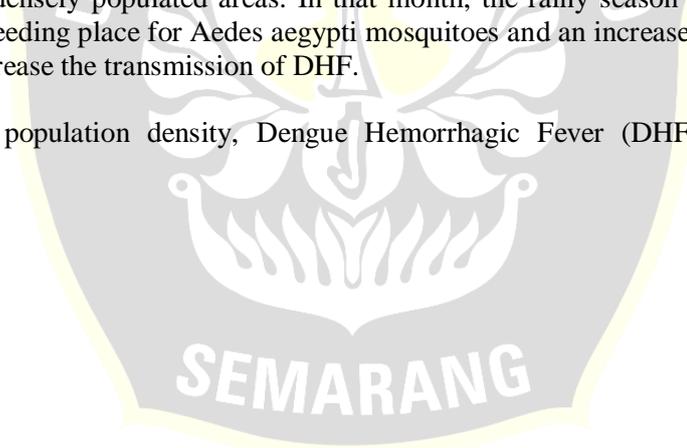
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Abstract

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a vector-based disease that is a public health problem in tropical countries including Indonesia. This study aims to predict the incidence of dengue fever based on climatic factors which include rainfall, humidity, air temperature and long exposure to the sun as well as the control model of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Bali Province. The research design is a time series ecological study with secondary data from the Bali provincial health office covering the incidence of dengue fever, and community mobility, larva free rate (LFR) and climate data on rainfall, humidity, air temperature and duration of sun exposure obtained from the Meteorological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) Region III Denpasar. The study found humidity was correlated with larvae free numbers, but LFR did not correlate with the number of dengue cases, house density, DHF control models could be predicted based on the correlation of climatic factors and dengue incidence, control of disease sources, control of transmission media and exposure to the community. The DHF control model can be used for early precautionary measures by controlling DHF in the period from January to May, in densely populated areas. In that month, the rainy season will end, but leaving a pool of water as a breeding place for *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes and an increase in air temperature, this phenomenon can increase the transmission of DHF.

Keywords: Climate, population density, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) control model, Bali Province





Demographics and travel history overview of COVID-19 patients in Central Java Province, Indonesia

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Abstract

Central Java occupies the 4th position with the highest cases in Indonesia. Until June 25th, 2020, there were 3,383 cases of COVID-19 and it could increase. However, the distribution regarding the demographics and travel history of COVID-19 patients is limited. This study aims to describe age, gender, regional origin, and travel history for COVID-19 patients in Central Java. This study used a quantitative descriptive research design. We describe the distribution of 3,383 COVID-19 patients recorded until June 25, 2020, based on age, gender, regional origin, and travel history. Data obtained from the Health Department and analyzed using quantitative statistical analysis. There were 1,658 cases of illness, 1,464 recovered, and 261 deaths. CFR in Central Java is 7.7%. Most of the patients came from Semarang City (30.7%) which is the highest IR in Central Java (58.17/100,000). Cases in men (58%) and adults (19-44 years; 39.9%) were mostly reported. While most cases died in the elderly (60 years; 46%). Most of the patients had a history of domestic travel (23.6%), but 75.8% were not recorded. Gowa is the most visited area (6.8%). Cases and deaths of COVID-19 in Central Java are still quite high. The data recorded in the report regarding the history of a layover is limited. So, it is necessary to improve the recording and reporting of COVID-19 and hopefully, this description can be used as information by the parties concerned.

Keywords: COVID-19, Descriptive, Demographics, Travel History





Risk Factors of Drop-Out Among Tuberculosis Patients In Semarang: A Case Control Study

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Abstract

A multitude of factors are known to be associated with tuberculosis (TB) patients dropping out of treatment, such as living alone, social vulnerability, and access to health services. Semarang, the capital city of Central Java has never achieved the national TB cure rate target. Semarang city had a cure rate of 63.336% per annum in part due to the increased treatment drop-out from 2.8% in 2015 to 4.5% in 2018. The aim of this study was to identify independent factors associated with drop-out among TB patients and to inform the design of programs that reduce drop-out rates in Semarang, Central Java and across Indonesia. A case-control study was conducted to identify factors associated with treatment drop-out among TB patients. The pilot study took place in Semarang city with case-control ratio 1:2. The case consisted of drop-out patients in 2018, whose secondary data was identified from the health district office, totaling 20 patients. Forty unmatched control patients were taken with a purposive sampling technique with inclusion criteria: patients success treatment recorded in health centers of Semarang city area, lived in the metro area of drop-out patients, and age greater than 15 years old. The majority of patients in the case group has insufficient family support during their treatment course (95%) compared to the control group (45%). Inadequate DOT support was also found among the case group (80%), while the control group had less than 50%. More than half of the case group (55%) experienced a high amount of stigma during their treatment course. Anti-TB medications' side effects appeared in the case group (70%) more so than the control group (32.5%). In both groups, the majority (case: 95%; control: 97.5%) resided close to the health facility (less than 3 km). Three variables were found to be significant independent factors for the drop-out of TB patients. These three factors were family support (OR: 26.555 CI: 2.727-268.143), DOT or swallowing drug assistance support (OR: 5.687 CI: 1.261-25.644), and experience of side effect of anti-TB medication (OR: 5.334 CI: 1.222-23.285). The combination of the DOT program, patient education regarding anti-TB medication side effects, and family support should be continued in Semarang and Indonesia in order to decrease the TB patient drop-out rate.

Keywords: Multidrug resistant, Tuberculosis, risk factors





The Influence of Compositional Factors And Contextual Factors on The Incidence of hypertension in Medan

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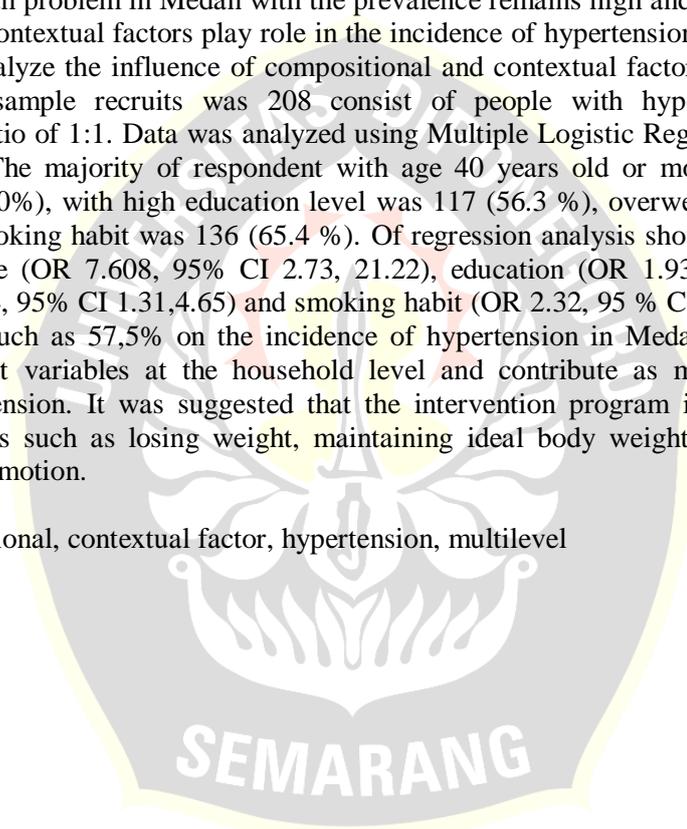
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Abstract

Hypertension is health problem in Medan with the prevalence remains high and a main cause of death. Compositional and contextual factors play role in the incidence of hypertension. Objectives: The aims of this study was analyze the influence of compositional and contextual factors on the occurrence of hypertension. The sample recruits was 208 consist of people with hypertension and without hypertension with ratio of 1:1. Data was analyzed using Multiple Logistic Regression with multilevel analysis approach. The majority of respondent with age 40 years old or more was 169 (81.2 %), female was 156 (75.0%), with high education level was 117 (56.3 %), overweight was 119 (57.2 %) and did not have smoking habit was 136 (65.4 %). Of regression analysis showed that compositional factors including age (OR 7.608, 95% CI 2.73, 21.22), education (OR 1.93, 95% CI 1.03, 3.61), overweight (OR 2.44, 95% CI 1.31, 4.65) and smoking habit (OR 2.32, 95 % CI 1.22, 4.43) are factors that contribute as much as 57,5% on the incidence of hypertension in Medan. Meanwhile housing density is significant variables at the household level and contribute as much as 20,3% on the incidence of hypertension. It was suggested that the intervention program is primarily focused at compositional factors such as losing weight, maintaining ideal body weight and stop smoking by increasing health promotion.

Keywords: compositional, contextual factor, hypertension, multilevel





Rodent Population In Traditional Markets And Settlements Around The Market In Semarang Indonesia As An Effort To Understand Rodent Borne Disease Transmission

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Abstract

Infectious diseases caused by vector transmission are still a health problem with a high number of cases in Indonesia. One reservoir that can transmit vector borne disease is rodents. Vector-borne diseases transmitted through rodents are leptospirosis, bubonic plague and murine typhus. One of the public places where rodents may be found in large numbers are traditional markets. This study aims to determine the population of rodents caught in traditional markets and surrounding settlements. This is a descriptive research that uses survey to gather data and cross sectional to analyze data. Sample is chosen using purposive sampling. Rodents were caught using live traps which has meatballs, Pindang (Fish) and roasted coconut. 50 traps were installed in each of the Kedungmundu, Rasamala, Meteseh and Penggaron traditional markets for two days. 50 more traps were installed in each of the settlements surrounding those markets. The results of the study showed that the success in Kedungmundu Market was greater (20.5%) than the Penggaron market (10%), Rasamala Market (7.5%), and Meteseh Market (7%). The population of rodents is more diverse if the market is located in a rural area. The species caught were *Rattus norvegicus*, *Rattus tiomanicus*, *Bandicota indica*, *Rattus argentiventer*, *Rattus tanezummi* and *Suncus murinus*. Traditional markets with high potential for transmitting disease originating from rodents is associated with the high density of rodents compared to other markets.

Keywords: trap success, live trap, rodent, rodent borne disease





Assessing The Nutrition Literacy And Its Relationship Between Snacking Habit, Nutritional Status And Gender

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Abstract

Data from Riskesdas 2018, the prevalence of chronic energy deficiency (KEK) in adolescents aged 16-18 years was 8,1%, obesity was 13,5%. From this research is to know the relationship between nutrition literacy and snacking habits and nutritional status of adolescents in 2nd Sumenep Senior High School. This research method is observational analytic by cross-sectional design. The sample of this research is adolescents in 2nd Sumenep Senior High School, as many 101 respondents using a proportional random sampling technique. Statistical test using the Chi-square test. Collecting data using NLit-P questionnaire and measuring body weight and height weight. The results of research of nutritional literacy with snacking habits showed the highest 57,1% adequate literacy with 28 respondents snacking habits. In comparison, the lowest results showed 8,2% inadequate literacy with seven respondents of snack habits. The results of research on nutritional literacy with nutritional status showed the highest was 61,9% marginal literacy with 13 respondents of obesity nutritional status. In comparison, the lowest showed 12,5% adequate literacy with normal nutritional status with one respondent. The results of research on nutritional literacy with gender showed the highest 72% adequate literacy 18 respondents, while the lowest 45,8% marginal literacy 11% respondents. The statistical test showed that there was a significant relationship between nutritional literacy and teen snacking habits with $p=0,003$ there was a meaningful relationship between nutritional literacy and adolescent nutritional status with $p=0,021$, there was a significant relationship between nutritional literacy and sex of adolescent $p=0,030$. There is a relationship between nutritional literacy and eating habits, nutritional status, and sex of adolescent.

Keywords: nutrition literacy, nutrition status, snacking habits





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 30th September 2020
ROOM 2





Robust Regression Estimation Mm Bisquare On The Factor of DHF In East Java

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Abstract

Estimation MM is an alternative of OLS Regression on the data outlier. East Java is one of area that has CFR > 1% (high category). There are some factors that can affect IR DHF such as climate change, demography, community's behavior and environmental sanitation. This research aims to know the regression factors that affect IR DHF in the East Java in 2017 by using estimation MM Bisquare on the data outlier. This research has non-reactive (Unobtrusive) design by using secondary data. The independent variable is population density, percentage of PHBS, percentage of healthy home and also precipitation of East Java in 2017, while the dependent variable was IR DHF in 2017. The population is 38 regencies in East Java. Meanwhile, the sample is 35 regencies chosen by simple random sampling. The analysis of the data is using regression on estimation MM with Tukey's Bisquare. Regression estimation MM Bisquare is the effective regression method on the data outlier. The regression model is $(y) = 22.325 + 0.010 (\text{population density}) + 0.207 (\% \text{ of PHBS}) - 0.527 (\% \text{ of healthy home}) + 0.006 (\text{precipitation})$ with R² adjusted (0.522) and MSE (86.026). The density of population and percentage of healthy home (p value < 0,05) affect the IR DHF of East Java in 2017 on the significant standard 0.05, while the percentage of PHBS and precipitation (p value > 0.05) has no effect on the IR DHF in East Java in 2017. Regression estimation MM Bisquare used as the alternative regression on the data outlier. The factors that affect IR DHF can be the main focus of DHF prevention program for the government and community.

Keywords: DHF, Robust Regression, Estimation MM, Bisquare





Population, Density, and Migrants and COVID-19 Cases in Semarang City

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Abstract

The world's COVID-19 cases are still high and causing death, including in Indonesia and the city of Semarang. The number and density of the population and the migrants are suspected to be related to COVID-19 cases. The study aims to analyze the correlation between the number of populations, population density, and the migrants and the COVID-19 cases. The research design was a cross-sectional. The number of populations and population density data obtained from data recorded in the statistical agency and the population and civil registry office. COVID-19 cases and the migrant data obtained from the Semarang city health office. The number of populations per villages in 2020 estimated from the data of population in 2019 with the growth rate per sub-districts. The data of number of populations, COVID-19 cases, and the number of migrants were of all villages, while data of the population density included 98 villages. Statistical analysis used the Pearson correlation test with an error rate of 1%. The results showed that the number of population and the number of migrants correlated to COVID-19 (p -value <0.01 , $r=0.58$, $r=0.33$, respectively). Population density correlated to COVID-19 cases during June ($p=0.015$, $r=0.25$) and early July 6 (p -value <0.01 , $r=0.22$). The study concluded that the number of populations, migrants, and population density correlated to COVID-19 cases. It was thought to be aware of transmission from migrants, villages with high cases, high population numbers and density.

Keywords: Population, migrants, density, COVID-19





The Model of Electronic Surveillance System to Detect Women Pregnancy Risk and Its Effect on Psychological Stress Symptoms of Midwives

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Abstract

It is important that midwives carry out surveillance for monitoring maternal health during antenatal care, so that maternal risk factors can be identified quickly and accurately. Surveillance based electronic technology is presumably assisted that task and reduced job stress. The objective of the research was to analyze the effect of electronic surveillance system to detect pregnancy women at-risk on psychological symptoms of job stress. The research was a quasi experiment design. Midwives having responsibility for ANC in five primary health care (PHC) in Grobogan District and fulfilling exclusion inclusion criteria were selected as samples; 37 midwives were treated using electronic surveillance system (tg) while 43 midwives were as control (cg). Data of psychological symptoms, which consist of both mental and cognitive demands, was gathered using standardized and validated questionnaires. Data were analyzed both descriptively and quantitatively (Independent t test, $\alpha=5\%$). The model had an impact on scoring of mental and cognitive demands, because its took into account the needs of users. The mean (SD) score of tg mental demands is lower than cg. (tg=16.35(2.97), cg=18.80(2.05), also in cognitive demands, tg=24.40(5.93), cg=27.40(2.89) The model affected both mental and cognitive demands significantly (t test=4.27, p=0.0001) and (t test= 2.79, p=0.007). Using the electronic surveillance system model to detect women pregnancy at risk is usefulness to reduce midwives' psychological symptoms of job stress. and its assisted midwives for monitoring maternal risk.

Keywords: surveillance electronic, psychological stress, midwives





Basic Immunization Coverage among Under-Two-Year-Old-Baby (UTYOB) at High Risk Areas in Brebes Indonesia (in 2017-2019)

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Abstract

During 2013-2015, the Complete Basic Immunization Coverage Rate in Indonesia continues to decline from 89.86%, 86.9%, and 86.54% thus not meeting the desirable results according to the Strategic Plan (Renstra) devised by the Health Ministry. High risk areas are slums, the population is poor and they refuse immunization because of religion; for example, suburban or industrial areas. In high risk areas, immunization coverage rates tend to be low. This study aims to analyze the complete basic immunization coverage of infants by gathering data from mothers with Under-Two-Year-Old-Baby (UTYOB). This study was a descriptive observational study with quantitative and qualitative approaches. Data is analyzed using Cross tabs and Chi Square Test. The instrument used in this study is Rapid Card Check (RCC). Respondents were chosen by using random sampling. The total number of sample is 518 samples taken throughout 2017 until 2019. The results showed that the coverage of Complete Basic Immunization in Brebes Regency high risk areas from 2017 to 2019 was 67.8%, 73.6%, and 65.6%. The reasons for mothers not giving immunizations to UTYOB include fear of the child becoming sick, the mother's busyness, the remote location of immunization services, and religious factors (immunization is prohibited). The coverage for Complete Basic Immunization in Brebes has still yet reached the national target. The active role of the community in increasing the coverage of Complete Basic Immunization for children under five in Indonesia is crucial.

Keywords: Immunization, Universal Coverage Immunization, Under-Two-Year-Old-Baby (UTYOB)





Health workers perceptions towards the compliance of Antenatal Care visit in Dumai city, Indonesia

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Abstract

One of the efforts to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is to conduct Antenatal Care (ANC) programs routinely. Unfortunately, the problem is that the ANC coverage is still lowest in Dumai City, Indonesia. Objective. This study describes the perception of health workers towards the causes of the low coverage of ANC program visits. A qualitative approach with a phenomenological design. Data collection through in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and collected documents. Key informants consisted of Heads of Primary Health Care (10 subjects), Head of the Maternal Program, and Secretary of the Dumai City Health Minister. Data analysis used thematic analysis by transcripts text, meaning units, coding, and themes. This study explains that the causes of low ANC compliance based on worker's health perceptions are difficulties in accessing transportation in suburban areas. Low education and knowledge, still often seen less motivation of pregnant women to visit health facilities, communication, and work discipline of health workers lacking good, local myths, and culture about pregnancy. There are six themes obtained from this study, namely: accessibility, transportation, low education, motivation, communication, discipline, myth, and culture. It is necessary to develop health education programs, transportation infrastructure, improve the quality of human health resources, and regulation.

Keywords: Antenatal Care, Compliance, Health Workers





Some Factors Related To Pregnant Women Participation In Mother Health Program In The Coastal Area, Bonang Subdistrict, Demak Regency, Indonesia

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Abstract

Mother health should have attention due to baby and mother have optimal health so the mother can give birth to healthy babies. Maternal health programs have several activities from pregnancy, childbirth, and postnatal care. During this time the maternal health program has been implemented in one administrative area, meanwhile, the health of mothers in the coastal area has not received our attention even though the coastal area has socio-geographic conditions along with specific socio-culture which will affect the success of the program. This research is operational research with quantitative methods. The research variables are pregnant women participation in the maternal health program, mother's education, family income, number of family dependents, mother knowledge, mother attitude, availability of personnel and health facilities, and family support. The number of samples is 90 pregnant women from two coastal villages Betahwalang and Morodemak in Bonang sub-district, Demak regency. The data will be analyzed in bivariate and multiple logistic regression. 62,3 % respondents have low education, 40% have low income, 1 until 3 person family dependents, 37,7% low knowledge, 95,6% has a medium attitude, 96,7% has medium availability of personnel and health facilities, 94,4% has medium family support and 65,5% pregnant women has medium and good participation. The bivariate results show knowledge and attitude related to pregnant women's participation. There is no influence between all independent variables and woman's participation. The women's participation, knowledge, attitude, and the role of health cadres, community leaders, village officials, village midwives. and public health centers are still needed to improve.

Keywords: maternal health program, health in coastal area





Improvement of Healthy Family Index After Intervention In The Working Area Of Puskesmas Sekaran of Semarang City

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Abstract

The Ministry of Health establishes an operational strategy for health development through the Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach (PIS-PK). The family approach is one way to increase target coverage and bring access to health services closer. The data collection on healthy families uses 12 indicators that are used as markers of family health status. The Healthy Family Index (IKS) data can be used to compile Follow-up Plans (RTL) and Activity Proposal Plans (RUK) which can then be used as material for intervention. Puskesmas Sekaran Semarang has a family data collection coverage of 82% in 2019, which means that there is no total coverage. The Central Java IKS figure in 2019 is 0.18 and is included in the category of unhealthy families. The IKS figure for Semarang City in 2019 is 0.35 and Gunung Pati is 0.23 which is in the unhealthy category. To increase the index score for healthy families, health interventions are needed. This study aims to determine the increase in the IKS rate in the working area of Puskesmas Sekaran after being given health intervention in the working area of Puskesmas Sekaran, Semarang City. The study was conducted in a descriptive observative manner with a cross sectional method. The research object is the indicator data for healthy families, while the research subjects are health care family advisors at the Puskesmas. Data collection methods were interviews and observations to research subjects and healthy family index data. The results showed that the Puskesmas Sekaran Work Area had an IKS of 0.25 in 2019. Kelurahan Patemon had the lowest IKS of 0.13 (unhealthy families). The smallest indicator of a Healthy Family is an indicator (6) Patients with pulmonary tuberculosis receive treatment according to standards, (7) Hypertension sufferers receive regular treatment, (8) People with mental disorders receive treatment and are not neglected. The interventions were centered in Patemon Village, namely the Gubuk Rokok Program, Pamsimas, and Toga Program. To increase the coverage of recorded families, the puskesmas collaborates with the Village Midwives as enumerators. The results of monitoring and evaluation of PIS-PK in July 2020 found that data collection on healthy families had total coverage (100%) while IKS increased by 0.43. Some of the obstacles were the limited time for data collection, the number of households that did not match those registered, as well as the difficulty of finding residents due to work, and the long distance from the house. IKS data plays a major role in the formulation of health programs with a family approach. The intervention carried out by the Puskesmas Sekaran Semarang City contributed to the increase in the IKS rate. It is better if cross-sector cooperation and collaboration with cadres at the RT and RW levels in family data collection and health program intervention.

Keywords : Healthy Family Index, health intervention





Demographic Problems In Indonesia

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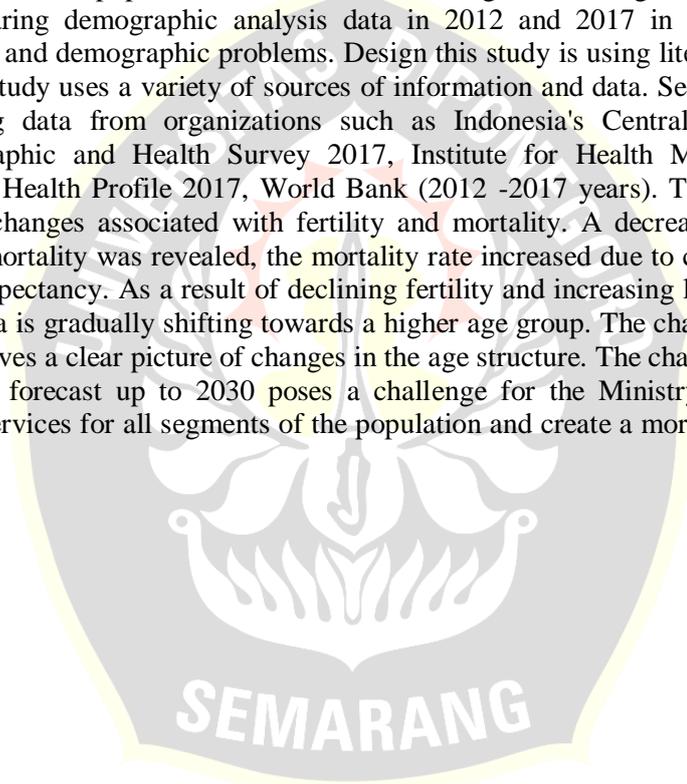
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Abstract

Indonesia as a developing country is faced with such demographic problems as rapid population growth, uneven population distribution. The vast territories and large population in Indonesia pose a range of problems that affect demographic health. Aims : To analyzing the demographic problems affecting the health of the population of Indonesia. Settings and Design : This study setting In Indonesia by comparing demographic analysis data in 2012 and 2017 in order to see trends in population dynamics and demographic problems. Design this study is using literature review Methods and Material : This study uses a variety of sources of information and data. Secondary data collection is carried out using data from organizations such as Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey 2017, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), Indonesian Health Profile 2017, World Bank (2012 -2017 years). The results of this study show demographic changes associated with fertility and mortality. A decrease in the indicators of maternal and child mortality was revealed, the mortality rate increased due to changes in lifestyle and an increase in life expectancy. As a result of declining fertility and increasing life expectancy, the age structure of Indonesia is gradually shifting towards a higher age group. The change in the shape of the pyramid over time gives a clear picture of changes in the age structure. The change in the age structure of Indonesia with a forecast up to 2030 poses a challenge for the Ministry of Health to expand coverage of health services for all segments of the population and create a more sustainable "dividend demography"

Keywords:





Development of “Sayang Ibu” : An Emergency Call Application for Pregnant Women

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Abstract

Maternal mortality still be the problem in many countries, especially in Indonesia. Maternal mortality index can describe the healthcare system in that country. It also related with Sustained Development Goals. Many problem has arised in maternal mortality especially in high risk pregnancy. Delayed to know the danger sign of pregnancy, delayed of referral, and delayed to get therapy still be the problem In Indonesia. So that, this research aims to develop the information systems that can reduced of the time of emergency treatment that was named “ Sayang Ibu” application. Research methods was contain of three steps. First step was need assessment. In this step, research method use of mixed method than contain of questionnaire and indepth interview to know the need of emergency call in pregnant women in Semarang, Indonesia. The subject of this research was 30 pregnant women and 2 midwife. Second step was development framework of emergency call application based on need assessment and literature review. Third step was development of emergency call application that contains of many featured. Based on the research, from need assessment. Both of pregnant women and midwife needs of emergency call application that can reduce of long time treatment and prevent to delay. Based on the need assessment, not all of pregnant women knew about their pregnancy risk. Also, they just know some of danger sign of pregnancy. Further, they don’t know the birth place, midwife practice, primary health care, or hospital. Many pregnant women also don’t understand what will they do if they have the danger sign of pregnancy and where will they go. Based on literature review, many feature that should be shown in application include of emergency button, information about danger sign of pregnancy, personal medical record of antenatal care, chat feature was needed. In the third step, Sayang Ibu application was developed that contains of emergency button, profile of mother, information about danger sign in pregnancy, calculator risk, and personal medical record. Sayang Ibu Application needs to develop especially in chat feature and integrated with healthcare facilities around the pregnant women. The digital literacy of pregnant women was needed to use this application.

Keywords: Sayang Ibu, emergency call, application





Kita Banget App: Developing a Smartphone-based Mobile Application for Better Access on HIV Testing and Treatment among Key Population

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Abstract

Case finding is essential in HIV prevention and treatment. Recently, the outreach program held by both health facilities and community-based organizations facing some obstacles to reach man sex with man (MSM) and transgender women (TGW) group, due to their unique characteristics which mostly hiding their identity. Nowadays, the use of the internet and social media among MSMs and TGWs to socialize as well as to seek health services. To provide better access on HIV treatment and testing among these group, a mobile application name Kita Banget was developed. Therefore, the aim of this study is to assess its feasibility. The study was participatory action research, consisted of need assessment, prototype development, and field testing. There were 15 MSMs or TGWs was involved as participants in this study. First, they were involved in FGDs about what type of information needed on the mobile application. Then, the prototype was developed and field-tested. A 7-scale Post-Study System Usability Questionnaire (PSSUQ) was given to evaluate the prototype. The prototype classified as Good if the mean score of PSSUQ > 4 (median). The HIV testing and treatment in the form of a mobile application was supported by all of the participants. The FGDs result found there were six main features that expected to be available on the mobile application. There are HIV testing services, ARV/ART services, health information, counseling service, personal health record, and emergency call. The issue about Kita Banget's logo and design of the mobile application also explored to make a user-friendly mobile application for MSM/TGWs group. The PSSUQ showed the mean score was 6.09 (SD=0.81). Therefore, the prototype developed was classified as Good. This prototype is still tested into a wider MSM/TGWs population and expected will gain more insight for further development and implementation. The Kita Banget App has positive feasibility as a tool to provide better access to HIV tests and treatment among MSM/TGWs group. To implement this prototype into a real setting, it is necessary to provide more features which beneficial to the targeted population in order to gain more users

Keywords : HIV/AIDS, key population, mobile application, feasibility study





The impact of COVID-19 on dividend demographic in Indonesia

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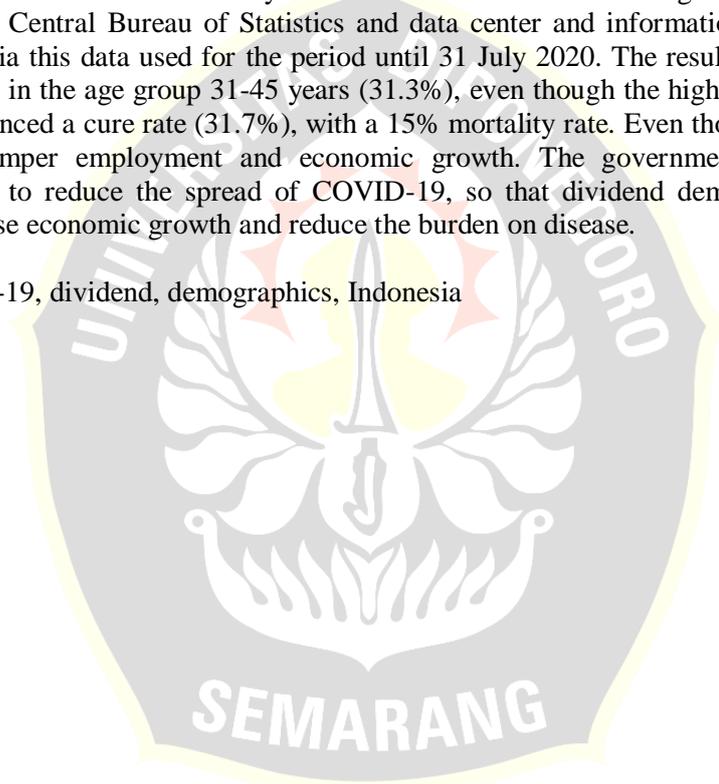
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Abstract

The spread of COVID-19 disease to spread rapidly is a threat for Indonesia to face dividend demography. This virus not only threatens the old age group but also the productive age, which poses a health and economic threat. Design this study is using literature review. This study uses a variety of sources of information and data. Secondary data collection is carried out using data from organizations such as Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics and data center and information ministry of health, republic of Indonesia this data used for the period until 31 July 2020. The results showed the highest positive COVID-19 in the age group 31-45 years (31.3%), even though the highest positive age group 31-45 years experienced a cure rate (31.7%), with a 15% mortality rate. Even though the recovery rate is high, it can hamper employment and economic growth. The government must prepare and implement policies to reduce the spread of COVID-19, so that dividend demography becomes an advantage to increase economic growth and reduce the burden on disease.

Keywords: COVID-19, dividend, demographics, Indonesia





Health Workers Support As The Most Influencing Factor For The Husband To Support Their Wives In Antenatal Care Visit

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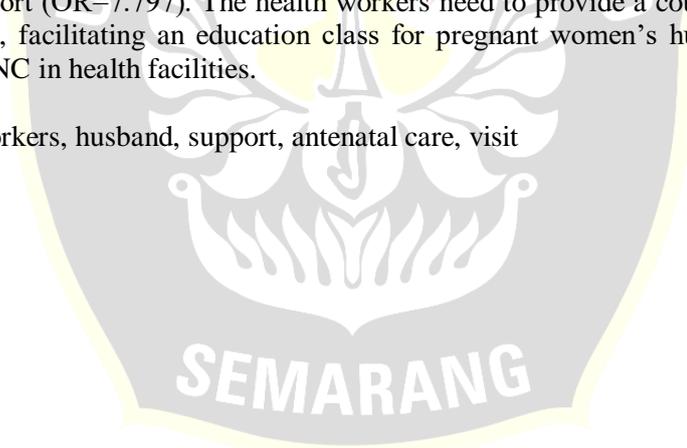
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Abstract

The aim of performing Antenatal Care (ANC) regularly is to ending preventable maternal mortality. Previous studies consistently show that one of the factors of women's obedience during pregnancy is the support of their husbands. This study aimed to analyze the most influencing factors for the husband to support their wives in ANC visit in one of the work areas of Public Health Center in Grobogan, Central Java, Indonesia. A cross-sectional design was conducted for this study. A sample of 57 husbands was obtained by a simple random sampling technique from a total of 114 husbands whose wife in the third trimester of pregnancy in July 2019. A pre-designed questionnaire was used to collect data. Chi-square tests were performed for the bivariate analysis, while the multivariate analysis was performed using multivariate logistic regression. Most of the respondents show good support for their wives to do ANC visits (79,1%). Factors statistically significant for the husband to support their wives in ANC visit was an attitude toward the husband's support for wives in ANC visit ($\chi^2=5.278$, $p=0.028$), and health worker's support ($\chi^2=12.380$, $p=0.000$). The most influencing factor was the health worker's support (OR=7.797). The health workers need to provide a couple of education about ANC and pregnancy, facilitating an education class for pregnant women's husbands and increasing information about ANC in health facilities.

Keywords: health workers, husband, support, antenatal care, visit





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 30th September 2020
ROOM 3





The Effect of Unsafe Action Gadget User on Visual Acuity In Elementary Student's Tunas Harapan Semarang

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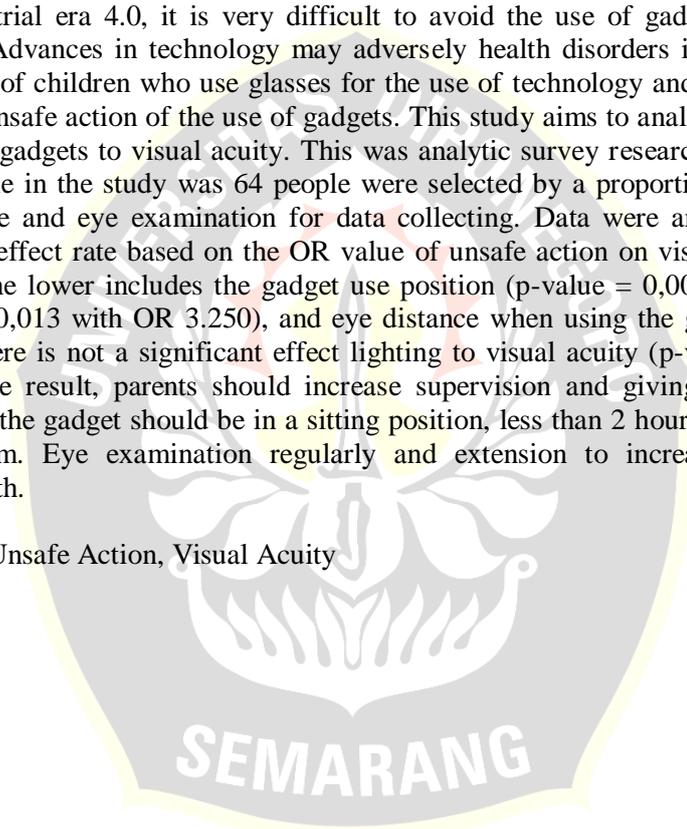
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Abstract

In the current industrial era 4.0, it is very difficult to avoid the use of gadgets in all age people, including children. Advances in technology may adversely health disorders including visual acuity. Approximately 80% of children who use glasses for the use of technology and information. It can be correlated with the unsafe action of the use of gadgets. This study aims to analyze the effect of unsafe action on the use of gadgets to visual acuity. This was analytic survey research and cross sectional's approach. The sample in the study was 64 people were selected by a proportional sampling method, using a questionnaire and eye examination for data collecting. Data were analyzed with a logistic regression test. The effect rate based on the OR value of unsafe action on visual acuity, it is known that the highest to the lower includes the gadget use position (p-value = 0,003 with OR 6.400), the duration (p-value = 0,013 with OR 3.250), and eye distance when using the gadget (p-value =0,014 with OR 3.091). There is not a significant effect lighting to visual acuity (p-value = 0,280 with OR 0.567). Based on the result, parents should increase supervision and giving understanding to the children when using the gadget should be in a sitting position, less than 2 hours time period, visibility is more than 30 cm. Eye examination regularly and extension to increase the knowledge in maintaining eye health.

Keywords: Gadget, Unsafe Action, Visual Acuity





Factors related Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Incident in Kadipiro, Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) have become outbreak in Kadipiro Village, Surakarta Indonesia for last couple years. The research aims to know the relationship between types of mosquito breeding places (water tub, water drum, flower vase, bird water cup, rubbish, water drop cup dispenser etc), knowledge about mosquito breeding place control (draining water reservoirs, closing water reservoirs, and burying used goods) and environmental conditions around the house (attached house, close to garden, close to open drainage, close to river) to incidence of DHF in Kadipiro Village. This research used analytic observational research with cross sectional approach. Amount of samples are 195 homes. The sampling technique used a Stratified Random Sampling. The data is collected with observation and interviews. The results of analyzed with chi square test at a 95% confidence level and logistic regression. The result showed that the larvae density in Kadipiro Village were high with HI=58.9%, CI=10.91%, BI=87.69% and ABJ=41.02%. The types of mosquito breeding places has no relationship with DHF incidence ($p=0.105$), the knowledge about mosquito breeding place control has relationship with DHF incidence ($p=0.03$, OR=0.223, 95%CI=0.057-0.865), and the environmental conditions around the house has relationship with DHF incidence ($p=0.018$, OR=1.924, 95%CI=1.120-3.304). The environmental conditions like houses close to garden is 1.924 times at risk of DHF It can be concluded that knowledge about mosquito breeding place control is a protective factor that prevents the occurrence of DHF incidence (0.2 times) and The environmental conditions around the house may increase the risk of DHF incidence.

Keywords: Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever incident, mosquito breeding places, knowledge about mosquito control, environmental conditions around the house.





Factors Related To Sexual Behavior At Risk of Sexually Transmitted Infections (A Study at Semarang Class I Penitentiary)

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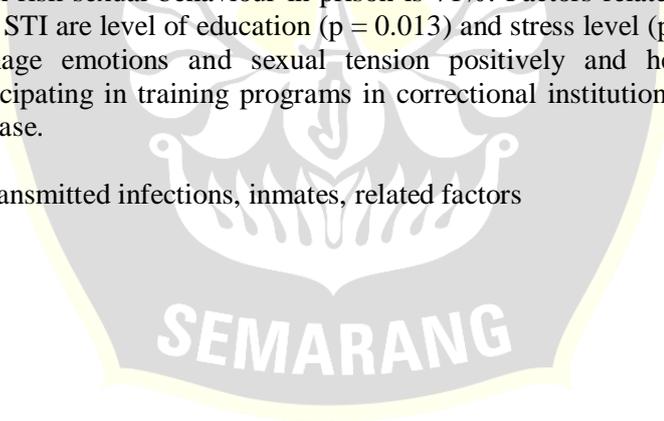
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Abstract

Sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) are infections of agents transmitted through sexual contact with clinical manifestations in the form of abnormalities, specifically in the genitals. Inmates are one of the populations at risk because they have a high incidence of STIs and often do not have access to proper health care. The aim of this study was to analyze factors associated with sexual behavior at risk of transmission of STIs. This research is an analytical observation using a cross-sectional approach. The population of this research is all 1,277 inmates of Semarang Class I Penitentiary per September 2019. The sample of this research is inmates of Semarang Class I Penitentiary per September 2019 as many as 100 male inmates. The variables in this research are the education level and stress level. The education level is categorized as primary, secondary and higher education. The stress level is measured using Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-42). STIs-risked sexual behavior in this study was measured through 12 question items to identify respondents' sexual needs while in prison which included autoerotic behavior, vaginal sex, same-sex sex, and condom use in prisons. Data collection is done using a questionnaire-assisted interview. Bivariate analysis using Rank-spearman correlation test. The proportion of high risk sexual behaviour in prison is 71%. Factors related to sexual behavior at risk of transmission of STI are level of education ($p = 0.013$) and stress level ($p = 0.006$). Respondents are expected to manage emotions and sexual tension positively and healthily, also to serve imprisonment by participating in training programs in correctional institutions to improve hardskills and softskills after release.

Keywords: Sexually transmitted infections, inmates, related factors





Entomological Indicators and the Existence of Dengue Virus as an Effort to Determine the risk of DHF in Mempawah District, West Kalimantan

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Abstract

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) incidence in Mempawah District 51/100.000 person- year in 2017 with Case Fatality Rate= 2.6%. This research aims to describe entomological indicators and the existence of the dengue virus in *Ae.aegypti* larvae as an effort to pay to determine the risk of DHF. The research was done in Pulau Pedalaman and Sungai Bakau Kecil Villages, Antibar Subdistrict, Mempawah District. This study aims to describe the entomological indicators and presence of dengue virus in *Ae.aegypti* larvae and to determine the risk of DHF transmission in Mempawah Regency. Larvae survey by cluster sampling technique used as a method in this research. Cluster in this survey was 4 neighborhoods in Pulau Pedalaman Villages and 3 neighborhoods in Sungai Bakau Kecil Village. *Aedes aegypti* larvae survey was conducted in 152 houses in Sungai Bakau Kecil and 153 houses in Pulau Pedalaman Villages and around it. Polymerase Chain Reaction used to detect the existing dengue virus in *Aedes aegypti*. The result shows that the location of the survey are peat area, for sufficient to supply clean water many found rainwater reservoir such as large jug, water torn, and bucket. Entomology indicator in Pulau Pedalaman Village HI (House Index) =56.25%; CI (Container Index) =14.87%; BI (Breteau Index) =116.25 and in Sungai Bakau Kecil Village HI=29.49%; CI=6.06%; BI=41.67. Both villages have a high risk for DHF transmission. Water container with *Aedes* larvae dominated by clean water container (large jug that made from cement, water torn and bucket). Water container dominantly in outdoor in Sungai Bakau Kecil 66% and Pulau Pedalaman 59%. As much 95% owner of water container not cleaning and drained water container. The dengue virus is mostly found in Pulau Pedalaman and in door. Pulau Pedalaman and Sungai Bakau Kecil villages have a high risk for DHF transmission.

Keywords: DHF, water container, vector, *Aedes aegypti*





Host risk factor of pneumonia among children aged 6 – 59 months in Indonesia: An analysis from National Basic Health Research Data

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Abstract

Pneumonia cause the second biggest children mortality in Indonesia. Through understanding the risk factor, we can prevent and decrease morbidity and mortality of children pneumonia. This study determined host factor of pneumonia in Indonesian's children age 6-59 months based on basic health research data in 2018. A cross-sectional study used secondary analysis from 2018 Indonesia Basic Health Research data (Riset Kesehatan Dasar, RISKESDAS 2018), that representative public health indicator nationally. Subjects were children aged 6 – 59 months old (N = 36,616). Pneumonia status was determined based on interview to respondent's parents whether their child were diagnosed pneumonia by medical professional in 2017-2018. A multivariate analysis was performed including variables that were significant at $P \leq 0.25$ in the bivariate analysis. From the final model, we found acute respiratory infection (OR=3.3, 95%CI=2.8- 3.9, P<0.000), incomplete basic DPT-HB-HiB vaccination (OR=1.5, 95%CI=1.2-1.9, P<0.000), wasting (OR=1.3, 95%CI=1-1.6, P=0.024) and younger child age 6-23 months (OR=1.3, 95%CI=1.1-1.5, P=0.002) were host factors that increase pneumonia cases in child age 6-59 months. Host risk factors of pneumonia were the closest thing which very possible to be controlled by parents or health worker. We have more chance to prevent and do early identification of pneumonia by paying more attention to the risk factor. Furthermore, additional risk factors should be investigated.

Keywords: pneumonia, children, host risk factor, Indonesia





Development and Validation of Indonesian version of Modified Subjective Oral Health Status Indicator (Modified-SOHSI)

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Abstract

In recent years, there is an increasing life span population in Indonesia, but only 10.2% have access to dental health services. Oral diseases significantly impact the quality of life and could be measured by OHQoL instruments, such as Subjective Oral Health Status Indicator (SOHSI). Since 1994, only a limited number of studies, evaluate the validity of this questionnaire. SOHSI questionnaire using 2-categories Guttman-scale and 5-categories Likert-scale consists of 8 domains with 43 items. To establish modified-SOHSI in the Indonesian version. The descriptive cross-sectional study with purposive-consecutive sampling was conducted in 1.031 dental patients. Two certified translators did the questionnaire translation to the Indonesian language. The questionnaire was self-filled, and Rasch analysis measured the item or variable to be validated or elimination the outlier of the variable in the questionnaire. Research ethics No.270/S1/KEPK/FKG/8/2019. From Rasch's analysis, only 984 subjects were eligible to be analyzed. The person's reliability and separation were 0.81 and 2.03 (good). Meanwhile, the items were 1.00 and 42.64 (excellent). Cronbach alpha was 0.84, with a probability of 0.98. From 43 items, the point measure correlation showed positive logits, and eight items were removed based on outfit mean square logits. By Andrich's analysis, Likert-scale was adjusted from 5 to 4 categories. This study showed that all items in the Indonesian version of modified SOHSI were valid based on the Rasch model criteria. This questionnaire was valid and suitable to measure the quality of life of oral discomfort conditions in Indonesia.

Keywords: SOHSI, subjective oral health status indicator, validation





Social Economic Status And Periodontal Disease in People Age 19-64 Years Old In Malang City, Indonesia

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Abstract

People with high SES have the opportunity to have healthy periodontal tissue compared to people with low SES. In 2019, Malang city is second best city with low level of poverty in East Java Province, Indonesia. This is of course a problem because the prevalence of periodontal disease in Malang is still considered high, namely 1978 cases in 2019. This study aimed to determine SES effects on periodontal disease. The population was the visitor of dental clinic in Public Health Service in Malang City, Indonesia. The sample method was cluster random sampling and it involved 341 respondents. This study opted to use questionnaires and interviews, with the variables included were educational background, occupation and demographic. The data were processed using a logistic regression multivariate test. The applied Omnibus test came out with chi-square value of 17.679 and significance value of 0.038 ($p < 0.05$). The determinant coefficient, based on Nagelkerke R Square, was 0.079, yet the Wald test used for this study revealed that there is no significant relationship between age, gender, educational background, or household income with the periodontal disease suffered by respondents ($p > 0.05$). However, respondents employed as factory workers showed significant evidence of having periodontal disease (their Wald value was 4.689 with significance value of 0.030 ($p < 0.05$)). SES is widely linked to oral health, where people with low SES are commonly discovered to have a higher risk of periodontal disease.

Keywords: social economic status, periodontal disease, non-communicable diseases.





Analysis of Relationship Between Low Vision and Activity Daily Living in Diabetic Retinopathy and Glaucoma Patients at Cicendo Eye Hospital Bandung

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Abstract

The research was based on high incidence of diabetic retinopathy in Indonesia reached 42,6% and glaucoma 0,46%. It causes low vision even blindness and manages difficulties in daily activities. The purpose of the research was to identify the relationship of low vision (LV) in diabetic retinopathy (DR) and glaucoma patients with Activity Daily Living which based on two classification which are ADL (basic Activity Daily Living) and IADL (Instruments Activity Daily Living). The method was used cross-sectional, involved 86 respondents through probability random sampling techniques. The respondents consist of 58 DR patients and 28 glaucoma patients. The ADL measured using the Barthel Index and the IADL measured using Lawton IADL Scale. The data were analyzed using descriptive analysis, Spearman Rank, and Pearson correlation. The results showed that the characteristics of respondents were mostly severe LV, aged 41-60 years, female, housewife, history of diabetic >10 years, history of illness for 1-5 years, with mostly independent ADL and IADL. The result of the Pearson correlation test and Spearman rank shows there is a significant relationship between LV and IADL in DR patient ($p=0,000$). The significant relationship only found between LV and IADL in DR patients. Meanwhile, there is no significant relationship between LV and ADL-IADL in DR nor glaucoma patients. The assessment in LV patients should be added by IADL so that the caregiver can determine the right nursing plan according to the level of independence of LV patients as the implementation of nursing care for LV patient.

Keywords: ADL, IADL, Low Vision (LV), Diabetic Retinopathy (DR), Glaucoma





Increasing of Leptospirosis Case Fatality Rate: A Lesson From Leptospirosis In Pituruh And Purwodadi Districts

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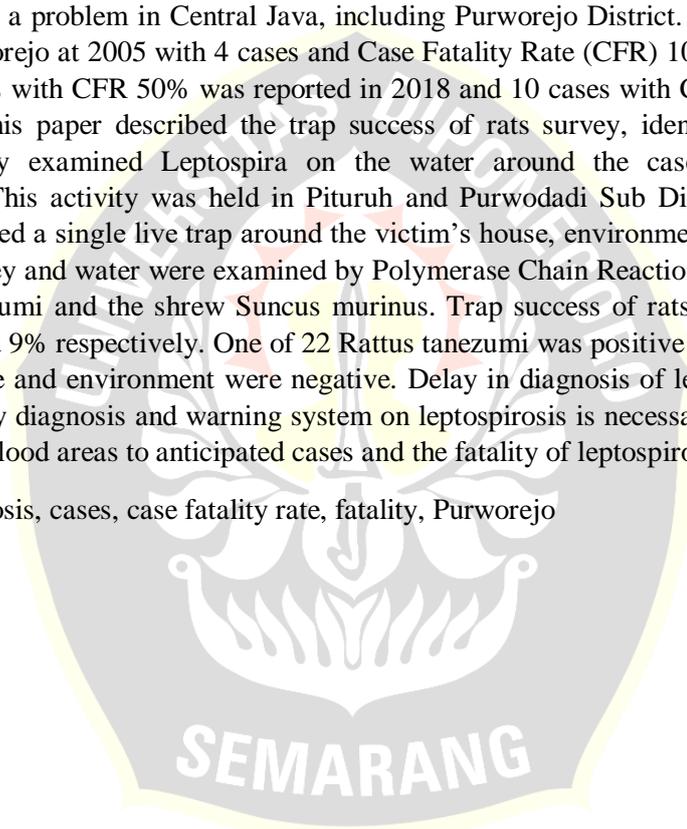
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Abstract

Leptospirosis still be a problem in Central Java, including Purworejo District. Leptospirosis has been an outbreak in Purworejo at 2005 with 4 cases and Case Fatality Rate (CFR) 100%. Two years later, 2 cases of leptospirosis with CFR 50% was reported in 2018 and 10 cases with CFR 50% from January until April 2019. This paper described the trap success of rats survey, identified rats species that *Leptospira* positively examined *Leptospira* on the water around the cases and analyzed high leptospirosis CFR. This activity was held in Pituruh and Purwodadi Sub District on May 13-16th, 2019. Rats survey used a single live trap around the victim's house, environment survey, and in-depth interview. Rats kidney and water were examined by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). All of trapped rats are *Rattus tanezumi* and the shrew *Suncus murinus*. Trap success of rats survey in Pituruh and Purwodadi is 7% and 9% respectively. One of 22 *Rattus tanezumi* was positive *Leptospira*. Samples of water from the house and environment were negative. Delay in diagnosis of leptospirosis had impact on higher CFR. Early diagnosis and warning system on leptospirosis is necessary in the Public Health Office especially in flood areas to anticipated cases and the fatality of leptospirosis.

Keywords: leptospirosis, cases, case fatality rate, fatality, Purworejo





The Risk of Physical Environment Home towards Leprosy Incidence in Subang District in 2019

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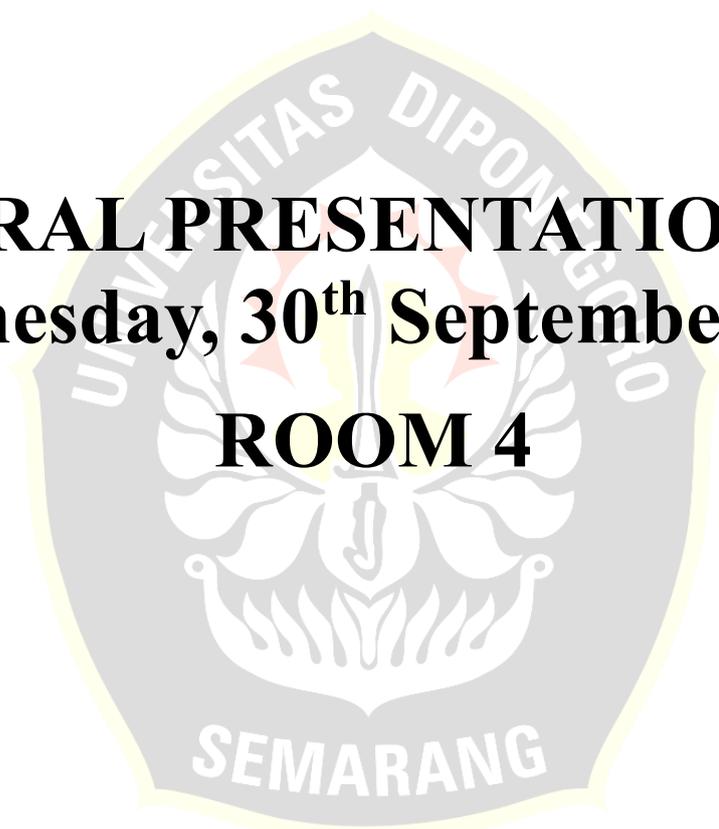
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Abstract

The number of leprosy cases has decreased in Indonesia a year ago, but there are still 12 provinces have morbidity numbers over 1 per 10.000 population. West Java is one of the region with the highest prevalence in Indonesia. The prevalence number in 2018 is 0.70 cases / 10.000 population and the newest finding of the case is 6.42 cases / 10.000 population or it was reported that 17.017 new cases of leprosy. In three years since 2014 to 2016 in Subang district, the new cases are 158, 167 and 195 cases. The physical environment of housing is one of component that affects constant interaction with human throughout life and takes important role in causing leprosy in community. The aims of the research are to identify the risk factors of physical environmental home in affecting leprosy incidence in Cimalaya and Batang sari health centre in Subang district. Method used observational analytic to analyze the relation between variable in risk factors of physical environment home and the incidence of leprosy. The design used observational analytic study to analyze the relationship between physical environmental home risk factors with the incidence of leprosy, an approach based case-control data collection time. The population of this experiment is the case in the entire UPTD leprosy patients in health centers and Cilamaya Batangsari Subang district by 55 lepers, sample cases in this study is UPTD leprosy patients in health centers and Cilamaya Batangsari Subang Regency as much as 55 lepers. Large sample study of 55 cases and 55 controls. 1. An overview of risk factors of physical environmental home: 40% of homes have ventilation <10% of the floor area, 9.1% of homes have a humidity <40, 9.1% of homes have a temperature <18oC, 73.6% of homes have lighting <60 lux , 41.8% of homes have a population density <4m² per person, 76.4% of homes have a water supply at risk, 77.3% of homes have latrines at risk, 60% of homes have a waste water disposal facilities at risk, and 90% the house has a garbage disposal facilities at risk in Subang in 2019. 2. Risk factors; there is a significant relationship between ventilation (p = 0.000 <0.05, OR = 106,000), humidity (p = 0.032 <0.05, OR = 5.889) temperature (p = 0.032 <0.05, OR = 5.889), lighting (p = 0.000 <0.05, OR = 15.540). residential density (p = 0.000 <0.05, OR = 10.506), clean water facilities (p = 0.000 <0.05, OR = 12.458) healthy latrines (p = 0.000 <0.05, OR = 11.556) wastewater disposal (SPAL) (p = 0.000 <0.05, OR = 4.173) and waste disposal facilities (p = 0.000 <0.05, OR = 5.185) and the incidence of leprosy in the region and Batangsari Cilamaya Health Center Subang district in 2019. The univariate result showed 58% of ventilations, 90.9% of humidity, 90.9% of temperature, 26.4% of lighting, 58.2% of occupancy density, 23.6% of clear water, 22.7% of sanitation, 40% of waste water disposal and 10% of solid waste disposal are suitable with the standard. The result of bivariate analysis showed the significant relation among the component (p<0.05) with the incidence of leprosy in Subang in 2019. There is a need of refinement for physical environment home to reduce the new leprosy cases happen in Subang district.

Keywords: Keywords : environmental risks, physical contion, house, leprae





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 30th September 2020
ROOM 4





The Implementation of Local Regulation of Semarang City Number 3 Year 2013 about Tobacco-Free Areas

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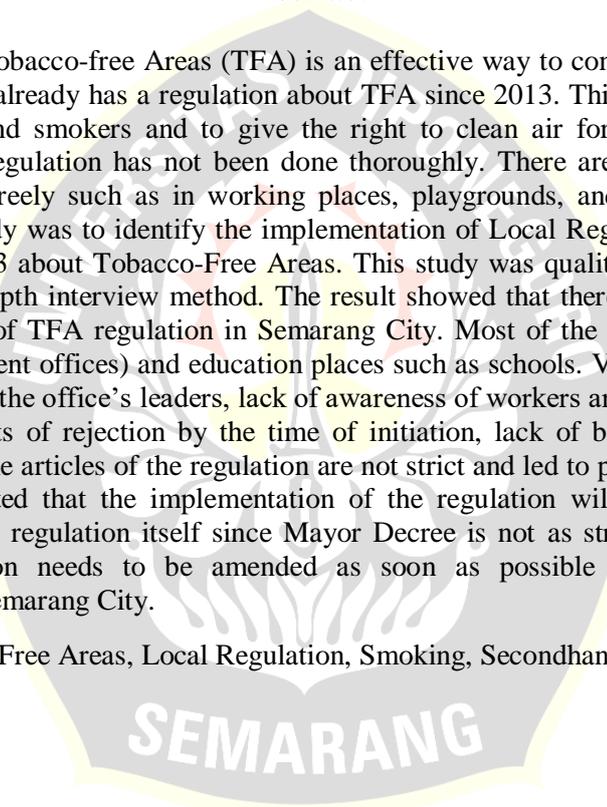
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Abstract

The application of Tobacco-free Areas (TFA) is an effective way to control the negative effect of smoking. Semarang already has a regulation about TFA since 2013. This regulation was expected to protect secondhand smokers and to give the right to clean air for everyone. However, the application of this regulation has not been done thoroughly. There are some areas where some people still smoke freely such as in working places, playgrounds, and other public areas. The objective of this study was to identify the implementation of Local Regulation of Semarang City Number 3 Year 2013 about Tobacco-Free Areas. This study was qualitative research. Data were collected using in-depth interview method. The result showed that there were some violations to the implementation of TFA regulation in Semarang City. Most of the violations occurred at the workplace (government offices) and education places such as schools. Violations happened due to lack of support from the office's leaders, lack of awareness of workers and the society, society was being indifferent, lots of rejection by the time of initiation, lack of budgeting support, lack of media exposure, some articles of the regulation are not strict and led to potential misinterpretation. Article 7 which stated that the implementation of the regulation will be regulated by Mayor Decree, weakens the regulation itself since Mayor Decree is not as strong as Local Regulation. The TFA Regulation needs to be amended as soon as possible to apply the best TFA implementation in Semarang City.

Keywords: Tobacco-Free Areas, Local Regulation, Smoking, Secondhand Smokers





Description of Health Promotion Activities in Narcotics Penitentiary Class II A Yogyakarta

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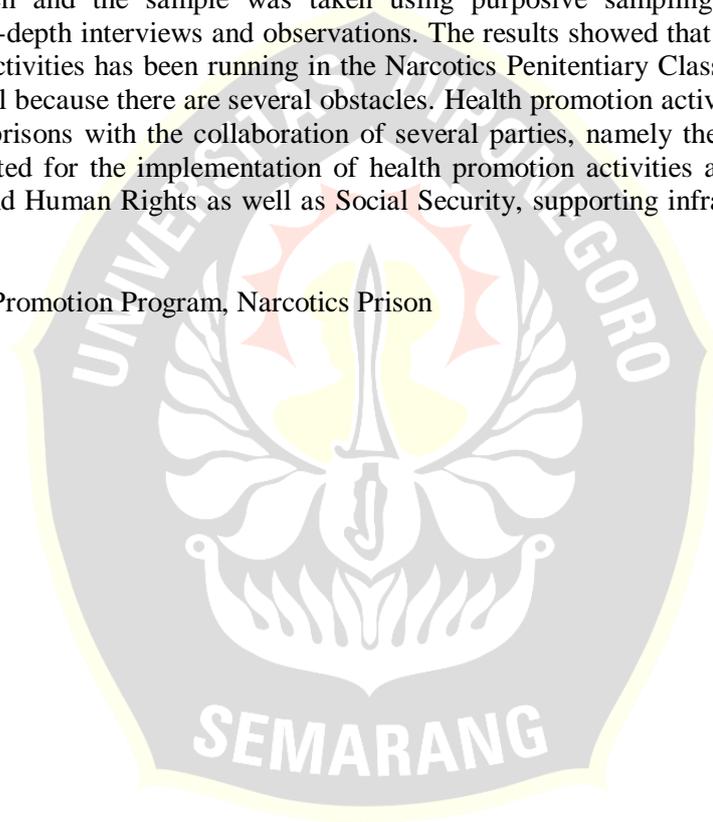
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Abstract

Health Promotion Program in Narcotics Penitentiary Class II A Yogyakarta. This study used a qualitative approach and the sample was taken using purposive sampling with data collection techniques using in-depth interviews and observations. The results showed that the implementation of health promotion activities has been running in the Narcotics Penitentiary Class II A Yogyakarta, but it is still not optimal because there are several obstacles. Health promotion activities are influenced by health workers in prisons with the collaboration of several parties, namely the Health Office, BNN, Polri. Funds allocated for the implementation of health promotion activities are DIPA funds of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as well as Social Security, supporting infrastructure and existing regulations.

Keywords: Health Promotion Program, Narcotics Prison





Healthy lifestyles at the beginning of Covid-19 new-normal era in Indonesia

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Abstract

Healthy lifestyles are an essential way of preventing the transmission of Covid-19. This study aimed to analyze the socio-demographic factors which influenced the healthy lifestyles at the beginning of the Covid-19 new-normal era. This research is an online-based study which collected in the four provinces with the highest Covid-19 cases and low-middle cases. The subjects were 3349 respondents. There were eight components of healthy lifestyles that were analyzed, and the socio-demographic variables included age, sex, education, work type, health worker, and the number of Covid-19 in the province. Data were analyzed using Chi-square and logistic regression. The older age group was better doing physical activity, eating a healthy diet, consume five servings of fruit and vegetables, performing physical distancing, and avoiding crowds. Female was doing all healthy lifestyles better, except for physical activity. The medium and high education level was better in consuming a healthy diet, hand wash with soap and water, wear a mask, performing physical distancing, and avoiding crowds. The entrepreneur was better doing physical activity, consuming a healthy diet, and five servings of fruit and vegetables. Public servant/army/police have more responsibility to wear a mask. Farmer/fisherman/driver has done physical activity better, but the worst responsibility to stay at home. Health workers were doing all healthy lifestyles better. The province with low-medium Covid-19 cases has practice healthy lifestyles better. Some peoples did not practice healthy lifestyles at the beginning of the Covid-19 new-normal era. It needs specific interventions based on socio-demographic characteristics to improve their healthy lifestyles.

Keywords: healthy lifestyle, Covid-19, new-normal, health behavior





Health risk perception of COVID-19 in Caribbean countries

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected most of the countries in the world, but at a various level of intensity, and implications to human health. It is critical to understand public perception of health risks. In addition to the disease threats to human biology, collective perception of the risk can also influence and alter the trajectory of the pandemic based on each country's social and cultural make-up. A cross sectional observational survey research was conducted in two Caribbean countries, Jamaica, and Dominican Republic to evaluate perceived health concerns during COVID-19 pandemic. The cross-sectional randomized online questionnaire survey was sent to 268 participants in Jamaica and 380 participants in the Dominican Republic. Out of these, 92 people (34%) from Jamaica and 205 (54%) responded to the online questionnaire survey between May 2020 and August 2020, and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) analyzed the data. In Jamaica, out of 92 participants, 78% respondents were females and 22% were males. and More than 70% of participants were over 35 yrs. old. Overall, 52% participants perceived the country was not prepared for crisis such as COVID-19. The biggest concerns during this crisis were family health (39%), economical hardness (28%), societal health (20%) and personal health (13%). In personal health, majority of Jamaicans were concerned about physical (48%), mental health (26%) and emotional health (14%) during this crisis. In Dominican Republic, out of 205 participants, 80% respondents were females and 20% were males. 85% of participants were under 35 yrs. Old. The 96% of participants perceived the country was not prepared for crisis such as COVID-19. Both family health (40%) and social health (40%) were the biggest concerns and 7% were concerned about personal health and 12% concerned about economic hardship. Majority of Dominicans were equally concerned of physical (35%), emotional (33%) and mental health (32%) during the crisis. Based on protection-motivation theory that suggests risk perception is an important determinant of public willingness to cooperate and adopt health behavior modification. Cultural and geographic diversity such as personal experience, education, ideology, trust and values, influence people knowledge and understanding about the risks. The population perceives the health risk both in terms of real damage and perceived threat. The differences in the risk perception indicates the variation in social and cultural norms in each country. These findings also emphasize the need for further understanding of cross cultural and cross-societal determinants variation in risk perception. Our findings are specific to two Caribbean countries. Based on our findings, policy makers, NGOs should consider risk perception markers in addition to biological markers in designing interventions to mitigate effects of pandemic on the society. There are several limitations to this study. A larger sample is required to understand and generalize these findings to the country.

Keywords: Mental health, COVID-19, crisis, physical health, emotional health, risk perception





Perceived Barriers in Incident Reporting among health professionals in a Secondary Care Hospital in Makassar Indonesia

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Abstract

Underreporting is a major issue around the globe while using incident reporting systems to improve patient safety. A confined concept of reporting exists in health care settings in Indonesia. This study proposed to investigate the perceived barriers in incident reporting, among the health professionals at a Secondary Care Hospital in Makassar, Indonesia. A descriptive cross-sectional survey of 84 randomly selected professionals was completed using a self-created questionnaire and was collected back. The questionnaire consisted of 16 questions as obstacles in reporting grouped into four major dimensions fear, uselessness, risk acceptance, and practical reasons. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 25. Descriptive statistics using frequencies and descriptive statistics were used to analyze the perceived barriers. A total of 84 participants completed the questionnaire include doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, and laboratory personnel. The highest barrier in reporting was, “forgetfulness” as 14 (16.7%) of the participants strongly agreed, and 30 (35.7%) were agreed. The second highest barrier was that “reporter will be investigated” as 30 (35.7%) of participants were agreed. “Not knowing the procedure of reporting a problem” holds third as 20 (23.8%) answered as agreed, while 10 (11.9%) strongly agreed. Among the four major dimensions, practical reasons were the highest barrier in reporting followed by risk acceptance, fear, and uselessness. Underreporting is the main problem in hospitals in Indonesia. Strategies like launching a monitoring system, a faster reporting system, positive feedback, and confidentiality, can help the staff to report incidents.

Keywords: Perceived barriers; Incident reporting; Health professionals; Indonesia





The Meaning of Garbage and Proenvironmental Behavior in The Eye of Elementary Student's

Dinni Asih Febriyanti^{1*}, Jati Ariati¹

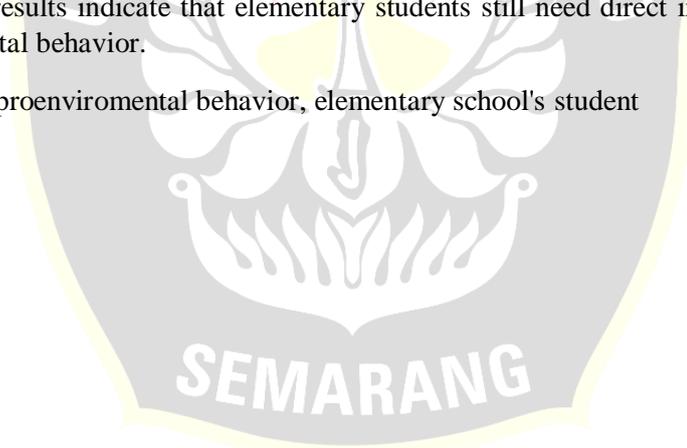
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Abstract

One of big issues in climate change was garbage. Garbage management had been being a complicated problems in big cities where had limited open field. Attitudes toward garbage were being an important part of proenvironmental behavior. Proenvironmental behavior develop according to individual's developmental task. The aim of this reseach was to got description about the meaning of garbage in the eye of elementary student's. The study was conducted using a case study approach to fifth grade students of an elementary school in Tembalang District, Semarang City. As many as 20 students were given an open questionnaire containing questions related to garbage. As many as 75% of students gave answers that showed a positive attitude towards management of garbage in schools. Answers about positive attitudes towards management of garbage at home were only given by 35% of students. The ideas about garbage and the management of garbage submitted by students are still related to the issue of recycling. These results indicate that elementary students still need direct instruction to be able to show proenvironmental behavior.

Keywords: garbage, proenviromental behavior, elementary school's student





Community Practice in Malaria Prevention after the Implementation of Intervention Programs in Purworejo, Magelang and Kulon Progo Regencies

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Abstract

Purworejo, Magelang, and Kulon Progo are the three regencies that have not yet received a Malaria elimination certificate in Central Java and Yogyakarta. An intervention system in the form of health education is therefore required. The purpose of this study is to find out the community practice to prevent mosquito bites following intervention in the form of counseling by religious and community leaders. The research was performed in Purworejo, Magelang and Kulon Progo Areas, Central Java Province, and Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. The study design uses a quasi-experimental approach. Interventions in the form of counseling were conducted at community groups in the study sites in each district. The intervention was carried out in 6 villages in 3 districts, with 384 people in each village. Data analysis was performed using the chi-square test to identify differences in community knowledge before and after the intervention. Results showed that intervention in the form of counseling can change the behavior of malaria in the community in the three districts ($p < 0.05$). The intended behavior involved efforts to protect themselves from mosquito bites, night out activity, installation of mosquito nets, and sleeping with mosquito nets. Health education to community and faith leaders could be an effective way to change to better prevention effort against Malaria.

Keywords: Malaria, mosquito bites, prevention





Assessment of Skill Health Promotion Officers In West Java Based On Professional Standards

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Abstract

Healthy Lifestyle in the household is one of the health promotion programs. It's only reached 60.4% in 2019 in West Java. The health promoters skills at health centers influence program implementation and results. To know the individual characteristics and skills level of health promoters as the basis for a pattern of sustainable professional development. This study is Quantitative approach and cross-sectional design. Participants are health promoters from health centers with a population of 1,069 people. The sample calculation using the formula obtained the minimum number of 291 people. A questionnaire about individual characteristics, and a skills scale sent in a google form link to participants. A total of 294 people filled out a complete questionnaire. We use statistic Descriptive, Spearman's rho, U Mann Whitney, Kruskal Wallis, K-mean cluster tests. The average age of health promoters is 36 years, the working period is 9 years. Four-fifth female, half have public health education and functional officials. Three-fifth civil servants, and have attended health promotion training. Half of them have low health promotion skills, also low in community empowerment, advocacy, and partnership networking skills. Three quarters have low media skills. The health promoter's characteristics vary widely, half of them have low promotion skills. Four clusters are formed based on skill level. Cluster 1 is high-skilled, which still needs strengthening. Cluster 2 needs guidance for media skills. Cluster 3 is low-skilled, which requires guidance for all skills. Cluster 4 needs guidance for media and community empowerment skills.

Keywords: health, promoter's, skills, advocacy, empowerment, media, partnership, network.





Knowledge And Motivation Analysis of Covid-19 Prevention As A Preventive Efforts To Disconnecting Chain Covid-19

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Abstract

Corona virus transmission (COVID-19) is very fast, making the World Health Organization (WHO) establish the corona virus as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. Massive spread makes government issued a policy of distance restrictions, restrictions on human movement which came to be known as social distancing, and personal hygiene by washing hands with soap or using hand sanitizer. The effort is none other than to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19. This study aims to determine the analysis of knowledge and motivation to prevent COVID-19 as an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This research is a quantitative research with a descriptive online survey design. The population in this study were students of the S1 Public Health Study Program Faculty of Health Sciences, Bhakti Kencana University. The data obtained was sourced from google form filled out by students about the knowledge and motivation for COVID-19 prevention as a preventive measure for the spread of COVID-19. Sample in this study were all students who were willing and participated in filling out the google form, as many as 92 students. Univariate data analysis using SPSS computer program Based on the results of the study it can be presented that most students have good knowledge (65.2%) and motivation (54.3%) about the prevention the spread of COVID-19. The conclusion is that public health undergraduate study program students have good knowledge and motivation about COVID-19 prevention.

Keywords: knowledge, motivation, prevention, the spread of COVID-19





Long Term Effect of Sexual And Reproductive Health Education For Adolescent On College Students' Sexual Behaviour.

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Abstract

Benefits of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) education on adolescent in sexual behavior in short-term period are well understood. Little is known whether that educational program's effect lasted and affect adult's sexual behavior. This study intend to measure long-term effect of SRH education for adolescent on college student's sexual behavior at one university in Sukoharjo. A college-based cross sectional study conducted in January- April 2020. Sampel were chosen from total 12.764 college students aged 20-24 at one of college in Sukoharjo Regency Indonesia using proportionate random sampling technique. There were 491 unmarried college student who are willing to participated in this study and were surveyed through online platform. A multi logistic regression was used to modelled the risk of educational program's factor controlled by other variables on college student's sexual behavior. Eight teen of 491 (3.7%) students reported sexual intercourse during their study in college. Learning reproductive and sexual health from Adolescent's counselling and informational center reduce the likely to engaged in risky sexual behavior (52% reduction in risk compared those who do not (p-value<0.1)). Other factor namely sex (OR 2,2 95%CI(1.3-3.8)) and presence of supportive parents (OR 1.98 95%CI(1.1-3.6)) and friend (OR 5.5 95%CI(2.5-11.9)) were related to risky sexual behavior as well. Overall, Adolescent's counselling and informational center had potential in reducing risky sexual behavior in college students. Further research is needed to confirm this long-term effect of SRH education for adolescent on adolescent's reproductive health in later life.

Keywords: sexual behavior, long term effect, Sexual Reproductive Health education, college students





New Normal Life Style : Increased Use of Technology in Education During the Covid-19 Pandemic

sri siswati^{1*}

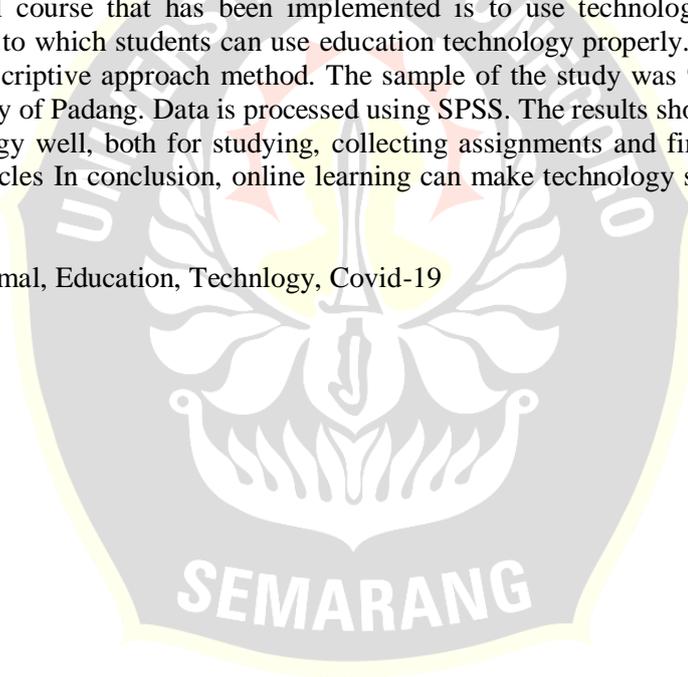
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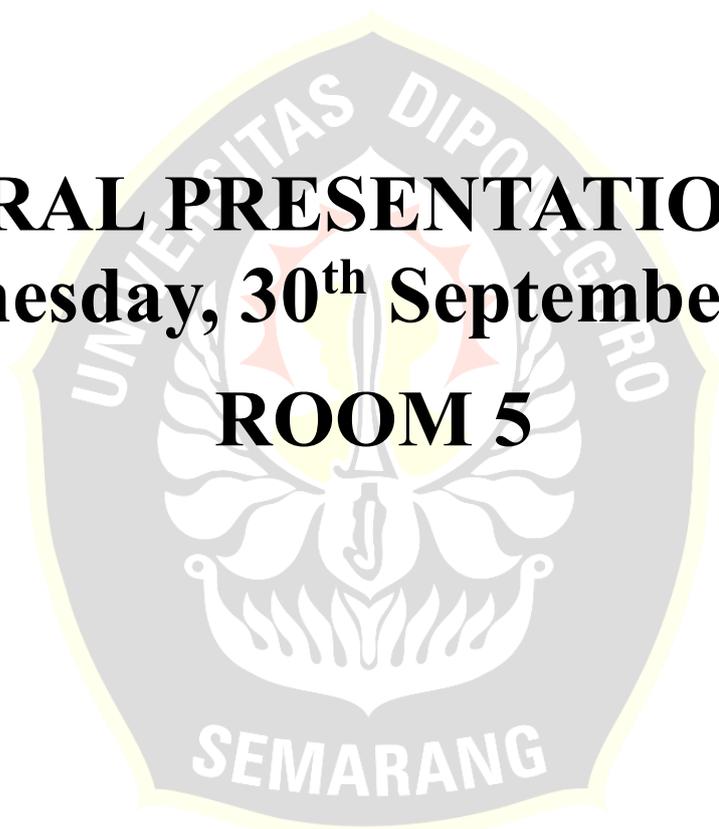
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Abstract

Since Covid-19 has become epidemic worldwide and increasing cases from day to day have made daily activities impossible to do as usual. In Indonesia alone the co-19 case continues to increase and 72.000 , 12 July has been more positive. The teaching and learning process that was originally conducted face-to-face in the classroom turns into online lectures. New normal lifestyle is a way that is being carried out to remain active as before but still with existing health protocols. While studying at home a new normal course that has been implemented is to use technology. This study aims to determine the extent to which students can use education technology properly. The research design is quantitative with descriptive approach method. The sample of the study was 96 students studying at universities in the city of Padang. Data is processed using SPSS. The results showed that students were able to use technology well, both for studying, collecting assignments and final thesis examinations despite several obstacles In conclusion, online learning can make technology savvy people better use it.

Keywords: New Normal, Education, Technology, Covid-19





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 30th September 2020
ROOM 5





Body Dissatisfaction, Fad Diets And Dietary Habit of Female Model In Malang City

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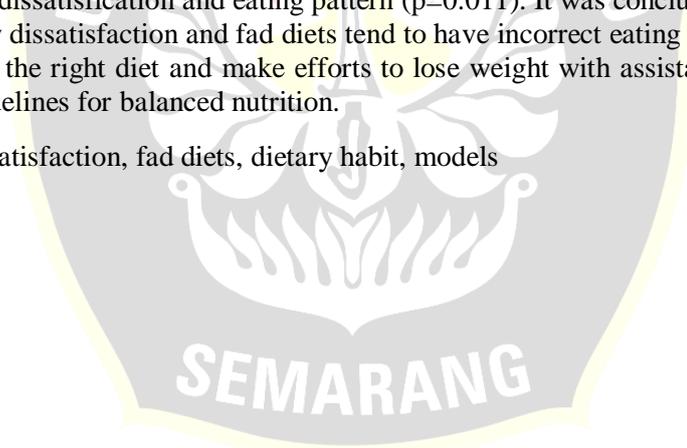
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Abstract

Fashion model profession has several requirement, including physical aspects (such as height and weight), facial characteristics, and attitude. This makes fashion model pay higher attention to every appearance that triggers the emergence of body shape dissatisfaction. This self-dissatisfaction encourages some female models to change body shape and make efforts to lose weight with various efforts, one of which is fad diets. The purpose of this study was to analyze body dissatisfaction, fad diets, and eating patterns of female models in Malang. The study design was cross sectional in 52 models of women aged 18-25 years with simple random sampling. Body dissatisfaction data using a modified Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ-16a), fad diets data using fad diets questionnaire, and dietary data using questionnaires based on balanced nutrition guidelines. Data analysis used was Chi-square test. The results of this study showed that most respondents experienced body dissatisfaction (63%), performed fad diets (69%), and has incorrect eating pattern (67%). There was significant correlation between body dissatisfaction and eating pattern ($p=0.020$), and also significant correlation found between body dissatisfaction and eating pattern ($p=0.011$). It was concluded that female models who experience body dissatisfaction and fad diets tend to have incorrect eating pattern. Female models are expected to have the right diet and make efforts to lose weight with assistance of a nutritionist in accordance with guidelines for balanced nutrition.

Keywords: body dissatisfaction, fad diets, dietary habit, models





Fasting Leptin And Acyl Ghrelin Levels In Obese And Lean Female

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Abstract

It was known that obese individuals had impaired intake regulation. Leptin and acyl ghrelin are the two crucial hormones that impact satiety and hunger feelings. The mechanisms of appetite hormone in vary nutritional status have not been extensively studied. We investigated the correlation between nutritional status with plasma levels of leptin and acyl ghrelin in obese and lean female. We examined 32 female adolescents with aged (19-20 years). Sixteen female with normal body mass index (BMI) and Sixteen female with BMI > 25kg/m. Height was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm using stadiometer. Body weight and BMI were recorded with bio impedance analyzer. A blood sample was collected after overnight fasting (10hr). Fasting plasma leptin and AG were determined using enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay. We used a statistical software program for analysis of data with p value of < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. In this study we found both of leptin and AG were higher in obese. There is positive correlation between BMI and leptin ($r= 0.929$, $p= 0.001$) indicated the increasing leptin occurred together with the adiposity increment. Furthermore, the positive correlation between BMI and AG ($r= 0.904$, $p= 0.001$) denoted the hunger states on obese. Meanwhile, there was a negative correlation between leptin/AG ratio and BMI ($r= -0.603$, $p= 0.001$) which suggested the increment hunger state when BMI increased. Increased leptin and AG secretion in obese subjects may be involved in the uncontrolled feeding behavior.

Keywords: leptin, acyl ghrelin, lean, obese female





The Effect of Knowledge To Self-Efficacy In Healthy Snacks Selection Among Elementary School Students

Kus Aisya Amira^{1*} , Trias Mahmudiono¹

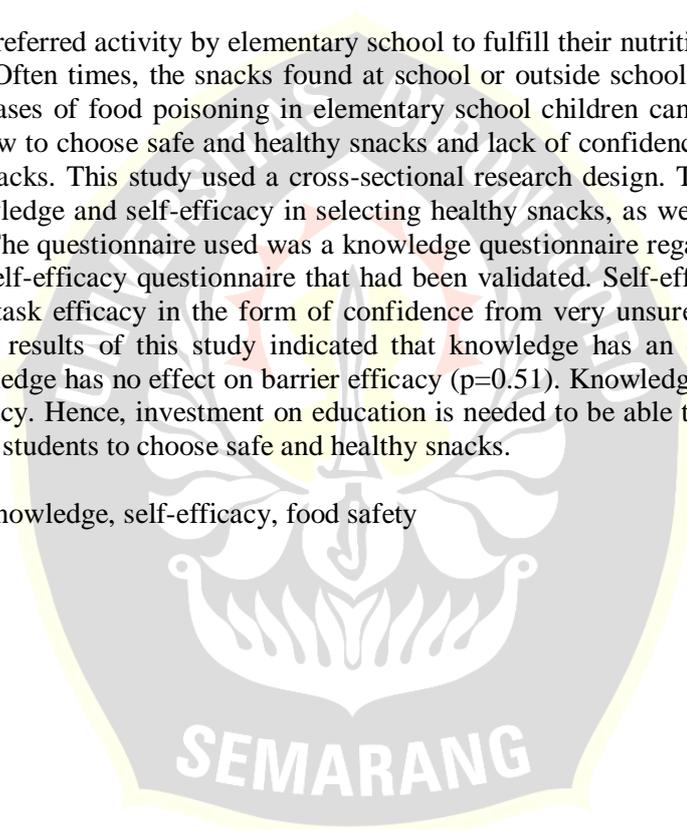
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Abstract

Buying snacks is a preferred activity by elementary school to fulfill their nutritional needs while doing activities at school. Often times, the snacks found at school or outside school are not guaranteed the food safety. Many cases of food poisoning in elementary school children can be caused by children who do not know how to choose safe and healthy snacks and lack of confidence in them to be willing to choose healthy snacks. This study used a cross-sectional research design. The variables studied in the study were knowledge and self-efficacy in selecting healthy snacks, as well as the characteristics of the respondents. The questionnaire used was a knowledge questionnaire regarding snack safety and modified Bandura Self-efficacy questionnaire that had been validated. Self-efficacy was measured in term of barrier and task efficacy in the form of confidence from very unsure to very sure to select healthy snacks. The results of this study indicated that knowledge has an effect on task efficacy ($p < 0.001$), but knowledge has no effect on barrier efficacy ($p = 0.51$). Knowledge could be the basis for improving self-efficacy. Hence, investment on education is needed to be able to increase self-efficacy in elementary school students to choose safe and healthy snacks.

Keywords: snacks, knowledge, self-efficacy, food safety





The Effect of Lifestyle on Hypertension Among Fisherman at Medan

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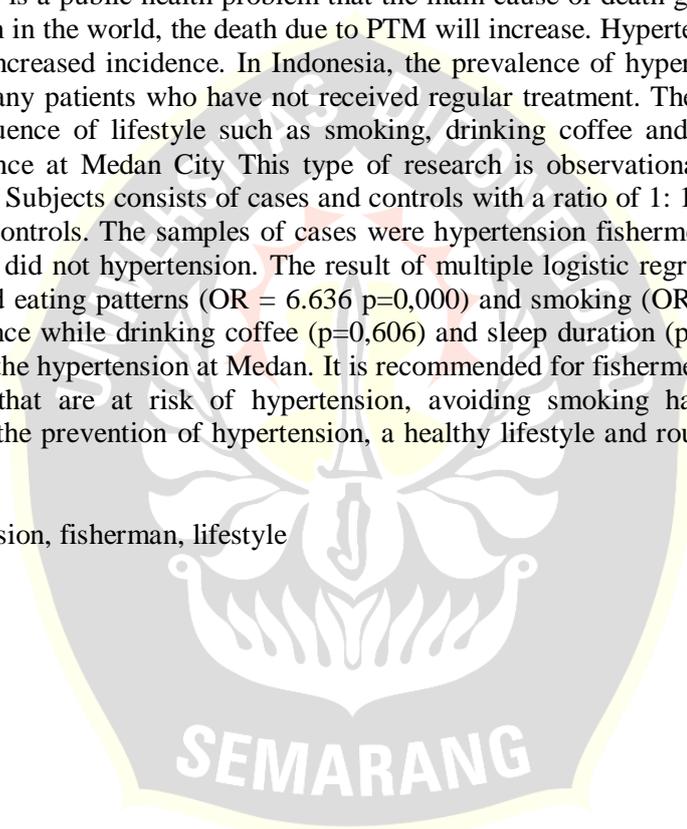
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Abstract

Degenerative disease is a public health problem that the main cause of death globally. Along with the increasing population in the world, the death due to PTM will increase. Hypertension is a degenerative disease that shows increased incidence. In Indonesia, the prevalence of hypertension was increasing and there are still many patients who have not received regular treatment. The aim of this study was determinate the influence of lifestyle such as smoking, drinking coffee and sleep duration on the hypertension occurrence at Medan City. This type of research is observational analytic with a case control study design. Subjects consists of cases and controls with a ratio of 1: 1. The sample consisted of 53 cases and 53 controls. The samples of cases were hypertension fishermen and control samples were fishermen who did not hypertension. The result of multiple logistic regression analysis showed significant associated eating patterns (OR = 6.636 p=0,000) and smoking (OR = 7,323 p= 0.004) for hypertension occurrence while drinking coffee (p=0,606) and sleep duration (p=0,127) did not have a significant effect on the hypertension at Medan. It is recommended for fishermen to maintain their diet by reducing foods that are at risk of hypertension, avoiding smoking habits. Providing health education regarding the prevention of hypertension, a healthy lifestyle and routine of medical check-up.

Keywords: Hypertension, fisherman, lifestyle





The Variation of Jasmine Essential Oil for New Jasmine Aromatherapy Formulating

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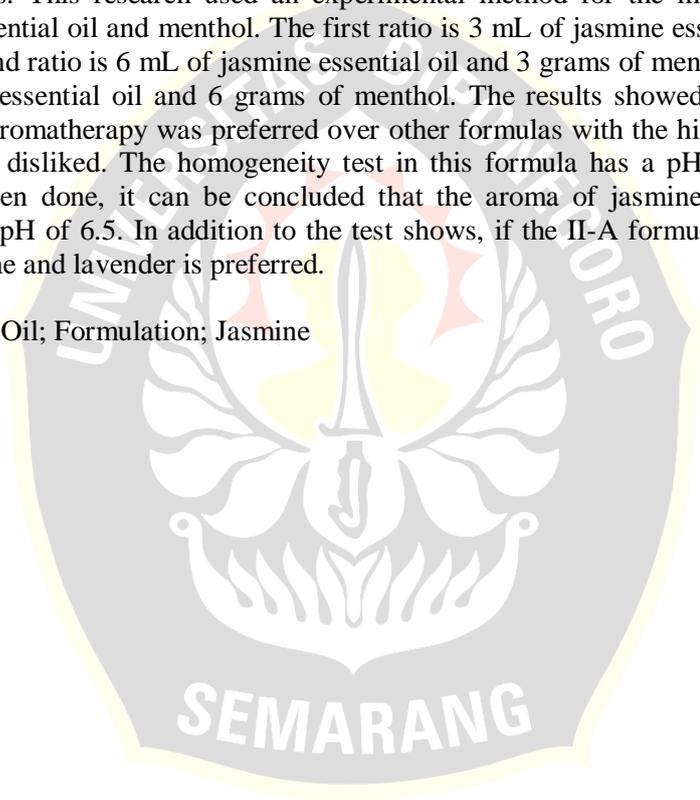
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Abstract

Aromatherapy is one of the holistic healing treatments used for relaxing and well-being. Aromatherapy or essential oil therapy made of essential oils that are obtained by extracting plants that contain essential oils. This research used an experimental method for the mixing process and the varying ratio of essential oil and menthol. The first ratio is 3 mL of jasmine essential oil and 3 grams of menthol, the second ratio is 6 mL of jasmine essential oil and 3 grams of menthol and the third ratio is 6 mL of jasmine essential oil and 6 grams of menthol. The results showed that the second ratio formula of jasmine aromatherapy was preferred over other formulas with the highest average score of 90% liked and 10% disliked. The homogeneity test in this formula has a pH of 6.5. Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the aroma of jasmine in aromatherapy has homogeneity with a pH of 6.5. In addition to the test shows, if the II-A formula is made with a 2: 1 aroma ratio of jasmine and lavender is preferred.

Keywords: Essential Oil; Formulation; Jasmine





The Impact of The Inaccuracy Measurement of Anthropometry By Posyandu Cadres on The Classification of Stunting of Children Under Two Years Old

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Abstract

The ability of Posyandu cadres to measure children's anthropometry in Indonesia determines the success of early detection and monitoring of stunting under five in the community. This study aims to determine the factors associated with the accuracy of anthropometric measurements by Posyandu cadres and analyze the impact of measurement inaccuracies on the results of the classification of stunting in children under two years old. This was a cross-sectional study design. The study sites were 20 villages in Demak Regency, Indonesia, which consisted of 10 villages designated by the government as the location of the stunting intervention program and 10 other villages that were not intervening locations. The number of samples was 452 Posyandu cadres from 94 Posyandu at the study site, who were willing to participate in the study. The research data was taken through interviews, observations, and measurements. The results of cadre measurements were compared with the results of supervisor measurements (gold standard) to determine the level of accuracy and precision of anthropometric measurements. Data analysis using different tests and multiple regression. The results found 86.9% cadres measured the length of a child's body with good accuracy and 65.7% cadres measured with good precision. The factors that affect the accuracy of measuring the length of a child's body by a cadre are the length of time becoming a cadre (years), while the factors related to the precision of measuring body length by a cadre are knowledge, conformity of measurement SOP, and length of time being a cadre. There are significant differences in the results of measurements of body length (cm) and the z-score of body length by age (HAZ) of children, between cadres and supervisors. The results of the classification of children under two years who were declared stunted by cadres were lower than those of supervisors, with a difference reaching 6.4% lower. In conclusion, the cadre's ability to measure the length of a child's body is not good accuracy and has an impact on the inaccurate determination of stunting in children under two years old.

Keywords: posyandu cadre, stunting, accuracy, precision, anthropometry measurement





Relationship Between Watching Youtube (Eat And Food Content) To Obesity In Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur Student's

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Abstract

Internet content that is frequently visited by Indonesian internet users is watching videos online (43.5%), playing online games (17.1%), listening to music (13.3%) and watching matches (5.9%). RISKESDAS (2018) that the incidence of obesity in adults over the age of 18 with overweight as much as 13.6% and obesity as much as 21.8%. The prevalence of Indonesia's own central obesity in adults over the age of 15 is 31.1%. The proportion of obesity in adults over the age of 18 by province, in 2018 East Kalimantan almost reached 30%. The purpose of this study was to determine there is relationship between watching youtube (eat and food Content) to obesity in Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur student's and also want to determine there is relationship between duration of watching youtube (eat and Food content). This research uses a cross sectional method. The sampling technique in this study was using stratified random sampling. sample of this study was 214 people. Based on the result, was found that there relationship between watching youtube to obesity in Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur student's. (Pvalue=0,008 ; OR= 0,188 ; 95% CI=0,054 – 0,651). This study are useful to add insight to research and readers and can be additional reference material for future research

Keywords: Youtube (eat and Food content), Obesity





Identification of Somatotype Characteristics And Diet Inflammatory Index (DII) Profile In Female Adolescent Obese With Different Sub Type Of Metabolic

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Abstract

Indonesia as developing country is inseparable from obesity and metabolic syndrome that can attack various ages including adolescent. Based on the criteria of metabolic syndrome, obesity has two different sub types of metabolic, that is metabolically health obese (MHO) and metabolically obese obese (MOO). The association between obesity and metabolic syndrome can be seen through Somatotype and DII. The study was conducted in June–August 2019. The subjects were Diponegoro University's female obese students and used a cross-sectional design. There were 72 subjects ages of 18 – 21 years and selected using the random sampling method. Somatotype's data obtained through anthropometric measurements (body weight and height, fat percent, skinfold of tricep, subscapular, suprailiac, and calf, humerus width, femur width, up arm girth, calf girth) and DII's data obtained through food interview by SQ-FFQ form. The results showed that from 72 subjects who were female adolescent obese, 52,7% subjects were MHO and 47,2% were MOO. The characteristics of Somatotype showed that 79,1% endomorphic–mesomorph, 15,2% mesomorph–endomorph, and 5,5% mesomorphic–endomorph. The characteristics of DII showed that 55,5% anti–inflammation, and 44,4% pro–inflammation. The results of bivariate analysis showed that there were no differences somatotype (p-value = 0,901;0,735;0,167) and DII (p-value = 0,901;0,791) in female adolescents obese with difference sub types of metabolic. There were no differences in the characteristics of somatotype and DII in female adolescents obese with different sub types of metabolic.

Keywords: Metabolic Syndrome, Diet Inflammatory Index, Metabolically Healthy Obese, Metabolically Obese Obese.





Relationship of smoking habits and hemoglobin levels with adolescent physical fitness in Demak District, Indonesia

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Abstract

The group of smokers over the age of 15 in Indonesia tends to increase. Smoking habits can have a negative impact on adolescents, one of which is that together with hemoglobin levels will affect the physical fitness of adolescents. This study aims to determine the relationship between smoking habits and hemoglobin levels with physical fitness in young men. It was an observational study with a cross-sectional design. A sample of 45 people was taken from male students of vocational high schools in Demak Indonesia, with proportional random sampling based on class. Respondent characteristics data and smoking habits were collected through interviews using a questionnaire, hemoglobin levels were measured using the cyanmethemoglobin method, and physical fitness tests were measured using the Multistage Fitness Test. Data analysis used the Rank Spearman correlation test. The results showed that more than half of male adolescents had a low level of physical fitness (53.3%), were light smokers (55.6%), suffered from anemia (66.7%), light physical activity (51.1%), having sufficient sports activity (57.8%), with adequate levels of energy, protein and fat classified as less (respectively: 91.1%, 73.3% and 57,%). There was a significant relationship between smoking habits and physical fitness ($r_s = -0.406$, $p = 0.006$), hemoglobin levels with physical fitness ($r_s = 0.372$, $p = 0.012$), physical activity with physical fitness ($r_s = 0.447$, $p = 0.002$). There was no significant relationship between exercise habits and physical fitness ($r_s = 0.079$, $p = 0.608$), the level of energy adequacy ($r_s = 0.049$, $p = 0.747$), protein ($r_s = 0.179$, $p = 0.240$), and fat ($r_s = -0.058$, $p = 0.704$) with physical fitness. : It is recommended that students maintain physical fitness by always adopting a healthy lifestyle, not smoking, eating nutritious food, and exercising regularly.

Keywords: smoking, hemoglobin, physical fitness, adolescent





Calcium Supplementation To Reduce Blood Lead Levels In Pregnant Women (Studies in the northern coastal region Brebes, Indonesia)

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Abstract

Lead exposure during pregnancy can inhibit fetal growth and increase the risk of gestational hypertension even preeclampsia. Calcium supplementation may inhibit the lead absorption and mobilization of maternal bone lead. This study aims to evaluate the effect of calcium supplementation on reducing blood lead levels (BLL) in pregnant women. A quasi-experimental study with 26 pregnant women as the intervention group and 27 pregnant women as the control group was determined based on their residence location. Supplementation of 2x500 milligram calcium carbonate tablets was given for 45 days. BLL were measured using atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) and carried out before and after the intervention. Data analysis used independent t-test, Mann-Whitney test, and Wilcoxon test. There was a significant difference in reducing blood lead levels between the intervention and control groups ($p = 0.001$). In the intervention group, there was a decrease in BLL by 6.5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, while in the control group, there was an increase of 2.9 $\mu\text{g/dL}$. Calcium supplementation can reduce blood lead levels in pregnant women.

Keywords: calcium, lead, pregnant, quasi-experimental, supplementation





The Performance Excellence of Stunting Monitoring Cadres Compared To Ordinary Cadres in Toddler Nutrition Monitoring Status at Posyandu in Demak District, Indonesia

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Abstract

One of the breakthroughs made in preventing stunted children in Indonesia is that local governments appoint cadres of community members with a special task to monitor the nutritional status of children under five in their respective villages. The purpose of this study was to determine the performance shown by special cadres for child stunting monitoring compared to ordinary cadres. This is a cross-sectional study design. The research locations are 10 villages in Demak Regency, Indonesia which has been determined by the government as the location of the stunting intervention acceleration program. A total of 230 cadres from Posyandu were selected in the village, consisting of 40 cadres specifically for stunting and 190 regular cadres. Data collected through interviews with questionnaires and direct measurements. Research data were analyzed using the differentiation test. The results showed that special cadres for stunting monitors had the same knowledge, attitudes and practices compared to ordinary Posyandu cadres ($p > 0.05$), but they had a level of efficacy in monitoring nutritional status at Posyandu, as well as intervariability (accuracy) and intravariability (precision) measurement of children's body length is better than ordinary cadres ($p < 0.05$). Special cadres for stunting also have accuracy in measuring children's weight and precision in measuring children's height, better than ordinary cadres ($p < 0.05$). It was concluded that special cadres for stunting monitors had better levels of self-efficacy and anthropometric measurements than ordinary cadres.

Keywords: posyandu cadre, special for stunting, performance, self efficacy, accuracy, precision





ORAL PRESENTATIONS
Wednesday, 30th September 2020
ROOM 6





Design of Water Reservoir Plus *Micronecta Sp* as Biological Control of DHF Vector In Endemis Area of DHF, Pontianak City

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Abstract

Dengue fever is one of the health problems in Indonesia. In West Kalimantan Province in 2009, the CFD mortality rate due to CFR ranks second in Indonesia. The highest case of DHF is in Pontianak City. To analyze the effect of variation of Water Reservoir Plus (WRP) which is very effective on predation of *Aedes aegypti* larvae. This type of research is a pure experiment with a posttest-only control group design. The measurement results showed a decrease in the mean predation of larvae in the WRP 20 *micronecta* tails group and there was a difference in the mean predation of *Aedes aegypti* larvae between variations of Water Reservoir Plus in the treatment group and the control group. Statistically there is a significant difference ($\alpha < 0.05$), with p value: 0.004. There is a difference in the average predation of *Aedes aegypti* larvae between variations of Water Reservoir Plus in the treatment group and the control group. There is a statistically significant difference.

Keywords: Water Reservoir Plus, predation of Larva *Aedes aegypti*





Environmental factors, demographics, and nutritional status in People with Subclinical Leprosy in Brebes

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Abstract

The main concern of leprosy countermeasures is more focused on patients with clinical manifestations. Whereas leprosy clinical manifests can act as a source of transmission, and increase the potential of people around them to experience seropositive. Brebes is one of the areas with a high leprosy burden in Central Java. The purpose of this study is to find out the condition of environmental factors, demographics, and nutritional status of Leprosy Subclinical in Brebes. Observational research with the research population is a resident who is a clinical leprosy sufferer in one of the rural areas in Brebes which has fairly high leprosy with a sample number of 58 people. Data analysis is performed descriptively. Of the 58 study subjects, 37.9% were seropositive and the rest were negative; 60.3% had family members with clinical leprosy. An ineligible environmental factor in the study subject was the intensity of natural lighting (100%) and types of sewerage (90.9%) in people with subclinical leprosy. 81.8% of leprosy subclinical are women, 68.2% are elementary school graduates, 63.6% are adults (26-45 years old). As for subclinical leprosy 54.5% normal. Factors that have potentially related to the subclinical status of the case in addition to the presence of positive family members of leprosy as well as natural lighting conditions and sewerage that do not fit the health requirements. People with the dominant seropositive status of women with low education and normal nutritional status.

Keywords: subclinical leprosy, nutritional status, demographics, environment





Quality of soil and high prevalence of hookworm infection in Muarakaman and Marangkayu districts, Indonesia

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Abstract

The prevalence of hookworm infection is serious public health concern globally. In rural areas of East Java Province and Central Java, Indonesia where have high risk environmental factors of the prevalence of hookworm infection. In this study showed the infection rates, correlation analysis between environmental risk factors and prevalence of hookworm infection. We performed a cross-sectional study among 834 participants among rural communities in Bondowoso district, East Java province and Magelang district, Central Java province. In this study used two diagnostic methods: Kato Katz and Koga agar plate culture/KAP culture for diagnosing of hookworm. Pearson chi-square analysis was used for study correlation between environmental factors and hookworm infection. The research found hookworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, and *Trichuris sp*, the prevalences were 357 (42.8%), 76 (9.1%), and 10 (1.2%) respectively. Environmental risk factors such as; rainy season, quality of soil and infection hookworm in pet have significant correlation (p value < 0.05) with hookworm infection. The prevalence of hookworm infection has correlation with environmental factors, and the finding in this research could be contributed for decreasing program of hookworm infection in rural areas, especially by analysis essential environmental risk factors of hookworm infection for controlling survival of hookworm larvae in environment.

Keywords: Environmental risk factors, hookworm infection, Java Island, Indonesia



Compost Quality Analysis of In Addition Bioaktivator Effective Mogrooganism 4 (EM4), Molase And EM4+Molasse In Composting Organic Waste At Tpst 3r Melong Asih

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Abstract

Waste by most people is considered dirty, there is useless. Various types of waster one which is organic waste. Organic waste is waste that can improve while decomposition to increase composting that is needed by bioaktivator. Other functions of bioaktivators include getting composting and getting better quality offermentation products. This research to learn more about the differences quality of compost to addiction bioaktivatoreffective microorganism 4 (EM4), molasses,and EM4+molasses. This research is an experimental study with the design of Postest Only Control Group Design. Tested on Bioaktivator (EM-4) and molasses in composting organic wasteabout the quality of compost. The data is analysis by univariate and compared test with SNI 19-7030-2004. This study indicating optimal quality of compost, in terms of quality from the addition of bioaktivator EM4 mixed with molasses resulting neutral pH (7,2), water content (35,55%), nitrogen content (1.18%), C-organic content (22.31%) and C / N ratio (18,9). The results of comparative with SNI 19-7030-2004 mean that there are differences in bioaktivator (EM-4) and molasses in composting organic waste with aerob technique about the quality of compost. Need more research by adding other testing parameters that referring toreferring toSNI 19-7030-2004 regarding of specifications of the compost from organic wasteand need repeating in each parameter measurement to produce better results

Keywords: Composting of Organic Waste, Bioaktivators, Aerob EM4 and Molasses





Lead (Pb) Metal Distribution In The Mining Area Of Bangka Island; Analysis Of Potential Exposure And Its Effect On Human Health (Literature Review)

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Abstract

One of the sources of Pb is from tin mining activities. Indonesia is a potential tin producer in the world after China, where the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is the largest industrial area. On the other hand, the public health condition in Bangka Belitung Province shows a high prevalence rate for metabolic diseases. Pb exposure in humans can affect organ systems and hormones that have the potential to cause metabolic disease. This review aims to analyze the distribution of lead (Pb) in the mining area of Bangka Island, potential exposure, and effects on human health. The author searches for articles related to the distribution of lead (Pb) in Bangka Island by using keywords: Pb and Bangka. Searches were carried out with the google search engine to obtain 10 relevant articles. There were 8 articles which continued to the analysis stage, whereas 2 articles could not be accessed further. Lead (Pb) is found in rivers, kolong (ex-tin mining ponds), sea, including in aquatic biota such as snails, fish, shellfish, and shrimp. Kolong is used by the community as a source of drinking water and all household needs, while marine products such as fish, shellfish and shrimp are always consumed by the community on a daily basis. Lead (Pb) exposure to humans is most likely through oral; drinking water and food. Lead (Pb) which enters the human body in certain levels is associated with metabolic disorders. Metabolic disorders will cause metabolic syndrome/disease, including; hypertension, high cholesterol, obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and coronary heart disease. Lead (Pb) exposure in the mining area of Bangka Island is strongly suspected to affect public health conditions by increasing the prevalence of metabolic diseases. Therefore it is advisable to measure the levels of heavy metals in the human body, for example the levels of lead (Pb) in the blood, so that the effect can be ascertained. In the long term, advice is to make prevention and control measures so that exposure to heavy metals is below the human body's threshold.

Keywords: lead (Pb), distribution, exposure, health impacts, tin mining, Bangka Island



The Success of Early Breastfeeding By Endorphin, Oxytocin, Suggestive Massage Stimulation Plus Classical Music Therapy

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Abstract

The problem of breastfeeding was the unoptimized breastfeeding production in the early days of baby birth. The success of early breastfeeding can be identified by the frequency, duration and volume of breastfeeding production; thus, the purpose of this research is to analyze the effect of SPEOS method (Endorphin, Oxytocin, and Suggestive Massage Stimulation) plus classical music therapy towards those criteria from day one to four in mom with puerperal primipara. This study uses a quasi-experiment with pre and post with control group. The sample of this research was primipara post-partum women in Public Health Center of Toroh I and II in Grobogan regency in January to April 2020 which fulfilled inclusion criteria of thirty-four samples including seventeen samples from experimental and control group. The data analysis implemented linear regression. The research result showed that the experimental group had breastfeeding frequency 1.7 greater than the control group. The duration of breastfeeding could go up to 7.1 greater than the control group with an impact up to 59%. The breastmilk production up to 28.9 bigger than the control group (($p < 0.001$, CI95%: 22.8-35.1) and an impact up to 74%. The implementation of SPEOS method plus classical music therapy is required to improve the success of early breastfeeding which can be identified through frequency, duration, and volume of breastfeeding.

Keywords: SPEOS, Classical Music, Early Breastfeeding





Test formulation of jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*) essential oil as a mixture hand body lotion as a case study in Kaliprau, Pemalang

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Abstract

Pemalang is a jasmine production center. Jasmine flowers can be used as an ingredient in the manufacture of body lotion. The body lotion is a cosmetic product to protect the skin from external disturbances such as free radicals that make the skin becomes dry and premature aging occurs. The purpose of this study was to determine the physical quality body lotion with the addition of essential oil from Kaliprau village, Pemalang. This study design was descriptive analysis. The method of making body lotion ie 20 grams of beeswax melted and added 15 grams and 125 grams shea butter vaseline. The mixture is heated to medium heat and add 15 ml essence jasmine oil and let stand until cool and solidify. The results obtained from testing body lotion pH 6.6 to 6.8 (in accordance with SNI to the pH of the skin); test results of the scatter in the scatter get the diameter is 1.5 cm and 1.9 cm with an initial load of 20.45 g and the load a further 17, 45 g. A good dispersive power caused by skin contact between the drug becomes widespread, so that absorption of the drug into the skin takes place quickly. The scatter test was found that the body lotion test results were too dense so that the increase in viscosity. The pH test states that the test results meet the lotion product criteria with a predetermined pH range.

Keywords: Body Lotion; Essential Oil; Jasmine





Behavior and environmental factor related to preventing measure on Covid-19 Pandemic in Central Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Community involvement in preventing Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19) was vitally. Behavior and environmental factor were important to be identified in contributing Covid-19 pandemic prevention. Central Java was one of the 5 big provinces with Covid-19 cases. No information related to community participation yet, in preventing Covid-19 in Central Java. This study aimed to describe behavior and environmental factors related to community measure in preventing Covid-19 in Central Java, Indonesia. A cross-sectional online survey had been conducted on May till June 2020. In total of 634 adult respondents resided in Central Java Indonesia. They are categorized as civil community, student of undergraduate program, member of professional organization, government officers, and private sector. Knowledge, handwashing, using mask, social distancing, environmental facilities, educational media exposure on Covid-19 were studied in this research. Data analysis was conducted descriptively. This research indicated that as more as 70.5% of the community had a good knowledge regarding to Covid-19. The average score of knowledge was 79,8 (ranged 35-90). The preventing measure had been conducted well which they had good habit on handwashing (99.1%) and using mask being outside (93.5%), but had bad habit on not doing social distancing (70%). It was provided environmental facilities to support Covid-19 prevention in public area as handwashing site, hand sanitizer, and educational media. In general, The community had a good knowledge and using mask, but still poor in social distancing. Although they had been often exposed by some educational media.

Keywords: Behavior and environment, preventing measure, Covid-19.





Work Station Design Based on 5R Principle to Reduce Potential Hazards for Smoked Fish Work Environments

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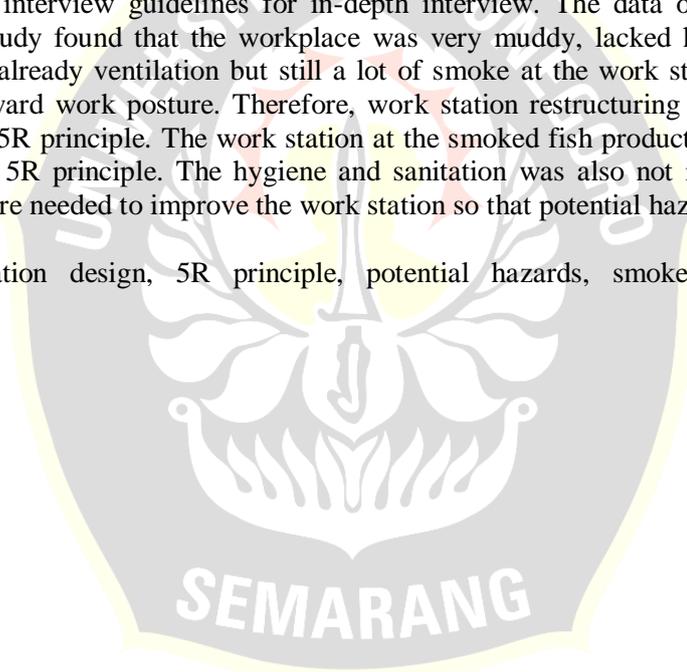
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Abstract

Work station design can be a potential hazard for workers. Work stations that are arranged in accordance with the 5R principle will prevent the exposure of potential work environment hazards to workers. This research aimed to design a work station design in accordance with the 5R principles. This research is an observational qualitative research. Informants in this study were the head of the puskesmas, puskesmas employees and smoked fish workers. The data were collected using a checklist, a questionnaire and interview guidelines for in-depth interview. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The study found that the workplace was very muddy, lacked hygiene and sanitation. Although there was already ventilation but still a lot of smoke at the work station, the use of stools tends to be an awkward work posture. Therefore, work station restructuring must be carried out in accordance with the 5R principle. The work station at the smoked fish production site was still not in accordance with the 5R principle. The hygiene and sanitation was also not in accordance with the standards. Efforts were needed to improve the work station so that potential hazards will be reduced.

Keywords: work station design, 5R principle, potential hazards, smoked fish worker, work environment





Local Fish Conservation with the Construction of Fishway Facilities to Connect the Lakes of the Kehati Pupuk Kujang Garden

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Abstract

There are 8 lakes in the Pupuk Kujang Biodiversity Garden with a total area of approximately 17.5 hectares (175,960.04 m²). Catching fish by local communities in lakes 6, 7, and 8 TKHPK areas are one of the causes of the decline in several local fish species. In addition, the decrease in the diversity of local species is due to ponds 1 - 3 not connected to ponds 4 - 8, as a result, the fish are like being confined within a certain lake boundary without any way to get out and break free. This condition automatically becomes a threat to the preservation of its population in nature because, in its life cycle, fish require migration to find food, reproduce, and seek protection and living habitat in better water conditions. The management of PT Pupuk Kujang has launched a local fish conservation program which is becoming scarce in the TKHPK lake waters by building water channel tunnels that function as a fishway to connect one lake to another. The goals of this research are to identify the determining factors that affect the success of the conservation of local fish conservation in TKHPK lakes. Data were collected by observation and document tracing. The results showed an increase in identified local fish species, including tawes (*Puntius javanicus*), baung (*Hemibagrus nemurus*), ompok (*Ompok bimaculatus*) and boboso (*Oxyeleotris marmorata*). Lake ecosystem rehabilitation program by constructing a fishway facility in the TKHPK lake in addition to conserving local fish, maintaining a balance in the food chain, controlling insect populations that cause chikugunya and malaria, and controlling aquatic weed populations.

Keywords: Fishway, Lake, Local Fish





Implementation of Occupational Health Safety in Informal Industry of Paving Block and Concrete Brick

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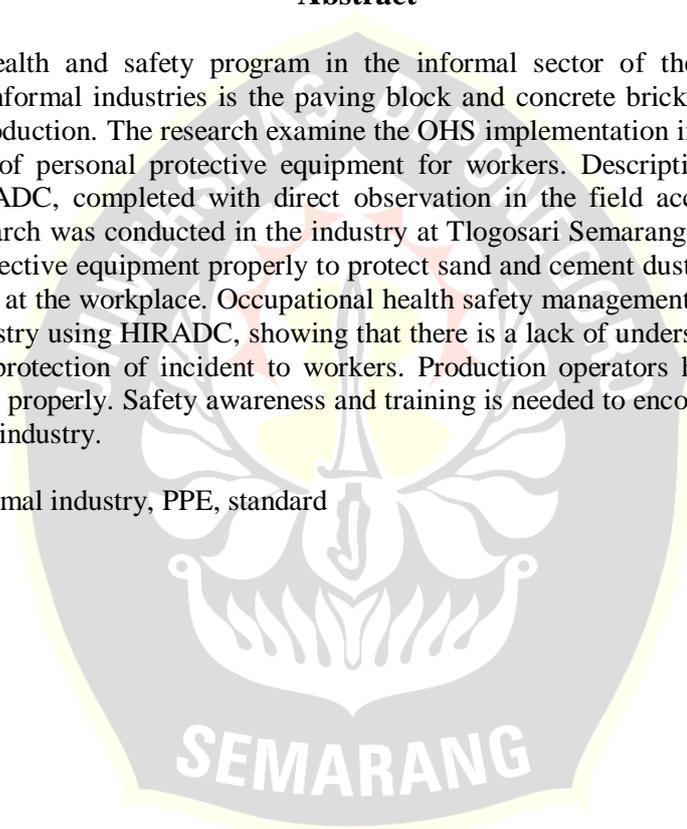
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Abstract

The occupational health and safety program in the informal sector of the industry is not well implemented. One informal industries is the paving block and concrete brick making industry, used manually process production. The research examine the OHS implementation in the informal industry, focused on the use of personal protective equipment for workers. Descriptive qualitative research methods using HIRADC, completed with direct observation in the field accompanied by in-depth interviews. The research was conducted in the industry at Tlogosari Semarang Indonesia. Workers do not use personal protective equipment properly to protect sand and cement dust, as well as mechanical and physical hazards at the workplace. Occupational health safety management in the informal paving block and brick industry using HIRADC, showing that there is a lack of understanding of hazards and risk as well as the protection of incident to workers. Production operators have not used personal protective equipment properly. Safety awareness and training is needed to encourage implemetation of OHS in the informal industry.

Keywords: ohs, informal industry, PPE, standard





The unassisted homebirth phenomenon with the assistance of husbands and or parents-in-law Riau Province, Indonesia: Qualitative research

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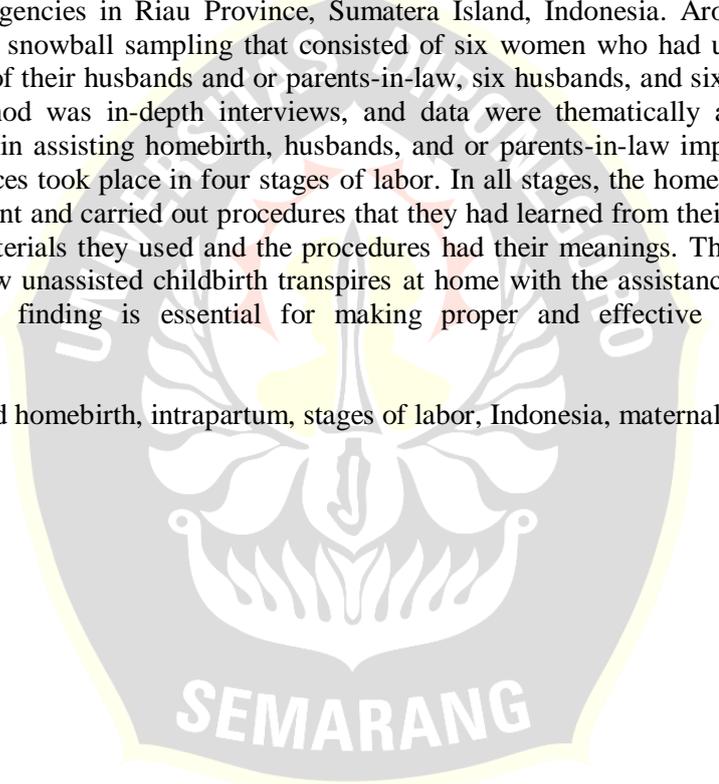
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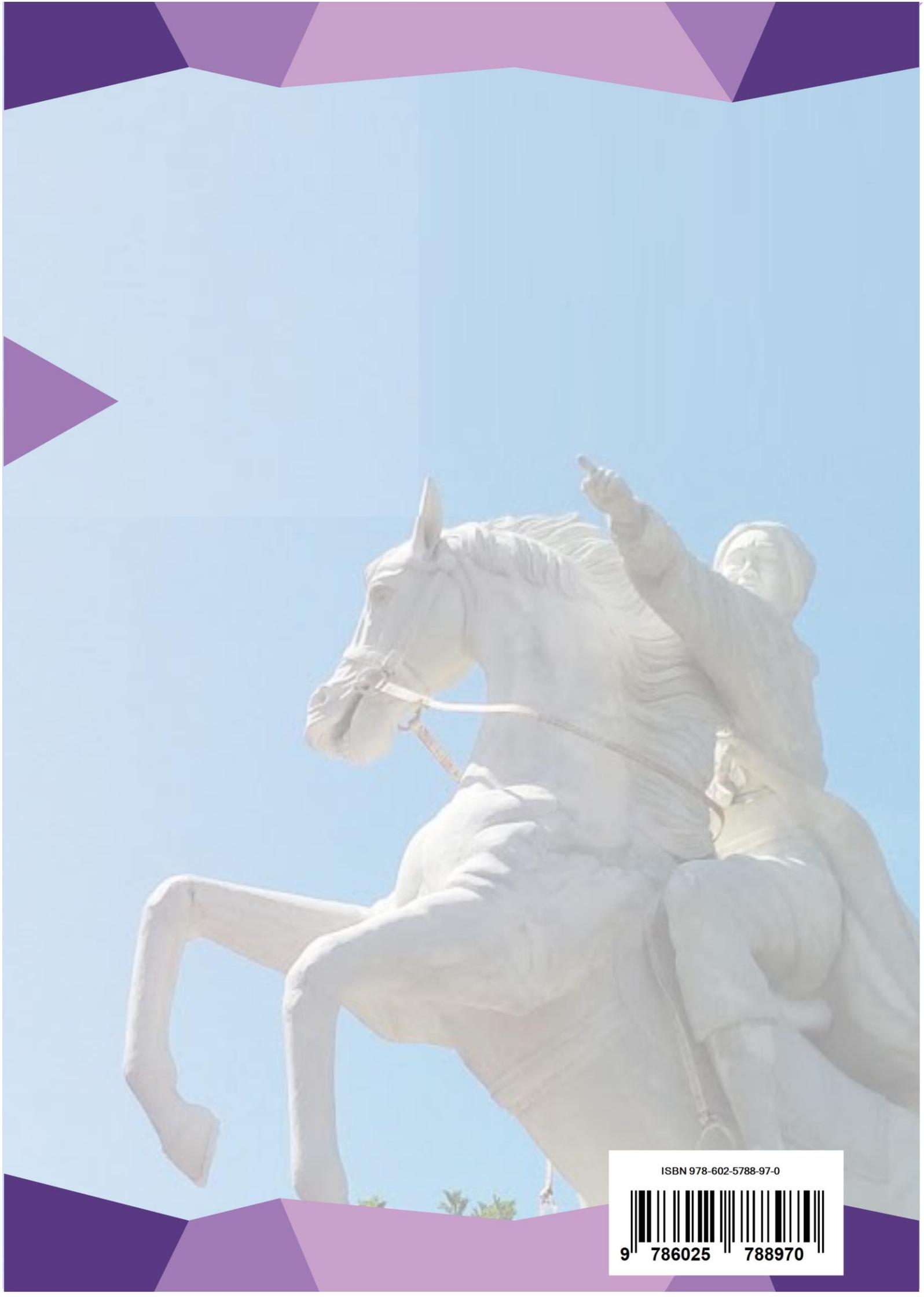
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Abstract

The unassisted homebirth is attended not only by traditional birth attendants but also by family members. The objective of this study was to explore how the unassisted homebirth with the assistance of husband and or parents-in-law took place. This was a qualitative phenomenology study. Data were collected in three regencies in Riau Province, Sumatera Island, Indonesia. Around 18 respondents were recruited using snowball sampling that consisted of six women who had unassisted homebirth with the attendance of their husbands and or parents-in-law, six husbands, and six parents-in-law. The data collection method was in-depth interviews, and data were thematically analyzed. The study finding showed that in assisting homebirth, husbands, and or parents-in-law implemented traditional practices. The practices took place in four stages of labor. In all stages, the homebirth attendants used materials or equipment and carried out procedures that they had learned from their predecessors. They believed that the materials they used and the procedures had their meanings. This study provides an understanding of how unassisted childbirth transpires at home with the assistance of husband and or parents-in-law. This finding is essential for making proper and effective health policies and interventions.

Keywords: unassisted homebirth, intrapartum, stages of labor, Indonesia, maternal mortality





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