UNICHS 2nd
UNJAYA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Kampus Merdeka INDONESIA JAYA

2nd Unjaya International Conference of Health Sciences

Bridging to The Future of Healthcare: Clinical, Research, Education, & Technology

ABSTRACT BOOK

YOGYAKARTA, 15–16 NOVEMBER 2023

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- Dwi Kartika Rukmi
- Ike Wuri Winahyu Sari
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Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta
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ABSTRACT PROCEEDING THE 2nd UNJAYA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HEALTH SCIENCES (UNICHS)

"Bridging to The Future Healthcare: Clinical, Research, Education, and Technology"

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WELCOMING SPEECH
"Rector of Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta"

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests, and esteemed participants, a warm welcome to today's conference on "Bridging to the Future of Healthcare: Clinical, Research, Education, and Technology." I am thrilled to meet you through this exciting journey. I am very glad to acknowledge our honoured keynote speaker from Indonesian Ministry of Health, Mr Patota Putra Tambunan, our overseas honoured speaker, Kathy Wheeler, PhD, RN, APRN, FAANP, from University of Kentucky and Mrs Heny Dwi Widarwati, M.Kep., Sp.Kep. J from Universitas Brawijaya Malang.

I would also like to warmly welcome representatives as well as webinar participants from various education institution who are with us today.

Our deepest thank to all of the sponsors who have supported this event (Bank BJB, BNI, PT Terabit, DCreative Indonesia, Asterra Machine, PT Yakult Indonesia, and UNJAYA Press).

In this rapidly evolving world, the healthcare industry stands at the forefront of innovation, constantly pushing boundaries to enhance patient care, advance medical research, and revolutionize education. Today, we gather here to explore the intersection of clinical practice, research, education, and technology, and how they collectively shape the future of healthcare.

Throughout this seminar, we will delve into the transformative power of collaboration and integration among these vital pillars. We will explore how cutting-edge technologies, such as artificial intelligence, telemedicine, and wearable devices, are revolutionizing patient care and empowering healthcare professionals to provide personalized and efficient treatments. Moreover, we will shed light on the pivotal role of research in driving breakthroughs, improving diagnostics, and developing novel therapies. By fostering a culture of innovation and collaboration, we can bridge the gap between research and clinical practice, ensuring that patients benefit from the latest scientific discoveries. Education, too, plays a crucial role in shaping the future of healthcare. As technology continues to evolve, it becomes imperative for healthcare professionals to stay updated with the latest advancements. We will discuss how educational institutions can embrace innovative teaching methods, such as online platforms, to equip future generations of healthcare providers with the necessary skills to deliver exceptional care. Throughout this conference, we encourage you to engage in thought-provoking discussions, share your experiences, and brainstorm ideas that will shape the future of healthcare.

Together, let us explore the endless possibilities that lie ahead, as we bridge the gaps between clinical practice, research, education, and technology. Once again, I am thrilled to welcome you all on this exciting journey. Let us embark on this conference, armed with curiosity, enthusiasm, and a shared commitment to revolutionize the future of healthcare. Thank you, and let the conference begin!

WELCOMING SPEECH
"Committee Chair"

The Honorable

Prof. Dr. Rer. Nat. Apt. Triana Hertiani, S.Si., M.Si, Rector of Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

Ibu Wenny Savitri, Master of Nursing Science, The Vice-Rector for Academic and Student Affairs, UNJAYA

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Ibu Ngatoiatu Rohmani, Master of Nursing Science, The Vice-Dean of Faculty of Health for Academic Affairs,

Ibu Ekawati, Magister of Midwife, The Vice-Dean of Faculty of Health for Finance & Human Resources

Good morning Ladies and gentlemen, Assalamualaikum Warohmatullohi Wabarakatuh

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the Almighty God, because of His grace and guidance we can attend the opening ceremony of The Second UNJAYA International Conference of Health Science 2023.

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to this virtual meeting of The Second UNJAYA International Conference of Health Science.

A special welcome to our honoured keynote speaker from Indonesian Ministry of Health (Mr Patota Putra Tambunan)

Our overseas honoured keynote speaker (Kathy Wheeler, PhD, RN, APRN, FAANP) From University of Kentucky

Mrs Heny Dwi Widarwati, M.Kep.,Sp.Kep.J from Universitas Brawijaya Malang

A great thanks to our sponsors (Bank BJB, BNI, PT Terabit, DCreative Indonesia, Asterra Machine, PT Yakult Indonesia, and Unjaya Press. Thank you for all of the supports given to us.

I am very glad to acknowledge on behalf of UNICHS committee to our participants and delegates joining us. Today we have representative from more than 20 education institution in Indonesia.

I would also like to warmly welcome our webinar participant as well as our beloved students who are with us today.

The Theme of This Conference Is Bridging to the Future Of Healthcare through Clinical, Research, Education And Technology

As we know, the current global health issues showed us the crucial contribution of science, technology and research in addressing the health care challenges brought about by COVID-19. The rapid change of health problems and progressively complicated health situations needs to be responded by the solid collaboration between education, research and technology. As our obligation as a part of the healthcare crucial elements, we conduct the international conference. The conference aims to embrace the researcher, health staff, and health educator to share and learn more regarding to the technology and also the best practice in health area.

Lesson learnt from other countries such as United States, Thailand, and Eswatini will improve our knowledge and broaden our knowledge in healthcare and education area, particularly the application of technology in clinical, research and education area.

I hope the conference will give advantages as our contribution for strengthening health care delivery system, through clinical, research, education, and also technology.

Thank you for the participation, and I hope all of the delegates and participant enjoy the 2 days conference.

Wassalamualaikum warohmatulllohi wabarakatuh

TABLE OF CONTENT

[ABS-7]
Interactions between Temperature Variability and Monthly Fluctuations of Dengue Incidence Over 11 Years in DIY

Nur Alvira Pascawati[1*], Elisabeth Deta Lustiyati[1], Sri Sahayati[1], Hesti Arfyanti Putri Prayitno[1]

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ABSTRACT

Background: Local temperatures can affect dengue virus transmission. However, most studies assess the connection between temperature and dengue cases. This approach stems from using a broad measure like Earth's surface average temperature, which is influenced by multiple factors.
Purpose: In this study, we used a more varied measure of temperature to determine the model of Interactions between temperature variability and monthly fluctuations of dengue incidence over 11 Years in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY)
Methods: In this study, an exploratory ecological design was used with time series analysis. The population included NASA temperature data and DHF cases from DIY Health Service, analyzed monthly over 11 years (2009-2020). Data were assessed assuming a normal distribution for correlation and regression tests (alfa= 0.05).
Results: In DIY, dengue incidence had a mean (X) of 215.71 cases and a standard deviation (S) of 0.52. The temperature models are as follows: 1) Earth's surface temperature: X=26.46 Degrees Celsius, S=0.93, 2) Dry bulb air temperature: X=25.83 Degrees Celsius, S=0.81, 3) Dew point temperature: X=22.63 Degrees Celsius, S=1.41, 4) Adiabatic saturation temperature: X=24.23 Degrees Celsius, S=1.00. Correlation analysis found a robust connection between dry bulb air temperature, dew point temperature, and adiabatic saturation temperature with dengue incidence in DIY. Dry bulb air temperature and adiabatic saturation temperature, as key factors-contribute 19.5% to case fluctuations assuming all linear regressions are met.
Conclusion: These results can be utilized to assist in mitigating dengue transmission by determining the timing of prevention and establishing infrastructure for the treatment of dengue.

Keywords: Dengue Incidence; Temperature; Variability

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Index of Nausea, Vomiting, and Retching Among Cancer Patients With Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting

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ABSTRACT

Background: Symptoms of nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy occur quite frequently in a variety of conditions and can be triggered by different types of drugs or combinations of drug mechanisms and significantly affect the patient's quality of life and compliance with therapy.

Purpose: This study aims to identify the Index of Nausea, Vomiting, and Retching (INVR) among cancer patients with chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.

Methods: This research used a descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach which was carried out at one of the general hospitals in Yogyakarta from March to September 2023. The target sample was 40 respondents taken using a purposive sampling technique. The instrument used is The Index of Nausea, Vomiting, and Retching (INVR). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics analysis.

Results: The results of the study showed that the Index of Nausea, Vomiting, and Retching (INVR) in cancer patients with symptoms of nausea and vomiting induced by chemotherapy had an average score of 7.55 from a score range of 0-32 and the majority were in the moderate category.

Conclusion: The findings provide valuable information regarding NVR among cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Nurses should always assess the NVR among cancer patients and offer preventive interventions to prevent and control NVR occurrence and its distress.

Keywords: Cancer; Chemotherapy; INVR; Nausea; Retching; Vomiting

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[ABS-19]
The Effect of Supplements and Facial Care Products on The Onset of Acne Vulgaris

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ABSTRACT

Background: Blackheads, papules, pustules, and nodules are signs of Acne vulgaris, a disorder of inflammation in polysebaceous units. Eighty-five percent of adolescents and young people between the ages of 12 and 15 have acne vulgaris. Excessive sebum production, hyperkeratinization of the polysebaceous ducts, mycobacterial infection, and inflammatory processes are the main causes of acne vulgaris. Dysseborrhoea is the term for the quantitative and qualitative change in sebum levels that occurs during puberty. In addition to external variables like comedogenic medicines and cosmetics, internal factors including hormonal and genetic factors can also cause the problem.
Purpose: To determine the impact of supplement and face care product on the development of acne vulgaris in students at the University of Muhammadiyah Makassar's (Unismuh), Faculty of Medicine.
Methods: Cross-sectional methodology was employed for the investigation. Simple random sampling is the sampling technique employed. Chi-Square analysis is used in questionnaires as part of the data collection process.
Results: A value of $p = 0.552$ ($p>0.05$) was obtained from the analysis using the Chi-Square test, indicating that there is no significant relationship between the use of facial care products and the incidence of acne vulgaris, and a value of $p = 0.132$ ($p>0.05$) indicated that there was no significant relationship between supplement use and the incidence of acne vulgaris.
Conclusion: There is no connection between using face care products and supplements to prevent the development of acne vulgaris in students at Faculty of Medicine, Unismuh.

Keywords: Medicine; Papule; Probiotic; Pustule; Vitamin

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[ABS-28]
Prevalence of Cataracts in Adults in Kawiley Village, District of Kauditan , North Minahasa

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ABSTRACT

Background: The sense of sight or eyes is an important part of the human body system so that it can carry out daily life activities optimally. Disturbances in the sense of sight will reduce a person's quality of life. One of the eye disorders is clouding of the eye lens which is called cataract. Cataract is a degenerative disease that is influenced by intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Intrinsic factors that influence include age, gender and genetic factors, while extrinsic factors that influence include education, work and environmental factors in relation to exposure to ultraviolet light. The prevalence of cataracts is quite high in the elderly population and is one of the most common causes of blindness in Indonesia.
Purpose: his research aims to determine the prevalence of cataracts in adults in Kawiley village.
Methods: This cross-sectional study examines the respondents^ eyes through Snellen card for visual acuity, then follow by ophthalmoscope examination without mydriatic. Respondent also fill in a questionnaire containing the identity
Results: Total respondents are 49 consists of 21 men and 28 women, with an average age of 66.7 years. Left ocular examination (OS) revealed 21 cataracts and 11 post cataracts with an intra ocular lens (IOL). In the dextra oculi (OD) there were 20 respondents have cataracts, 11 post cataracts with IOL. Respondents with eyes that did not have cataracts were 18 in OS and 17 in OD, so that the total number of respondents with eyes that had cataracts was 32 (65%) respondents for OS and 31 (64%) respondents for OD. Based on gender, there were 14 (44%) men and 18 (56%) women with cataracts.
Conclusion: Prevalence of cataract for OS are 65 % and for OD are 64%. These prevalence are higher for female than male.

Keywords: Adults; Cataract; Eye

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[ABS-33]
Different Types of Intermittent Fasting for Glucosa Index Control in Diabetics: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: The glucose index is an important parameter in diabetes management and general health. Intermittent fasting has become an interesting research topic in an attempt to control glucose index. This study Glucose index is an important parameter in diabetes management and general health. Intermittent fasting has become an interesting research topic in an attempt to control glucose index.

Purpose: This study aims to conduct a systematic review of the different types of intermittent fasting and their impact on glucose index control.

Methods: The research method used was a thorough literature search in scientific databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect for articles investigating different types of intermittent fasting in the context of glucose index control. We evaluated these articles based on their methodological quality and identified key findings.

Results: The results of this systematic review showed that different types of intermittent fasting, including 16/8 fasting, 5:2 fasting, daily fasting, and full-day fasting, have varying impacts on glucose index control. Some studies showed significant reductions in fasting blood glucose levels, improved insulin sensitivity, and decreased insulin resistance. However, the results may vary depending on the duration of fasting, the type of food consumed during the feeding period, and individual characteristics.

Conclusion: The conclusion suggests that intermittent fasting could be a potentially effective strategy in glucose index control. However, more studies need to be conducted to better understand which type of intermittent fasting is most effective and safe for individuals with various health conditions. In addition, it should be noted that intermittent fasting is not a one-size-fits-all solution and an individualized approach should be considered in blood glucose management.

Keywords: Control; Glucose Index; Intermittent Fasting; Systematic Review

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Increasing Knowledge of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Managers in Controlling and Managing Tuberculosis (TB) Cases in Yogyakarta City

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ABSTRACT

Background: Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Tuberculosis (TB) have high morbidity and mortality, especially in developing countries. However, cross-program disease management in health facilities around countries with a high TB burden, such as Indonesia, is generally ineffective.

Purpose: This research aimed to increase the knowledge of NCD managers regarding their role while increasing TB case detection.

Methods: This research used a quasi-experimental, non-randomized, non-control group method with a total sampling of all health workers managing NCDs from Community Health Centers and hospitals in Yogyakarta (n=25). The intervention provided was delivering material on integrated TB-diabetes mellitus (DM) screening and management using lecture and discussion methods. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire (10 statements) with true and false answers.

Results: Based on Wilcoxon's Signed Ranks Test analysis, there was a significant increase in knowledge among respondents between before and after being given education ($p=0.000$), with an increase in the mean pre and post-test- from 55.2 to 77.6. Kruskal-Wallis analysis showed no relationship between age and knowledge (pre-test, p=0.110- post-test, $p=0.693$). There was also no relationship between years of service and knowledge in pre-test ($p=0.158$) and post-test ($p=0.274$) scores.

Conclusion: In conclusion, providing health education to health service implementers has increased knowledge about TB case finding. Educational programs for health care workers can hopefully be carried out on an ongoing basis and supported by policies and the availability of the infrastructure needed to be effectively implemented.

Keywords: Case Finding; Diabetes Mellitus; Non-Communicable Diseases; Screening; Tuberculosis;

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Comparison of The Effectiveness of Fermented Tiwai Onions and Lanang Onions on High Density Lipoprotein Levels in Sprague Dawley Dyslipidemia Rats

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dyslipidemia is a condition of an abnormal lipid profile in the blood that can be prevented by non-pharmacological therapy such as adjusting diet. The diet that can be applied is to consume foods that are sources of dietary fiber, especially soluble fiber and antioxidants. One type of antioxidant that can help lower blood cholesterol levels is the flavonoids found in tiwai onions and lanang onions.

Purpose: to determine the effectiveness of lanang onions and tiwai onions on cholesterol in Sprague Dawley rats

Methods: This research is pure experimental research using controls. The experimental animals used were two-month-old Sprague Dawley rats. The four groups were given a high cholesterol diet with the addition of egg yolk to their feed for 2 weeks. After the mice experienced dyslipidemia, the mice were divided into 4 groups. These groups included group 1 which was given fermented tiwai onions at a dose of 200 mg/kgBW, group 2 was given fermented lanang onions (black garlic) at a dose of 200 mg/kgBW, group 3 was a control, namely mice that were given distilled water and continued to be given a high fat diet, the fourth group, namely mice, were given simvastatin 15mg/kgBB and each group consisted of 5 mice.

Results: There are significantly difference of HDL after treatment between groups in ANNOVA test p-value=0,00. Tukey HSD test show there was a difference in the average HDL in the control group and the group given simvastatin, while there was no difference between the HDL levels of the group given fermented onion tiwai and lanang onion. The experimental animal group given the fermentation treatment of tiwai onions and lanang onions had a higher average HDL value than the control and simvastatin with p value <0.05

Conclusion: Fermented onion and onion administration were equally effective in increasing blood HDL levels in the treatment group. this is shown by the difference in average HDL levels with the control group and the treatment given simvastatin

Keywords: Dyslipidemia; High Density Lipoprotein; Lanang Onion; Tiwai Onion

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

The Influence of Food Consumption on The Health Status of The Unjaya Elderly In 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: An increase in life expectancy indicates an increase in the number of elderly people, namely people aged over 60 years. Elderly is the final stage in the life process that occurs due to many declines and changes ranging from physical, psychological, social which are interconnected with each other, so that it has the potential to cause physical and mental health problems in the elderly. The Unjaya Campus has a program of activities carried out by the elderly in maintaining their body health, namely by doing gymnastic activities. Another activity that can be done is to carry out health checks on elderly. The health checks carried out were glucose, cholesterol and uric acid checks. This examination can be used as a determinant of the health status of the elderly.

Purpose: Find out how the influence of food consumption on the health status of the elderly Unjaya.

Methods: The research was conducted using a questionnaire containing health behavior and food consumption as well as looking at the results of glucose, cholesterol and uric acid health checks. The sample used in this study is using total sampling. This research is a retrospective quantitative study. The data obtained was then analyzed using the SPSS application with the Fisher Exact statistical test.

Results: the major findings of data analysis show that the *p* value is more than alpha ($1,000 > 0.05$), which means that there is no significant influence between food consumption on the results of blood sugar, cholesterol and uric acid examinations for the Unjaya elderly.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that there is no significant influence between food consumption (sweet, salty and fatty) on health status (blood sugar, cholesterol and uric acid in the unjaya elderly.

Keywords: Elderly; Food consumption; Health Status

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[ABS-65]
Caregiver Burden on Caregiver with Chronis Disease

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of chronic diseases in Indonesia increases every year with various accompanying physical and psychological problems. In this state, patients with chronic diseases require the assistance of their families as caregivers. Family caregivers are an important source of care for patients. Even though caring for a family member offers a pleasant feeling, experiencing the physical and psychological burden of caregiving could affect the quality of life among the patient's family caregivers. Caregivers faced physical, psychological, social, and economic challenges when providing care.

Purpose: This research aimed to determine the factors associated with caregiver burden in caring for family members who suffer from chronic diseases.

Methods: This is quantitative research with a cross-sectional design. The research was concocted in PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital and Community Health Center (Puskesmas) Gamping II. This research involved 180 respondents with inclusion and exclusion criteria determined using the purposive sampling technique. The instrument used a Caregiver Reaction Assessment- Indonesian Version (CRA-ID) questionnaire. Data were analyzed using an independent t-test and Pearson correlation.

Results: The results of the research showed a significant relationship between caregiver burden and age (p-value = 0.000), but no relationship was found between gender, marital status, relationship with patients, caregiver education, caregiver job, and income with each p-value 0.756- 0.725- 0.791- 1.000- 0.354 and 0.301.

Conclusion: Age was significantly related to caregiver burden in caring for family members who suffered from chronic diseases. Health services were expected to provide adequate information for caregivers about caring for chronic disease patients to reduce caregiver burden.

Keywords: Caregiver; Caregiver Burden; Chronic Diseases; Family

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Risk Factors for The Incident of Pneumonia in Toddlers in The Working Area of The Kamonji Health Center, Palu City

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pneumonia is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in children under five age group in the world. The incidence of pneumonia in Indonesia is 2,1% with a prevalence of 4,8%. The largest number of pneumonia cases in Central Sulawesi was in the City of Palu, namely 2.174 cases. The number cases of pneumonia in 2018 in Kamonji Health Center Palu City were 336 cases.

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to analyze the risk factors of pneumonia in toddlers in work area of Kamonji Health Center Palu City.

Methods: This type of research was an analytic survey with case control approach. Case samples were 63 pneumonia toddlers and control samples were 63 non-pneumonia toddlers with matching age and gender. Sampling was taken through Purposive sampling technique. The dependent variable is pneumonia, and the independent variables are immunization status, cigarette smoke, kitchen smoke, and mosquito coil smoke. Data collection was carried out from March to May 2019 using an odds ratio value of a = 5%.

Results: The results of the study shows that incomplete immunization (OR=2,793 and 95%CI= 1,327-5,877), cigarette smokes exposure (OR=5,043 dan 95%CI= 2,358-10,784), kitchen smoke exposure (OR= 6,727 and 95%CI= 2,959-15,295), and mosquito coils of smoke exposure (OR= 5.565 and 95%CI= 2.566-12.069), are risk factors of pneumonia among toddlers.

Conclusion: Incomplete immunization status, exposure to cigarette smoke, kitchen smoke and mosquito coil smoke are risk factors for the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers in the working area of the Kamonji Health Center Palu City. The prevention of pneumonia among toddlers can be done with give complete immunization, reduce smoking activity inside home and maintain the air vents around home so that air exchange goes properly.

Keywords: Burning Fumes; Respiratory Tract Infection; Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[ABS-75]
Overview of The Quality of The Leprosy Surveillance System at The Lamongan District Health Office Based on the Systems Approach on 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: In the last 3 years, the new leprosy case finding rate has been &#8805-5 per 100,000 population, it becomes high burden characteristic according to epidemiological indicators. In 2016, Lamongan district achieved leprosy elimination. However, the number of new leprosy cases continues to increase. Maintenance efforts need to be made at the elimination stage; the surveillance system evaluation is a part of the initiatives to maintain the elimination status of leprosy.

Purpose: To describe the quality of the current leprosy surveillance system at the Lamongan District Health Office based on system components.

Methods: This research is descriptive study with evaluation research method. Respondents in this study were leprosy surveillance's person in charge at the Lamongan District Health Office. Primary health office was selected by purposive sampling with the criteria of the highest and lowest case. Data analysis was carried out descriptively, namely describing system components, and comparing the results with the regulation.

Results: The aspects assessed in the inputs were human resources, infrastructure, and funds have met the standards. The process described data collection, processing and analysis, and interpretation, resulted that limitation existed in data analysis. The analysis that has been carried out used predetermined indicators, namely the Case Detection Rate, the proportion of new leprosy cases with disability, and cases that have been Released from Treatment. Analysis of people, time, and place needed have not been conducted. Output showed the dissemination of epidemiological reports and information by reports and bulletins to the policy makers and public.

Conclusion: The leprosy surveillance system based on system components showed that in general the input, process and output systems has been run well. The weakness is in the process in terms of data analysis, which is limited to indicators determined by the program, so it cannot provide information by person, place, and time.

Keywords: Evaluation; Leprosy; Surveillance; System

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[ABS-96]
The Relationship Between Restless Leg Syndrome, Sleep Quality and Quality of Life Among Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hemodialysis (HD) burdens patients with poor sleep quality and quality of life, with restless leg syndrome (RLS) affecting 15-20% of end-stage renal failure patients. Understanding RLS's connection can help healthcare professionals improve patients' self-care practices.

Purpose: This study aimed to explore the relationship between restless leg syndrome, sleep quality and quality of life among patients undergoing hemodialysis in Indonesia.

Methods: A cross-sectional research design was employed to recruit patients who receive HD three times a week for at least six months at two hemodialysis centers in Indonesia. International RLS Study Group Scale (IRLSSG), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), and the Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOL-SFTM v1.3) was used to measure study variables. The linear regression method was used to evaluate the parameters that significantly correlated with the QOL.

Results: Of 194 participants were recruited in this study. the mean age was 55.50 ± 10.72, 55.7% male, 51.6% had education level above senior high school, 90.7% married, and 69.1% unemployed. length of haemodialysis (B=2.047, SE=0.614) were significant positively associated with quality of life in HD patient ($p<0.05$). In addition, number of comorbidities (B=3.915, SE=00.142) and sleep quality (-3.928, SE=0.831) were significant positively associated with QOL ($p<0.05$). While, RLS (B=-4.872, SE=0.126) was significant negatively associated with QOL ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The study revealed a negative correlation between higher scores on RLS and poor sleep quality, and the overall quality of life. Measures should be performed to treat RLS symptoms, enhance sleep quality, and increase QOL in HD patients.

Keywords: Hemodialysis; Quality of Life; Restless Leg Syndrome; Sleep Quality

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[Abs-119]
Translation and Psychometric Analysis of The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI-18) Adolescent with Post-Rehabilitation of Substance Used Disorder

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Brief Symptom Inventory-18 (BSI-18) is an 18- item self-report checklist measures developed as a brief screen for psychological symptoms in medical patients. Application of the BSI-18 to adolescent with post-rehabilitation of substance used disorder is supported by its brevity, its coverage of the critical areas of anxiety and depression, and the published manual's inclusion of normative data for an adolescent with post-rehabilitation of substance used disorder sample.

Purpose: The purpose of this research was to evaluate the BSI psychometric properties among a representative sample of adolescent in Indonesia.

Methods: The 80 adolescents enrolled to this study were 15-18 years old. Subjects were recruited from drug rehabilitation center in West Java, Indonesia. This instrument was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in four stages: forward translation, reverse translation by an expert group, pre-testing, and cognitive interviews. To calculate the content validity index, we applied Aiken's V formula. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was utilized so that the factor structure of BSI could be determined. This study used Cronbach alpha coefficient to determine its reliability.

Results: The CVI ranged from 0.73 to 1.00 for BSI. The factors loadings of each of the three scales in the BSI was ranged from 0.43 and 0.88. The model was acceptable and appropriate when confirmatory factor analyses of the BSI were conducted. The Cronbach Alpha coefficient of the BSI was 0.925.

Conclusion: The findings of this study give evidence that the BSI is a viable and useful screening tool to detect substance use problems among Indonesian adolescent. Future studies to assess its sensitivity and specificity is needed to provide more comprehensive validate tool of BSI.

Keywords: Adolescents; BSI; Cross-Culture Adaptation; Substance Abuse; Validation

Topic: Caring for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

[ABS-13]
Validity and Reliability of Confidence in Dementia (CODE) Instrument in Indonesian Language for Nurses

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ABSTRACT

Background: The population of person with dementia (PWD) in Indonesia is increasing. The evaluation of nurses' confidence in caring for PWD is crucial as it impacts the delivery of health services to PWD. In Indonesia, there is no instrument available to measures a person's confidence in caring for PWD.

Purpose: To report the translation process, validity and reliability of the Confidence in Dementia (CODE) instrument for nurses.

Method: This is a psychometric testing study conducted from September to October 2021. In the first step, CODE instrument was translated by using the Beaton Method. The second step was testing the content validity that involving six experts using the Scale-Content Validity Index (S-CVI). After that, the researchers conducted a construct validity test using Pearson Product Moment and a reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha that involving 115 nurses at a hospital in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Results: S-CVI results of 1.00 indicate that the content of CODE is valid. All CODE items also valid in construct validity as the result of Pearson Product Moment test show a calculated r of 0.526 to 0.633. Moreover, the CODE reliability test revealed a Cronbach's Alpha score of 0.770 (acceptable).

Conclusion: The Indonesian language CODE is considered valid and reliable for measuring nurses' confidence in caring for PWD.

Keywords: Confidence; Dementia; Reliability; Translation; Validity

Topic: Caring for Vulnerable Population

Model for Development and Validation of Anxiety and Depression Questionnaires for Family Caregiver and Cancer Survivors

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cancer remains a public health issue. This cancer is one of the noncommunicable illnesses that causes the most deaths worldwide. The number of cancer survivors has increased in tandem with advancements in medical care technology. Patients who receive cancer care and treatment, on the other hand, endure variable physical and psychological changes, including anxiety and sadness, as a result of the kind of drug, alterations and development of cancer cells, and duration of therapy. Although few research have been undertaken to investigate cancer patients' anxiety and despair. Most, however, do not employ instruments fit for Indonesian society.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to create and assess the validity and reliability of an anxiety and depression questionnaire for cancer survivors and their companions.

Method: This is a descriptive observational study. The Anxiety and Depression Indonesian Instrument (ADII) was the questionnaire used in the study. The professional judgement method was used for the content validity test, with a qualitative approach, namely professional agreement, and a quantitative approach, namely the items content validity index (I-CVI) value. Expert judgement was used to administer the language comprehension test to users, who included community nurses, cancer researchers, and family doctors. The Cronbach Alpha value approach was used to conduct reliability tests with each of the 20 family aides at the Ngemplak 1 Community Health Centre.

Results: The first round of content validity tests revealed no agreement amongst expert judgements, with an I-CVI score of 0.74. Professional agreement was established in the second round with an I-CIV value of 0.98, hence the ADII questionnaire with 40 items was pronounced valid. A skilled expert's language comprehension test is reported to have passed in just one round. The Cronbach Alpha value for each cancer survivor companion was 0.85 in the dependability test.

Conclusion: The ADII questionnaire was pronounced valid and reliable based on the test findings. The ADII questionnaire can be used to assess anxiety and depression in cancer survivors and their companions.

Keywords: Cancer Survivor; Family Caregiver; Professional Expert; Questionnaire Test

Topic: Caring for Vulnerable Population

Hypertension Among Elderly in Rural Area (Tanjungsari Village)

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ABSTRACT

Background: High blood pressure remains a significant issue in Indonesia. According to the 2018 Riskesdas data, the national average prevalence rate for hypertension incidence is 34.11%, and this value is not significantly different from the hypertension prevalence in Yogyakarta (DIY), which is 32.86%. The risk factors such as obesity, smoking, and physical inactivity, which contribute to hypertension and heart disease, are more widespread in rural areas. These factors, when coupled with challenges like restricted access to healthcare, transportation, and healthy food options, contribute to the increased vulnerability of these communities.
Purpose: This study was to determine the description of and hypertension among elderly in Tanjungsari village.
Methods: The study design was descriptive with incidental sampling. The population 102 elders were registered at Tanjungsari Elderly Integrated Health Post. Sampling for the research were 75 elders. The instrument used was sphygmomanometer.
Results: The research identified 10 pre-elderly, 51 elderly, and 14 high risk elderly. Based on gender classification there was 36% men and 64% women. Prevalence of hypertension of this study was 83%. It was 25 elders (33%, 11 men and 14 women) with grade 1 hypertension, 37 (49% 12 men and 25 women) with grade 2 hypertension, and 25 (33%, 9 men and 16 women) isolated systolic hypertension.
Conclusion: Elderly at rural area have hypertension problem and almost was women elderly.

Keywords: Elderly; Hypertension; Rural Area

Topic: Caring for Vulnerable Population

[ABS-57]
A Meta-Analysis of The Prevalence of Sleep-Related Breathing Disorders Among People with Dementia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sleep-related breathing disorders (SRBD) are characterized by abnormal respiration, snoring, increased upper airway resistance syndrome, and choking or gasping during sleep. SRBD has been associated with metabolic, and structural brain disorders leading to worsened cognitive impairment among people with dementia. Thus, making SRBD as major sleep disturbance among people with dementia.

Purpose: Therefore, we performed the first meta-analysis to explore and estimate the prevalence of SRBD among dementia patients to provide better evidence for future research.

Methods: We comprehensively searched in CINAHL, Embase, OVID-Medline, PubMed, PsycINFO, Scopus, and Web of Science. The logit transformation model was used for pooled prevalence analysis and the random effects model was adopted. Data was analyzed using R-software, and the main outcomes were presented in proportion format with a corresponding 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Study quality was assessed by Hoy's risk of bias assessment tool and heterogeneity using the I^2 test and Cochran's Q-statistic.

Results: Overall, 20 studies from 1,282 studies were included with 1,461 participants.
The pooled prevalence of SRBD among dementia was 59% (95%CI: 44%-73%), with 55% (95%CI: 34%-74%) for obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), 49% (95%CI: 25%-73%) for unspecified SRBD, and 11% (95%CI: 5%-21%) for central sleep apnea (CSA).
Significant moderator variables were male, body mass index, larger waist and hip circumference, waist-hip ratio, and comorbidities, including hypertension, dyslipidemia, renal disease, diabetes, heart disease, and stroke.

Conclusion: The findings of this meta-analysis demonstrate a substantially higher prevalence of SRBD among people with dementia. Healthcare professionals should be aware of these problems and their risk factors. Assessment and management of SRBD among people with dementia deserve more attention.

Keywords: Dementia; Prevalence; Sleep-Related Breathing Disorders; Sleep-Disordered Breathing; Sleep Apnea.

Topic: Caring for Vulnerable Population

How Is the Emergency Severity Index (ESI) Triage Method Used in Healthcare? A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Emergency is a condition that requires immediate action and is generally initiated by triage, which aims to sort the urgency level of victims or patients. Triage is the initial focus of emergency case management, with the goal of sorting patients based on their level of urgency.
Purpose: How does the ESI (Emergency Severity Index) triage system in healthcare (Emergency Department) affect patient accumulation?
Methods: This literature utilizes inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the articles were obtained, **reviewed**, and sourced from the following databases: Google Scholar (2018-2023), PubMed (2018-2023), and ScienceDirect (2018-2023). The search strategy using English terms is as follows: "triage system" OR "emergency Severity Index" OR "emergency department. The publication year of the bibliographic sources was selected from 2015 to 2020. The search strategy includes keywords such as "Triage" OR "ESI" OR "ED" in English and "Triage" OR "Emergency Severity Index" and "Healthcare" in Bahasa Indonesia.
Results: The initial identification of titles and abstracts in Google Scholar yielded 4,250 articles, in ScienceDirect, it yielded 750 articles, while in PubMed, it yielded 1,580 articles, resulting in a total of 6,580 articles. After the literature review, it was found that among the 14 articles reviewed, ESI was highly effective when applied in healthcare services. It helped reduce patient overcrowding in emergency rooms, enabling patients to receive prompt care and diagnosis.
Conclusion: Triage using the ESI method can be implemented in all emergency units, not only reducing patient overcrowding but also saving costs and the workload of medical staff on duty during shifts. The Emergency Severity Index system in emergency severity can contribute to reducing negative outcomes of crowding in primary healthcare centers.

Keywords: Emergency Severity Index; Emergency Department; Health Services; Triage

Topic: Disaster and Emergency

How did Community Overcome the Drowning Threat in Jakarta? The Exploration of Disaster Response Self-efficacy and Its Psychological Factors

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ABSTRACT

Background: Jakarta was known as city with a high risk of flood disaster in Indonesia and predicted to face massive disaster in the future. The threat of being sunk in 2050 become more irrefutable since the sea level had been increased extremely while the land subsidence occurred significantly in Jakarta. Interestingly, Jakarta's citizen appeared to be okay with no sign of any uneasiness even though experiencing flood consistently every year, as if they were ready facing to face the drowning threats.

Purpose: The aims of the study was to evaluate the self-efficacy in disaster preparedness and how the psychological factors contributed in boosting disaster preparedness' self-efficacy.

Methods: 486 participants were gathered in this study using convenience sampling. All included participants were identified as Jakarta's citizen proven with the ID card, varied between 17 to 45 years old and live within Jakarta's area. There were four instruments utilized in this study, namely Disaster Response Self-Efficacy Scale, Place Attachment Scale, Citizen Trust Scale and Natural Disaster Risk Perception Beliefs Scale. Online survey questionnaire was employed during the data collection process. Multiple regression analysis was executed in this study.

Results: This study found that disaster response self-efficacy was significantly affected by place attachment, trust in government and risk perception ($F_{(4, 481)}=26.590$- $p<0.001$) with total contribution 42.6%. Each factors included were identified as significant contributor to boost individual's self-efficacy in disaster preparedness.

Conclusion: Overall, this study confirmed that disaster response self-efficacy was affected by psychological factors-such as place attachment, trust in government and risk perception. This finding implied that psychological factors should be considered as the target of intervention to boost individual's self-efficacy regarding disaster preparedness. In conclusion, psychological factors were the prominent factors in disaster preparedness, especially among Jakarta citizen that facing the drowning threat.

Keywords: Disaster Preparedness; Psychological Factors; Self-Efficacy

Topic: Disaster and Emergency

Exploration of Psychological Factors that Contribute to Disaster Preparedness of Jakarta Community in Facing The Threat of Jakarta Sinking in 2050

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ABSTRACT

Background: Jakarta is among one of the twenty cities in the world with the highest flood risk by the year 2050. Furthermore, Jakarta is predicted to be submerged in 2050. Unfortunately, the disaster preparedness of the Jakarta community in facing flood disasters remains relatively low. There is 80% of the Jakarta community that still perceives floods as a normal occurrence. The Jakarta community also has place attachment issues, which make them reluctant to be relocated due to reasons they already convenience in their residence.

Purpose: This research aims to identify the effect of risk perception, self-efficacy, trust in government, and place attachment to disaster preparedness in the Jakarta community in facing the threat of Jakarta sinking by the year 2050. This research is cross-sectional study using a non-experimental quantitative design.

Methods: A total of 486 subjects spread across DKI Jakarta were recruited by using quota sampling techniques and online data collection. The moderated regression analysis was applied in this study.

Results: The results of this study showed that there is a significant influence between risk perception, self-efficacy, trust in government, and place attachment on disaster preparedness with a contribution of 16%. This effect increased to 24% after the three independent variables were moderated by place attachment.

Conclusion: In conclusion, risk perception, self-efficacy, trust in the government, and place attachment have a significant role in determining the preparedness of the people of DKI Jakarta to face the threat of Jakarta sinking in 2050.

Keywords: Disaster Preparedness; Jakarta Sinking; Psychological Factors

Topic: Disaster and Emergency

[ABS-52]
Analysis of Deep Community Preparedness Facing Fire Disasters (Case Study of Sekaa Teruna Dy, Pekutatan District)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Fire disasters are a significant risk during the dry season and prolonged drought conditions. There has just been a fire at the TPA Regional Sarbagita, Suwung, Denpasar Bali due to the long dry season. Pekutatan is one of the sub-districts in Jembrana Regency, Bali, where the majority of people are clove or coffee farmers. The risk of fire disasters in clove or coffee fields may occur because Bali is currently experiencing a dry season.

Purpose: Preparedness is an activity carried out to deal with disasters through quick and appropriate steps so that property loss and loss of life can be minimized. This research was conducted to determine the readiness of the Pekutatan District community in facing fire disasters.

Methods: This research is descriptive qualitative research, where data was obtained from the results of a questionnaire distributed to a group of 40 DY teenagers. The aspects analysed are disaster preparedness, emergency response plans, early warning systems, resource mobilization.

Results: The research results show an attitude of concern for disasters in the ready category (index value 87), emergency response plans in the ready category (index value 86), early warning systems in the ready category (index value 85), and resource mobilization in the ready category (index value 82).

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the community is ready to mitigate fire disasters.

Keywords: Deep Community Preparedness; Fire Disasters

Topic: Disaster and Emergency

The Influence of Parental Education Compliance in Growth and Development of 0 – 6 months' Children

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ABSTRACT

Background: The growth and development of children at the age of 0-6 months is something that must be achieved properly. One of the factors that affect the quality of children in growth and development is adequate stimulation and education that must be given to parents. One of the problems that can occur if children are not stimulated is gross motor delays due to lack of attention from parents in providing stimulation to their children. Education that discusses growth and development and how to provide stimulation to children according to their age so that parents are aware and able to provide what has been taught to their children.

Purpose: The goal is to find out how high the level of parental obedience is in stimulating the growth and development of children.

Method: The research design uses an experimental type of research with quasi-experimental research, with a one group pretest-posttest approach. Total sample is 44 respondents with purposive sampling method. The variable of this study is the independent variable, namely the level of parental compliance measured by a questionnaire and the dependent variable, namely the stimulation of gross motor development and development of children aged 0-6 months, measured by the ASQ (Ages and Stages Questionnaire). The data analysis technique used is univariate analysis test, normality test, homogeneity test, and effect test.

Result: The results of the influence test using Wilcoxon showed that the sig (2 tailed) result was 0.000 <0.005, which means there was an influence.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that there is an influence on the level of parental compliance on the growth and development of children aged 0-6 months, especially in gross motor skills.

Keywords: Children; Growth and Development; Parental Education Compliance

Topic: Health Education

[ABS-37]
Association Between Learning Satisfaction and Academic Burnout Among Nursing Students During Online Learnings

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ABSTRACT

Background: Online learning methods present obstacles for students. It is not uncommon for students to experience fatigue and burnout in carrying out learning, which impacts student academic performance. To avoid this, education providers must pay attention to student satisfaction in online learning, including user quality, organizational quality, and e-learning system quality.

Purpose: This study aims to identify the relationship between student satisfaction levels and academic burnout in nursing students at Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta.

Method: This study used quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 102 respondents were taken using random sampling under inclusive criteria, i.e., active students of semesters II, IV, VI, and VIII of the Academic Year 2021/2022. Data was taken using the Likert scale questionnaire on satisfaction level and academic burnout. Univariate and bivariate analyses were used for analyzing data.

Result: The study result showed that 70.6% of the respondents experienced mild to moderate academic burnout, while 53.9% of the students felt satisfied with the online learning system they had. The p-value was 0.022, with a correlation value of 0.819, inferring a significant correlation between satisfaction level and academic burnout during online learning.

Conclusion: Student satisfaction in learning can reduce the burnout that students experience. Therefore, educational institutions should be able to improve their learning quality to increase their students' satisfaction.

Keywords: Academic Burnout, Nursing Students, Online Learning, Satisfaction Level

Topic: Health Education

Defying Taboos: An Analysis of Factors Influencing Parents in Providing Sex Education to School-Age Children in Tomohon City

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sex education is an effort that can be made to prevent an increase in the incidence of sexual abuse cases in children. The importance of sex education is given to children from school age, of course, cannot be separated from the role of parents in it, but parents who consider sex education as a taboo affect their behavior to provide sex education to children.

Purpose: This research aims to analyze the factors that influence parents in providing sex education to school-age children in Tomohon City.

Method: The method used in this research is quantitative approach with cross sectional research design. The sample was 440 respondents who have school-age children (6-12 years old) in Tomohon City. The sampling technique used simple random sampling. This research uses univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis using the chi square test.

Result: The results of this research based on the results of bivariate tests obtained variables that have a significant relationship with parental behavior in providing sex education are father's education (p-value = 0.011), mother's education (p-value = 0.032), gender (p-value = 0.003), knowledge (p-value = 0.004), environment (p-value = 0.000), attitude (p-value = 0.000), motivation (p-value = 0.000), source of information (p-value = 0.000) and culture (p-value = 0.025). The results of multivariate analysis obtained variables significantly associated with the behavior of parents providing sex education are sources of information (p=0.000), attitudes (p=0.003), environment (p=0.004) and gender (p=0.008).

Conclusion: It can be concluded based on the results of the research that the source of information, environment, attitude and gender are the variables most associated with parental behavior in providing sex education to school-age children.

Keywords: Parents; School-Age Children; Sex Education; Taboos

Topic: Health Education

The Level of Knowledge about Solar Dome Dryer in Ngargosari Village, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ngargosari Village, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta has various potential plants that can be utilized in the economic and health sectors, including moringa and ginger. Lack of knowledge of post-harvest crop processing technology is the main obstacle for the people of Ngargosari Village, where processing is still conventional, and the market segment is limited to neighbors and collectors. Therefore, a Solar Dryer Dome is needed to be able to dry wet simplicia into good quality dry simplicia.

Purpose: The objective of this study was to describe the level of knowledge about solar dome dryer in Ngargosari, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research design was a quantitative descriptive study. This research was conducted in Ngargosari Village, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, in October 2023. The sample in this study were 17 respondents in Ngargosari Village, Yogyakarta. The sampling technique used was total sampling. This research measures the level of knowledge about Solar Dome Dryers. The level of knowledge about solar dome dryer were obtained with questionnaire, in a pre-test and post-test. Data analysis technique using descriptive analysis.

Results: The results showed that characteristics respondents in this study consisted of 10 women (58.8%) and 7 men (41.2%). The research results showed that the level of knowledge about solar dome dryers pre-test was 66.47 and increased to 70 during the post test. There was also an increase in the lowest (minimum) score obtained by respondents, from 20 to 40 during the post-test.

Conclusion: The majority of respondents got a score of 70 and the level of knowledge in the good category was increased by 5.9%.

Keywords: Knowledge; Solar Dome Dryer

Topic: Health Education

[ABS-60]
Web-Based Education of Parenteral Medication for Nursing Students: The Validity of Learning Media

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ABSTRACT

Background: Digital learning is being developed in nursing education. Limited learning media is an opportunity for educators to always develop media that is easily accessible to nursing students.
Parenteral medication learning consists of intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous drug administration. This considerable material cannot be mastered only in a laboratory with limited room capacity, tools, and time. Researchers create online media containing theory and video skills about parenteral medication. In order for the learning media to be used for research interventions to be declared feasible and valid, a validity test is needed on the media

Purpose: The purpose of this article is to determine the level of validity of web-based learning media education for parenteral medication.

Methods: brief summary of the study setting and participants- the study design- major methods used to collect and analyze data, including the proper name of instruments used. The model that was used was procedural development. The steps that need to be followed to produce a product are shown in the procedural development model. Learning media creation involves six steps: assessing student needs, formulating learning objectives, providing a detailed content outline, generating assessment instruments, writing media scripts, and carrying out assessments and testing. The comments, recommendations, and critiques received provide the basis for future thought for developing the website.

Results: the major findings. Three media experts assessed the six components as original and competent, with an average score of 3.7. Five material experts set the format, content, and color aspects of the media and obtained an average score of 3.5.

Conclusion: Parenteral medicine education provided online is acknowledged as valid and highly practical for use in digital learning. The utilization of this learning medium is the subject of additional research, according to researchers.

Keywords: Nursing Student; Parenteral Medication; Validity; Web Based Education

Topic: Health Education

[ABS-89]
Using multimedia learning to promote Evidence Based Practice competencies among nursing student

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ABSTRACT

Background: Evidence Based Practice (EBP) is now widely accepted worldwide as essential to delivering the highest standards of healthcare and achieving the best patient outcomes at the lowest cost. Professional organizations have established EBP as an essential element of quality care, setting EBP competency as a professional standard. Numerous studies have shown that current practice is often based on experience, tradition and intuition rather than evidence. Therefore, to enable the implementation of best evidence in practice.

Purpose: this study aims to develop interactive media in learning to improve nursing students' EBP skills.

Methods: An experimental research study was conducted by providing electronic-based learning media with problem-based learning method to improve EBP skills. The significance of this study is expected to contribute to exploring and developing methods of EBP implementation in nursing. This study provides various interactive media in medical-surgical nursing learning including e-modules, interactive quiz, and PBL with virtual simulation.

Result: The results showed that the average ability to implement EBP of students was 7.42 (scale 1-10) and the ability of clinical judgment was 7.72.

Conclusion: Practically, the results of this study are expected to provide a design for an application-based/electronic EBP implementation model so that nurses in Indonesia can easily implement EBP.

Keywords: Evidence Based Practice; Multimedia Learning; Nursing Student

Topic: Health Education

[ABS-92]
The Effect of Animated Media on The Practice of Handwashing with Soap in Children at SDN Banguntapan

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ABSTRACT

Background: In 2018, the category of children aged 10 years or above in Indonesia had a prevalence of handwashing with soap of 49.80%. Meanwhile, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, it reached 52.3%, and the Bantul regency had a percentage of 46.2%. Handwashing with soap is an essential basic technique to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases. School-age children are targeted in this education because they are vulnerable to infectious diseases. Education using animated media is carried out as an effort to prevent disease and form clean and healthy lifestyle habits in children at the same time.

Purpose: This research aims to find out the effect of animated media on the practice of handwashing with soap in children at SDN (Public Elementary School) Banguntapan.

Method: This quantitative research employed a pre-experimental design using the One Group Pre-Test- Post-Test approach. The sample in this research were the students of grades 1-6 totaling 65 students selected using a stratified random sampling technique. The practice of handwashing with soap was measured using an observation sheet filled out by the researcher and research assistant before and after the education using animated media.

Results: The results show a difference between pretest and posttest. The pretest results show that a small number of the respondents before given the animated media were included in the unskilled category as many as 25 respondents (38.5%). After being given the animated media, there are as many as 65 respondents (100%) who are in the skilled category with the practice of washing hands with soap. The data analysis used the McNemar test showing the result of p 0.000 (p <0.05).

Conclusion: There is an effect on the practice of handwashing with soap in children before and after the education using animated media is given.

Keywords: Animated Media; Handwashing with Soap, School-Age Children

Topic: Health Education

[ABS-95]
Obstacle and Solutions: The Implementation Strategy of Electronic Medical Records from The Perspective of Medical Recorders Using the PIECES Method

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ABSTRACT

Background: Even though the implementation of Electronic Medical Records (EMR) has been implemented widely, many obstacles are still found. In implementing EMR at RST dr. Soedjono Magelang is still not running optimally with the discovery of various obstacles. From the obstacles found, it is necessary to develop a solution strategy to overcome these problems.

Purpose: To explore obstacles and describe strategic solutions related to the implementation of EMR based on the perspective of medical record officers at RST Dr. Soedjono Magelang

Method: Researchers used descriptive qualitative with a case study design at the Medical Records Unit of RST dr. Soedjono Magelang. Data collection was carried out by in-depth face to face interviews using a semi-structured approach with 6 informants from medical record officers who served in the outpatient and Inpatient registration units, outpatient and inpatient coding, reporting and analysis. The data analysis approach used uses thematic analysis with an inductive coding approach, then to maintain the validity of the research using member checking.

Results: 9 themes were found related to obstacle to EMR implementation, namely EMR performance, system speed, modules and features, information accuracy, output quality, data integrity, technical obstacles, data security, and ease of using EMR. Then 5 themes were generated related to strategic solutions to obstacles to EMR implementation consisting of application improvements, IT response, information improvement, data integrity and internet networks.

Conclusion: The identified obstacle to EMR implementation consist of EMR performance, system speed, modules and features, information accuracy, output quality, data integrity, technical constraints, data security, and ease of using EMR. These problems require improvements in aspects of applications, IT response, increased information, data integrity and internet networks.

Keywords: Electronic Medical Records; Implementation Strategy; Obstacle; PIECES Method

Topic: Health Education

The Effect of Snakes and Ladder Media in Adolescents' Menstrual Hygiene Knowledge with Intellectual Disability at Bantul Special Needs School

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ABSTRACT

Background: Teenagers who have reached puberty will start having periods. Adolescents with intellectual disabilities will also experience this condition like typical adolescents. Therefore, it is crucial to teach adolescents about menstrual hygiene through health education using snake and ladder media to prevent infection of the reproductive organs.

Purpose: This study aimed to determine the effect of snake and ladder educational media in knowledge of menstrual hygiene's adolescents with intellectual disabilities at Special Needs School in Bantul District

Methods: This study employed a pre-experimental design with One Group Pre-Test- Post Test. A total of 30 respondents were sampled using a total sampling technique. Data was collected in June 2022 at Special Needs School PGRI Trimulyo Bantul and Special Needs School Ma'arif Bantul. A questionnaire and educational media for snakes and ladders were used as research instruments. The Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test was used to analyze the study's findings.

Result: The findings revealed that prior to receiving an education using snakes and ladders, participants had good knowledge (6.7%), sufficient knowledge (33.3%), and insufficient knowledge (60%). Following education with snakes and ladders, knowledge increased to good (46.7%), sufficient (50.0%), and low (1.9%). The data was strengthened by the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test results, which yielded a value of p = 0.001.

Conclusion: Educational media on snakes and ladders has an effect on knowledge of menstrual hygiene in adolescents with intellectual disabilities in Special Needs School Kabupaten Bantul.

Keywords: Adolescents; Intellectual Disability; Menstrual Hygiene Knowledge; Snakes and Ladder Media

Topic: Health Education

Empowering Public Health Education in Indonesia Through Health Law Number 17 of 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Indonesian legislative passed the Bill of Health Law in August of 2023. This set another milestone for Indonesia after enduring a great time fighting against COVID-19. The implementation of health education in Indonesia dates back to the Dutch colonial era in 1849. Health research progress in Indonesia is intricately linked to social and political advancements. The rules and regulations in Indonesia, which emerged from social and political processes, play a crucial role in guiding the progress of education, particularly health education.
Purpose: The passing of the latest Health Law, Law 17 of 2023, can be concluded to be a reinforcement of health education from previously existing regulations. This research seeks in detail and explains what empowerment the Novel Health Law of 2023 provides.
Methods: This study is conceptual research involving synthesizing comprehensive knowledge and information from current data. The acquired data is examined and evaluated from a legal and health education standpoint.
Results: The research findings thoroughly explain that Indonesia has reinforced its endorsement of health education by implementing Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health.
Conclusion: Indonesia has now implemented health transformation to the entire nation by creating such an omnibus law.

Keywords: Health Education; Health Law 2023; Indonesia; Public Health

Topic: Health Education

[ABS-103]
The Influence of Animation Media on Children's Knowledge Level About the Healthy Snacks at Banguntapan Elementary School

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ABSTRACT

Background: School-aged children are children aged between 7-12 years. School-aged children often consume random snacks which are sold on the roadside. There are 3 factors that can influence children in choosing snacks, namely food-related factors, socio-economic factors, and personal factors. From these three factors, as many as 45 children could get sick due to random snacks, namely vomiting (13.21%), nausea (11.31%), and even diarrhea (26.41%). The use of animation media in the educational process is an effort to increase knowledge that can change attitudes.

Purpose: To find out the effect of animation media on the level of children's knowledge about healthy snacks at SDN Banguntapan.

Method: This study used pre-experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design. The population of this study were students Grade 1 to 6 at SDN Banguntapan with a total of 150 children. It was selected using stratified random sampling technique and obtained 65 respondents. The measuring tool used was the Marginal Homogeneity test.

Results: The results of the pretest showed that most of the children had knowledge about healthy snacks in the good category as many as 42 children (64.6%). After being given animation media about healthy snacks (posttest), there was an increase of 7 children which was 49 children (75.4%) in total. The results of statistical calculations applying Marginal Homogeneity Test obtained the result of p = 0.001.

Conclusion: There is an influence of animation media on the children's knowledge level about healthy snacks at SDN Banguntapan.

Keywords: Animation Media; Healthy-Snacks; Knowledge Level; School-Aged Children

The Principle of Open Communication Through Screen Sharing in Electronic Medical Records

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ABSTRACT

Background: The development of digital technology in society has led to the transformation of digitalization of Health services. However, the application of EMR has complex challenges, one of the most important is the change in communication between doctors and patients. Empathy and eye gaze are the problems most often complained of by patients in the era of applying EMR. Method screen sharing became one of the methods used in applying EMR. After a landslide and literature review from various supporting sources, further studies need to be conducted to determine the effect of communication openness using screen sharing on the application of EMR.

Purpose: Applying the principle of openness of communication using screen sharing on EMR in Semarang Army Hospital.

Method: This research uses qualitative descriptive methods. The steps taken in this study are determining the research method or design, research subjects, research locations, research instruments, data collection methods, and data analysis methods with NVivo 12.

Results: The age characteristics of most informants are in the age range of 50-60 years as much as 46.7 %. Whereas, in terms of education most recently in the strata 2 education range of 53.3 %. As much as 60% of informants are involved in female sex research, with the majority of informants working as doctors, which is 40%. The results of the interview show that the main factors contributing to the success of doctor-patient communication on the use of the EMR system with screen sharing are the attention and empathy of doctors towards patients. Supporting factors for effective doctor-patient communication include an attitude of respect, humility, and being able to place oneself in the patient's condition. One supporting factor for patient satisfaction is that the doctor is more thorough and informative in delivering medical information.

Conclusion: The method of information openness is closely related to doctor-EMR interactions and doctor-patient communication. This research provides an understanding of using EMR systems with screen sharing. The parameters used in each theme are important factors in applying the method of screen sharing. Feedback positive on the research theme will realize health services that prioritize patient satisfaction with a center on patient-centered care

Keywords: Electronic Medical Records; Open Communication; Screen Sharing

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-23]
A Long Waiting Time for A Brief Doctors Consultation: Is It Worth the Effort?

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ABSTRACT

Background: Long waiting times were one of the causes of patient dissatisfaction with health service providers. Long waiting times were a problem that has always existed since ancient times, now and in the future. This happens because most health service providers continue to strive to increase the number of patient visits but were not followed by increasing service capacity and capabilities. The duration of a patients waiting time to receive health services is influenced by various factors, one of the factors that can influence the duration of a patient's waiting time is the duration of the doctor's consultation. The duration of a doctor's consultation was one factor in determining patient satisfaction. The duration of the doctor's consultation should not be too short and should not be too long. Nowadays, patients can decide for themselves whether long waiting times for short doctor consultations are worth the effort.
Purpose: This study aimed to determine patient satisfaction based on the duration of the doctor's consultation.
Method: This research was conducted at the Internal Medicine Clinic using a quantitative observational analytical research design with a cross-sectional data collection method using a questionnaire. The patient satisfaction questionnaire uses a 1-5 Likert scale, while the doctor consultation duration questionnaire uses actual recording in minutes. The respondents for this study were 139 respondents based on epi-info software calculations with a confident interval of 95% and the sampling method used consecutive sampling. The research results were analyzed using SPSS version 21 with the chi square analysis method.
Result: The duration of the doctor's consultation with an average of 6 minutes does not affect patient satisfaction (P-Value 0.842).
Conclusion: Patient satisfaction was not only influenced by the duration of the doctor's consultation. There are many other factors that can influence patient satisfaction, not limited to the duration of the doctor's consultation.

Keywords: Brief Doctors Consultation; Long Waiting Time

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

The Effect of Clinical Pathway Implementation on Reducing Length of Stay, Cost and Readmission on Community-Acquired Pneumonia Hospitalized Toddlers

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ABSTRACT

Background: Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) in Indonesia is one of the leading causes of mortality in children under five. A clinical pathway is a multidisciplinary treatment plan built on the best clinical practices that aims to minimize care delays while maximizing care quality and clinical results. A clinical pathway is being used by hospitals to improve the efficiency of hospitalization for CAP patients.

Purpose: This study aimed to evaluate the impact of CP implementation among toddlers hospitalized with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) on average length of stay (LOS), hospital cost, and readmission rate less than 30 days.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted with subjects of pneumonia toddlers hospitalized in Sarila Husada Hospital Sragen from August 2022 to January 2023 whose clinical pathway was completed by doctors. The data were analyzed using SPSS.

Results: A total of 134 subjects were enrolled in this study, the majority were under 36 months old (111-83%), with a male preponderance (61% male to 39% female). There was a reduction in hospital costs- the cost of diagnostic investigations decreased by IDR 10.104,55 (p 0.562), the cost of medications decreased by IDR 214.025,17 (p <0.01), and the total cost decreased by IDR 448.448,87 (p <0.01). The mean length of stay decreased by 0.3 days (p 0,175), and readmissions decreased after the implementation of CP CAP, but the results were not statistically significant (p 0,57).

Conclusion: In this study, implementation of the CP could reduce hospital costs and average LOS but have no significant effect on reducing readmission rates. It needs further research on detailed cost-unit analysis to prove the effectiveness of CP implementation.

Keywords: Clinical Pathway Implementation; Community-Acquired Pneumonia; Cost; Length of Stay; Readmission

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-35]
Failure Modes of Electronic Medical Record Implementation: A Bibliometric Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Numerous studies have concluded that electronic medical records (EMRs) and electronic health records (EHRs) are progressively enhancing the quality of health services. On the other hand, due to the significant role of EMRs in the healthcare sector, the use and utilization of EMRs still need to be improved in developing countries. Additional research is necessary concerning the failure mode EMR implementation. Before further study, it is essential to know how previous studies describe publication patterns and research development.
Purpose: This study aims to determine publication patterns and research developments on the failure modes of EMRs or EHR implementation.
Methods: This research used qualitative description and bibliometric analysis with VOSviewer. This study collected the data on January 19, 2023, with the keywords (Failure Mode AND Electronic Medical Record Implementation) OR Electronic Health Record Implementation and limitations on year, field, type of document, and publication source.
Results: The past decade has brought about the accumulation of eighty-one research documents. The publication trend has fluctuated for ten years, with the highest peak in 2015 and the lowest in 2018. The United States is the country that contributes the most (61). Medicine (56%) and nursing (15%) are the most common subjects. Most affiliates were from Harvard Medical School. Most journal sources are from CIN (Computers Informatics Nursing) and the Journal of The American Medical Informatics Association. The highest number of citations was 59 times. There were 139 co-occurrence keywords according to cluster, grouped into four themes, including the subject of EMRs, the quality of the EMR system, the use of EMRs, and the policy of using EMRs.
Conclusion: There has yet to be much research on this topic, so it opens up a novelty opportunity in the following study, according to four themes, mainly for the nursing profession as the primary EHR users.

Keywords: Electronic Medical Record; Failure Mode

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-40]
Human Resource Performance Analysis Utilizing the Human Resource Scorecard Method at Balikpapan Baru General Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: HRP plays a pivotal role in determining OP. HR constitute a vital asset for any organization, and their performance can exert a substantial impact on both customer satisfaction and financial outcomes, ultimately influencing the success of the organization. Utilizing the HRSC approach for measurement empowers organizations to create specific strategies aimed at enhancing their HRP.

Purpose: The objective of this research is to measure the HRP at Balikpapan Baru General Hospital with HRSC approach.

Methods: This study constitutes cross-sectional quantitative research. It employs HRSC questionnaires derived from the BSC, which were thoroughly adapted from prior research and administered on the Likert scale. The research was conducted among nurses and midwives. Validity and reliability assessments were performed before data collection. The data were subjected to descriptive analysis, and the CDMG method was utilized to determine the importance of the KPIs.

Results: The Pearson Correlation analysis yielded 27 valid statements with a significance (2-tailed) value less than 0.05, and the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was 0.962. The study included a total of 69 respondents. Following the implementation of the CDMG method, this hospital attained a KPI score of 4.15.

Conclusion: While the performance across all HRSC perceptions is outstanding, hospitals should assess their current policies or develop new ones to sustain these favorable performance outcomes.

Keywords: Human Resource Performance; Human Resource Scorecard Method

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-42]
Phototherapy Device for healing infant patients with hyperbilirubinemia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia continues to be an issue of concern for all stakeholders, including the government. Icterus, which is one of the causes of stillbirth, is potentially fatal if not treated appropriately.

Purpose: The objective of this study is to fabricate telemedicine comprised of a camera that enables health professionals to remotely oversee and administrate blue light therapy while embedding a data logger that records the progression of blue light wavelength doses to patients throughout phototherapy treatment.

Method: Internet of things technology and telemedicine are being added to phototherapy devices to monitor radiation levels. The primary focus of this prototype's development is on infants with hyperbilirubinemia, or yellow babies, as well as those with other health issues.

Results: In order to collect data on infants exposed to blue light, the phototherapy apparatus has telemedicine and a data logger. Later on, this innovation will prevent an increase in infant/child mortality rates and enhance the health status of patients with jaundiced babies. Additionally, health professionals can easily monitor patients in real time using only IoT-enabled devices.

Conclusion: Developing a photo device that can control the amount of blue light radiation from a distance and is comparatively more economical. Scientific advancement in this field will focus on AI and machine learning. Big data will undoubtedly enable predicting to enhance patient health status.

Keywords: hyperbilirubinemia, infant patients, phototherapy devices, telemedicine, device innovation

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

Hospital Information System Implementation for Biomaterial Product in Tissue Bank: Best Practices and Lesson Learned

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ABSTRACT

Background: Biomaterials are materials from natural or synthetic sources, that are used to strengthen or replace part or all of the body's tissues. Tissue Bank is the unit in Dr Soetomo General Hospital that produces products biomaterial from human tissue. According to the standard, biomaterial products must be able to be traced quickly and accurately. Therefore, the tissue bank has been developing an Information System for Biomaterial Products (ISOMERIC) to facilitate documentation of all activities in real time. Implementation of the information system is not always successful, as well as ISOMERIC, so an evaluation is needed.

Purpose: This research aims to explore the factors that influence the success or failure of ISOMERIC implementation.

Method: The method of this study is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. In-depth interviews were conducted with 14 respondents such as users and developers to explore their experiences in implementing this system. The research instrument was developed by Human, Organization, and Technology Fit (HOT-Fit) framework.

Result: ISOMERIC implementation could not be implemented as planned. Factors causing failure to implement ISOMERIC on time include the priority of implementation, raw material problems, and lack of infrastructure. Until this research was completed, the implementation was still 20%. Factors that cause ISOMERIC to be implemented include support from the hospital, Person in Charge (PIC), training, system security, user acceptance, easy system interface, and trouble and improvement handling.

Conclusion: The inhibiting factors for ISOMERIC implementation are mainly from the management of network banks. Network banks need to improve their management and maintain more supportive factors so that ISOMERIC can be fully implemented.

Keywords: Biomaterial Products; Hospital Information Systems; Tissue Bank

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

A Qualitative Case Study on the Factors Influencing the Reporting of Patient Safety Incidents among Healthcare Workers at Primary Health Centers in North Lampung, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Quantitative research on patient safety incidents in hospitals has been widely carried out worldwide and in Indonesia. However, qualitative research on the factors that influence the reporting of patient safety incidents, especially among healthcare workers at primary health centers, still needs to be improved.

Purpose: This study aimed to explore the factors that influence the reporting of patient safety incidents among healthcare workers at primary health centers.

Method: This qualitative research with a case study approach recruited 12 healthcare workers consisting of doctors, nurses, pharmacists, health analysts, and patient safety team leaders who were directly involved in reporting patient safety incidents at two primary health centers in North Lampung Indonesia, purposively from April-September 2023. In-depth interviews were conducted to collect data and analyzed using thematic analysis.

Result: The factors that influence incident reporting among healthcare workers at primary health centers were divided into supporting factors with themes including 1) motivation, 2) attitude, 3) policy, 4) leadership, and 5) facilities. Meanwhile, themes that emerged for factors inhibiting incident reporting included: 1) understanding of incidents, 2) socialization and training, 3) incident reporting procedures, 4) routines, 5) organizational culture, and 6) rewards and punishment.

Conclusion: The regency health office, together with primary health center management, needs to increase active outreach and training to healthcare workers, provide the facilities needed for incident reporting, provide rewards, and strengthen monitoring of the implementation of incident reporting policies.

Keywords: Reporting; Patient safety incident; Health workers; Primary health centers

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-59]
Analysis of The Leadership Style of The Head of The Room on Job Satisfaction and Its Impact on Nurse Performance in The Inpatient Ward of RST Dr. Asmir Salatiga

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ABSTRACT

Background: An army hospital is a type of hospital owned and operated by an army organization that provides health services to military members and the general public. In providing services, military leadership is the most important component. Among them is the leadership of the head of the room. The head of the ward is a nurse who is responsible for organizing nursing activities to create the best health services. The leadership style of the head of the room is an important factor that includes communication, commitment and attention to its members. Several studies show that good leadership can increase loyalty, job satisfaction, work quality and performance of nurses as an important part of a hospital's services.

Purpose: This research analyzes Leadership Style on Job Satisfaction and Its Impact on Nurses' Performance in The Inpatient ward of RST dr. Asmir Salatiga.

Method: The total sample was 88 nurses with the criteria of having worked for more than 2 years at RST Dr. Asmir Salatiga. Data Collection Method uses a questionnaire. The data analysis method uses PLS (Partial Least Square) analysis.

Result: From the results of the analysis described in the research results, it is known that the results of the analysis described in this study show that the results (1) There is a positive and significant influence between leadership style on nurse satisfaction in the Inpatient Ward of RST Dr Asmir Salatiga (2) There is a positive and significant influence between satisfaction with the performance of nurses in the Inpatient Ward of RST Dr Asmir Salatiga (3) There is a positive and significant influence between leadership style on satisfaction and its impact on the performance of nurses in the Inpatient Ward of RST Dr Asmir Salatiga.

Conclusion: Given that leadership style affects job satisfaction and nurse performance, RST dr. Asmir Salatiga is expected to maintain and improve the elements of leadership style that have been applied. Likewise, regarding nurse satisfaction, the hospital should maintain and improve factors that can increase nurse satisfaction by paying more attention to nurse needs, involving nurses in decision making, and others. Good performance must always be maintained to maintain the quality of work that is increasing.

Keywords: Leadership Style, Job Satisfaction, Nurse Performance

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-71]
The Influence of Hospital Case Manager to Nurses' Satisfaction

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ABSTRACT

Background: The implementation of patient-centered care (PCC) in hospitals is supported by Case Management, carried out by professionals called Case Manager (CM). Case Manager interact and collaborate with nurses as one of the primarily involved healthcare professionals in patient care. One of the indicators which can be used to evaluate CM is nurses' satisfaction.
Purpose: This study seeks to measure and investigate the influence of case manager on nurses' satisfaction.
Method: This study was an analytical observational study, using quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach. The data were collected using modified questionnaires from SERVQUAL, research of The Emergency Department Case Manager and quality of nursing services in Korea- then were descriptively analyzed and evaluated using Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis.
Result: The result showed most of the nurses (64,7%) were satisfied with CM. Case manager had significant influence on nurses' satisfaction (p=0.000- R2=0.366). The dimensions of tangible, reliability, assurance, and empathy of SERVQUAL represented the concepts of access and support, patient involvement, respect, and information of PCC as CM performances which influences nurses' satisfaction.
Conclusion: Hospital case managers influence nurse satisfaction. This indicates positive responses to CM performances and can be used to enhance the capability and skills of CM in hospitals to optimize the implementation of PCC.

Keywords: Case Manager; Nurse Satisfaction

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

The Correlation Between Information Quality and User Satisfaction of The Hospital Management Information System at Balimed Hospital Denpasar

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) is a system of communication and information that processes and integrates the entire flow of hospital service in a network of coordination, reporting and administrative procedures to obtain accurate information. Integrated HMIS will help speed up the hospital management process. Based on the preliminary study conducted at BaliMed Hospital Denpasar, there were several complaints from the employee regarding HMIS, for example the system sometimes experienced errors.

Purpose: To determine the correlation between the quality of information produced by HMIS and user satisfaction in terms of the benefits generated at Balimed Hospital Denpasar.

Method: This research used a quantitative method by administering a questionnaire. The study conducted on July-August 2022. The number of samples was 69 respondents HMIS users from 15 unit in the hospital with Proportionate Random Sampling technique. Spearmans Test was conducted for Hypothesis testing.

Result: Variable of information quality has good category with overall average value is 2.71. The statement with the highest average value is HMIS produces accurate information which is 3.27. The statement with the lowest average value is how HMIS works is difficult to understand which is 1.88. Variable of user satisfaction has the satisfied category with overall average value is 2.95. The statement with the highest average value is the information systems, facilities and equipment currently provided and used, can help and satisfy user which is 3.27. The statement with the lowest average value is the information provided is not reliable/trustworthy which is 2.21. The results of the analysis obtained r value = 0.76 with p value <0.001. These results mean that information quality has a positive and significant effect on user satisfaction.

Conclusion: Information quality has a positive and significant effect on user satisfaction in Balimed Hospital Denpasar.

Keywords: Information Quality; The Hospital Management Information System; User Satisfaction

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-80]
Medical Tourism Hospital in Asia

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ABSTRACT

Background : Medical tourism refers to the practice of seeking medical treatment in foreign country while travelling. Medical tourism services can be classified into four main categories: services provided to tourists who experience injuries or medical conditions during their trip, services sought by tourist specifically for medical treatment, services obtained by tourists who decide to receive healthcare services after their visit, and services sought by individuals who combine tourism with medical treatment.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to identify previous research on medical tourism in Asian hospitals. Understanding the connection between medical tourism and hospitals in Asia is crucial.

Method: Title-ABS-KEY (hospital), Title-ABS-KEY (medical), Title-ABS-KEY (tourist), and Title-ABS-KEY (Asia) are bibliometric studies that have been conducted. To identify and locate, a qualitative literature evaluation was employed. 68 articles were acquired through the Scopus database and the aforementioned search terms. To perform the data analysis, VOS-viewer was used. Two clusters were derived from the Vos-Viewer results in this study. In addition, this research identified two distinct groups, which are referred to as follows: medical tourism and health care.

Result and Conclusion: This study revealed that healthcare has played an important role in the growth of medical tourism in Asia. However, there is not a lot of study looking at how medical tourism has developed in hospitals in Asia today. This is consistent with Heung's theory of medical tourism, which holds that hospitals in Asia have not adequately investigated the role that healthcare performs in medical tourism.

Keywords: Healthcare; Medical Tourism; Asia; Bibliometric Analysis

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

The Impact of Work Motivation on Subjective Well-Being: A Study of Optometry Academy Lecturers in Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: This research explores the relationship between work motivation and subjective well-being in lecturers at an optometry academy in Jakarta.

Purpose: It aims to identify the dominant factors that influence lecturers' subjective well-being and provide practical insights to increase work motivation and overall satisfaction.

Method: Using purposive sampling, data were collected through a questionnaire that measures the Subjective Well-Being and Work Motivation of the lecturers and staff.

Result: The findings show that work motivation has a significant effect on lecturers' subjective well-being, and there are no significant differences based on gender, years of experience, or certification status. This study highlights the importance of addressing work motivation as a key factor in supporting lecturer wellbeing. Recommendations include strategies to increase work motivation, provide training to improve teaching skills and offer recreational activities to reduce stress.

Conclusion: This insight can be useful for individual lecturers and institutions in developing sustainable programs to support lecturers' welfare, which ultimately impacts their performance and job satisfaction.

Keywords: Subjective Well-Being; Work Motivation

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-87]
The Model of Optic Management Using the Total Quality Management Concept

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ABSTRACT

Background: Small and medium size optics need to be better developed because this type of optics exists in many places that are easily accessible to people, including in poor and remote areas. Compared to large size optics that have modern management, small and simple size optics are run-of-the-mill, so they are not attractive, and may not provide maximum benefits for their owners, making it difficult for this model of optics to develop. The significance of the study is to provide a good optical management model so that this kind of optic can develop and be increasingly able to serve people in need.

Purpose: This research aims to develop the model of the optical management based on Total Quality Management (TQM).

Method: Through a qualitative case study method, researchers investigated best practices in six medium-scale optical companies in the West Jakarta and South Jakarta areas. Data collection was carried out through interviews with the leaders of each optical agency, observation and analysis of documents related to planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of each Optic.

Result: The research findings revealed that the five pillars of TQM, which focus on quality, product, process, leadership, and employee commitment, are in a transition phase in the optical companies studied. Although various efforts have been initiated, legacy practices and conflicts of interest remain obstacles in achieving the desired quality.

Conclusion: This study provides insight into the importance of implementing TQM-based governance in the small and medium-sized optical industry to improve eye care services, especially in the context of technological advances.

Keywords: The Model of Optic Management; Total Quality Management

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

Implementation of Electronic Signature on Electronic Medical Records At RSUD Kota Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The development of technology at this time has a rapid impact on health services which require every health service to apply Electronic Medical Records. Electronic Medical Record Processing currently has an impact with the existence of Electronic Signatures. The provision of Electronic Signatures to RME will make Electronic Medical Records more perfect and accountable for authenticity as well as a valid verification tool in the eyes of the law in accordance with the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE).

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to find out how the implementation of Electronic Signatures in Electronic Medical Records at Yogyakarta City Hospital.

Method: This study uses a type of qualitative descriptive research using a case study research design, in determining the sample using purposive sampling techniques.

Results: Implementation of Electronic Signatures on Outpatient Electronic Medical Records at Yogyakarta City Hospital since June 2021 but Electronic Signatures are currently not certified in BsrE but are in the process of certification. The electronic signature at RSUD Kota Yogyakarta changes the scan results of each user's wet signature sent to SIMRS. In the implementation of Electronic Signatures on Electronic Medical Records, there are still several obstacles faced such as DPJP Signatures that are confused, signatures do not appear, the automatic logout process is still long, awareness from system users, and registration for TTE certification which has several requirements that must be met by hospitals. The application of TTE in RME has benefits such as efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out work, as well as the security of TTE used at Yogyakarta City Hospital using a Password and Username system which causes the Hospital to limit access rights to users to maintain data security.

Conclusion: The implementation of Electronic Signatures on Electronic Medical Records at Yogyakarta City Hospital has many benefits for Electronic Signature users and hospitals, besides that there are still obstacles in the implementation of Electronic Signatures.

Keywords: Electronic Signature; Electronic Medical Record

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-97]
Designing A Web-Based Medical Record Document Borrowing Information System in the Mitra Paramedika Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: The manual technique of medical record document borrowing still presents several problems, such as delays in returning medical files or even misfiling. A digitized medical record document borrowing system needs to be developed through a systematic development process. Defining and designing an information system are essential steps in developing a proper medical record document borrowing information system.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to identify and design a medical record document borrowing information system at Mitra Paramedika Hospital.

Method: We compiled data by interviewing five key informants who were purposively selected based on predefined criteria. The research followed the full action research process, including diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation during one month. The borrowing information system was designed using Figma and evaluated using the System Usability Scale Questionnaire (SUS).

Result: Our findings identified some underlying causes that led to misfiling when using the traditional method, including an incomplete duration for document usage and the absence of clear names for borrowers or staff who lend the documents. We also identified the necessary data elements, which include the date, duration for borrowing, patient's name, patient's number, healthcare worker's name, and document status. Subsequently, we created a document flow diagram, use case diagram, entity relationship diagram, and flowchart as required by the medical record document borrowing information system. We formulated 36 wireframes as blueprints for the user interface designs (UIs) of the medical record document borrowing system. In the evaluation, we obtained a score of 85 on the SUS, which corresponds to a grade B, indicating that the UIs were good.

Conclusion: The designs of the medical record document borrowing information system have good quality and a high potential for development and serve as a guide for the next steps in information system development.

Keywords: Medical Record Document Borrowing Information System; Web-Based

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-101]
The Relationship of The Online Registration System Quality and The Effectiveness of Service Time with Patient Satisfaction at The Bali Mandara Eye Hospital Polyclinic

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ABSTRACT

Background: The implementation of an online registration system is one of the efforts made by the Bali Mandara Eye Hospital to reduce the backlog of patients, The problem that often causes a buildup of patients in polyclinics is due to a lack of understanding of registering online. Over the last three years, the service time has the lowest score in the community satisfaction index report at the Bali Mandara Eye Hospital.

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the relationship between the quality of the online registration system and the effectiveness of service time, with patient satisfaction at the Bali Mandara Eye Hospital

Method: This research uses a quantitative research approach using a questionnaire. The sample for this study was patients who visited the Bali Mandara Eye Hospital polyclinic with the number of samples was 96 samples. The analysis method used is multiple regression analysis.

Result: The online registration system quality variable is in the good category with average value is 2.78. The service time effectiveness variable is in the good category with average value is 2.80. The patient satisfaction variable has a satisfied category with average value is 2.96. The results of the analysis obtained a significance value for the F test, namely $0.001 < 0.05$. These results mean that those two variables have a significant influence together on Patient Satisfaction. The coefficient of determination ($R2$) obtained was 0.869. This means that 86.9% of patient satisfaction is influenced by the Online Registration System Quality and Effectiveness of Service Time.

Conclusion: The online registration system quality and the effectiveness of service times have a significant influence together on patient satisfaction at the Bali Mandara Eye Hospital. Socialization and simulations of online registration needs to be carried out more massive and online registration using iOS smartphones needs to be developed.

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction; The Effectiveness of Service Time; The Online Registration System Quality

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-104]
Implementation Of E-Book Services (Adkuh Book) For The Public At Surakarta Orthopedic Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: Readiness of human resources, regulations, budgets, In the last few decades, ebook considerations have increasingly been seen as important in health information decision making, both at the individual (micro) and policy (macro) levels. E-books provide a tool (mode) and a different perspective in making decisions, because e-books or electronic books start from an awareness of the scarcity of digital media. E-book (Adkuh Book) is a branch of digitalization science among millennials who study and disseminate various disease issues before treatment related to digital media, and health values and health services. Health e-books study (problems with illnesses experienced by hospitals, doctors, even the provision of health aids) in producing health services, as well as the behavior of consumers (patients) in consuming (using) health services in the form of digital e-books, in order to find out disease before seeking treatment at the Surakarta Orthopedic Hospital.
Purpose: The aim of this research is to increase the convenience of health services in E-Book (Adkuh Book) service facilities for the Public at the Surakarta Orthopedic Hospital "Implementation of E-book (Adkuh Book) Services at the Orthopedic Hospital"
Purpose: looking at 2 variables, namely independent in the research This is the implementation of the R-Book (Adkuh Book) service while the dependent variable is a web application based on E-Books which are downloaded on Playstore.
Method: The population is 600 people. The sample was drawn by purposive sampling, namely 200 people. Using univariate and bivariate analysis with multiple regression.
Result and Conclusion: From the results of the bivariate analysis, it was discovered that there was an increase in respondents' interest (the average pre-test score with high interest was 96.78 points and the average post-test score with low scores was 43.04 points). To look for disease information before seeking treatment or registering at the Surakarta orthopedic hospital and was statistically significant (p=<0.001).

Keywords: Health information; Health Service System; E book application (Adkuh Book)

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

[ABS-110]
Increased Workload of Nurses Leads Stress in Nurses

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nurse workload is the volume of work of nurses in a hospital unit, with two types of workloads, namely physical workload and mental workload. Physical workload includes mobilising patients, installing IVs and installing oxygen. While the mental workload is in the form of work complexity, dealing with patients and families with critical conditions so that nurses must also calm. The faculturation of this workload will have an impact on work stress in nurses. Stress is an unspecific reaction of the body due to the pressure it experiences. There are several factors for the occurrence of stress in nurses, including high job demands, an uncertain number of patients and sometimes not proportional to the number of nurses on duty, varying patient conditions so that this makes pressure on nurses and the onset of stress for nurses.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine whether the increasing workload on nurses has an impact on the stress level of the Executive Nurse in the Inpatient Room of RSPAU dr. Suhardi Hardjolukito.

Method: This study uses quantitative research with a Cross Sectional approach. Tools using questionnaires. The sampling technique in this study used total sampling with a sample size of 34 nurses. Statistical tests using Gamma.

Result: The results obtained p value 0.000 and the value of r 1.0 means that there is a very strong relationship, where the higher the workload on nurses, the higher the stress level of executive nurses in the inpatient room of RSPAU dr. Suhardi Hardjolukito.

Conclusion: There is a very strong relationship between workload and stress level of executive nurses at RSPAU dr Suhardi Hardjolukito

Keywords: Nurse; Stress; Workload

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

The Relationship Between Self-Awareness and Problem-Solving Skills with Burnout: Comparison Between Junior and Senior Midwives in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Midwife burnout is a significant issue affecting healthcare quality and profession sustainability due to constant stress and shift work. Self-awareness and problem-solving skills are vital for personal and professional growth, enabling individuals to handle daily challenges independently.

Purpose: This study aimed to explore the relationship between self-awareness and problem-solving skills with burnout in comparison between junior and senior midwives in Indonesia.

Method: This study employed a cross-sectional survey design at three hospitals on Indonesia's Java. The study's inclusion criteria required midwives to have a minimum of three months of experience at their present hospital. The self-awareness scale, problem-solving questionnaire, and the Maslach burnout inventory human service survey was used to measure variables. A linear regression was used to examine the relationship between self-awareness and burnout among junior and senior midwives.

Result: In the junior group, respondents showed moderate self-awareness and problem-solving skills, with an average score of 3.11 (SD=1.43) and 3.56 (SD=1.93), respectively. The mean score for burnout was 3.32 (SD=1.25), while in the senior group, self-awareness and problem-solving skills were moderate, with an average score of 3.23 (SD=1.26) and was 3.09 (SD=1.25), respectively. In junior group, education level, working unit, working experience, self-awareness, and problem-solving skills contributed significantly to burnout with R square was 43.3%. In senior group, working unit, working experience, working status, self-awareness, and problem-solving skills contributed significantly to burnout with R square was 39.8%.

Conclusion: The study emphasizes the importance of monitoring and addressing burnout, as well as enhancing self-awareness and problem-solving skills among midwives. Future research should explore longitudinal variations in self-awareness, problem-solving abilities reported burnout to understand the bidirectional relationship between burnout and self-awareness.

Keywords: Burnout; Midwives; Problem-Solving Skills; Self-Awareness

Topic: Management and Informatic Health Science

The Influence of Health Care Practice and The Diversity of Consumption of Animal Protein among Under Two Years Children in East Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is still a major problem in child health in East Kalimantan Province. Various prevention and management efforts have been carried out through specific and sensitive interventions. Even so, the complex determinants of stunting risk still require further analysis, especially regarding parenting practices in families with under-two years aged children.
Purpose: This study was an observational study with a retrospective case control approach.
Method: The sample in this study were mothers who had under-two years aged children who lived in the selected stunting locus, namely North Penajam Paser, East Kutai and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies. Complete data were obtained from cases of 88 children and controls of 171 children. Health care pattern data were analyzed by Mann Whitney test and child feeding pattern was analyzed by Chi square test.
Result: This study showed that healthy children receive good health care (21.6%), greater than stunted children (13.6%). Bivariate analysis showed there were a difference in the scores for health care (p-value=<0.01*) and child feeding pattern (p-value=0.02*) between families of under-two years aged children who are not stunted and those who are stunted. The diversity of animal protein sources is quite diverse, but the percentage of mothers who provide processed foods such as nuggets and sausages is still quite high.
Conclusion: It is concluded that stunted children had inadequate health care and feeding pattern. BKKBN is expected to support parents with educational packages that focus on health care and child feeding patterns

Keywords: Animal Protein; Health Care Practice; The Diversity of Consumption; Under Two Years Children

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-17]
Information-Motivation-Behavioral-Skills Model-Based Training to Improve Community Cadres Behavioral Performance for Post-Partum Hemorrhage and Pre-Eclampsia Prevention

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ABSTRACT

Background: Postpartum hemorrhage and preeclampsia are the biggest causes of maternal death throughout the world. The informational-motivation-behavioral-skills model (IMB) theory approach is applied based on training to increase cadres' ability to develop preventive behavior against postpartum hemorrhage and preeclampsia.

Purpose: To analyze the direct and indirect effect of knowledge, skills and motivation of cadres on preventive behavior for preeclampsia and postpartum hemorrhage.

Method: A quasi-experiment was conducted from October to December 2022 by taking an intervention group from a religious organization and a control group of existing cadres. A total of 97 cadres were given training in preventing preeclampsia and postpartum hemorrhage while 91 cadres from the control group carried out routine activities. Both groups provide assistance to pregnant women to assess preventive behavior. Knowledge questionnaires and skills observations were administered and measured before and after training, while behavioral observations were measured twice for three months. Data was tested using Path Analysis using Stata software version 16.00.

Result: Skills have a direct effect on preventive behavior (b=0.43- 95% CI= 0.29 to 0.57- p<0.001). Knowledge has an indirect effect on preventive behavior through skills (b=0.47- 95% CI= 0.36 to 0.58- p<0.001) as well as motivation (b=0.14- 95% CI= 0.01 to 0.26- p=0.027).

Conclusion: The IMB theory is able to increase the ability of community cadres to carry out preventive behavior for preeclampsia and postpartum hemorrhage.

Keywords: Community Cadres Behavioral Performance; Information Motivation Behavioral Skills Model; Post-Partum Hemorrhage; Pre-Eclampsia

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

A Systematic Review Effectiveness Psychosocial Stimulation Through Interprofessional Collaborative Approach to Early Childhoods Mental and Cognitive Development In Stunting Prevention

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is still high, reaching 30.8%, still far from the WHO tolerance limit of 20%. Stunting has impacts on growth and development disorders. Psychosocial stimulation is needed to support growth and development in children who have not experienced stunting or who have been diagnosed with stunting.

Purpose: To identify the effect of psychosocial stimulation through Interprofessional Collaborative approach on the mental and cognitive development of children under 2 years old (early childhood) before they are diagnosed with stunting

Method: The systematic review uses electronic databases from Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect, and ProQuest in 2011 - 2021. The search terms include psychosocial stimulation, early childhood, growth and development, nutritional status, and interprofessional collaboration. The review obtained 3515 articles and the results of data processing with the guidelines of Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Reviews (PRISMA) of 2015 obtained 12 articles to analyses. The inclusion criteria include: psychosocial stimulation intervention, research of randomized control trial (RCT), and early childhood.

Result: 1) The form of psychosocial stimulation was not explained in details- 2) There has not been specific type of game intervention yet- 3) Intervention has not been done with IPC (Interprofessional Collaboration)- 4) The therapeutic effects found were mostly on the development of infants or children, and the effects on infants' or children's growth (weight, height) as criteria for stunting had not yet been measured.

Conclusion: Psychosocial stimulation has effects on the development of children under 2 years old (early childhood), but it is necessary to prove that it has effects on the growth of children's weight and height by applying the interprofessional collaborative approach so that stunting cases can be detected and prevented early.

Keywords: Psychosocial Stimulation; Early Childhood; Growth and Development; Prevention Stunting; Interprofessional Collaboration

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-36]

Comparison of Satisfaction Levels Between Post-Operative Sectio Caesaria Patients Followed by The ERACS Protocol Tap Block Analgesia Method and IV Patient Controlled Analgesia: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cesarean section is one of the most common methods of delivery in the world. The enhancement of public interest in the cesarean section has also increased perioperative services. In order to increase the clinical benefits of cesarean section, enhanced recovery care is an effective way to do it. ERACS (Enhanced Recovery After Caesarian Surgery) is a fast recovery program after a cesarean section in the form of a series of treatments to improve post-surgical recovery. These conditions make expectations related to patient comfort and satisfaction during treatment. A large number of alternatives and the choice of post-cesarean section analgesic methods and drugs with the ERACS protocol means that pharmacology and anesthesia must be accompanied by aspects of patient satisfaction surveys which play a role in selecting the most effective drug or analgesic method.

Purpose: This literature review aims to examine the results of the past ten years of research related to the satisfaction levels of postoperative section caesarean patients followed by the ERACS protocol TAP block analgesia method and IV patient-controlled analgesia.

Method: The method used in the preparation of a literature review is to search for several articles by searching through science direct, google scholar, and PubMed.

Result: The results of 20 previous research articles showed that Enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) in cesarean section showed the results that standardizing postoperative patient care, improving patient outcomes, reducing the postoperative length of stay, and optimizing patient satisfaction.

Conclusion: In postoperative management of the ERAS method, there are various methods, including regional block analgesia and patient-controlled analgesia. TAP block and PCA effectively relieve postoperative pain after cesarean section.

Keywords: ERACS; IV Patient Controlled Analgesia; Patient Satisfaction; Sectio Caesarea; TAP Block Analgesia Method,

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-38]

Comparison of Patient Satisfaction Levels Post Post Caeseorative Section Operation with The ERACS Protocol Continued with The Tap Block Analgesia Method with IV Patient Controlled Analgesia at Dr Oen Kandang Sapi Hospital, Surakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Public interest in cesarean section surgery has increased compared to the vaginal delivery method, making perioperative services also increase. To increase the clinical benefits of cesarean section surgery, Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) is an effective way to do it. The number of alternatives and the selection of postoperative analgesic methods and drugs for cesarean section with the ERACS protocol led to the need for survey aspects of patient satisfaction which play a role in selecting the most effective drug or analgesic method.
Purpose: This study aims to determine differences in patient satisfaction levels after ERACS surgery with the Transversus Abdominis Plane (TAP) block and IV Patient-Controlled Analgesia (PCA) methods.
Methods: The research design used a Cross-Sectional Study, namely by surveying postoperative ERACS patient satisfaction on the first postoperative day (stage I) and the seventh postoperative day or outpatient care (stage II) using the Transversus Abdominis Plane (TAP) block and IV Patient-Controlled Analgesia (PCA) method. Sampling used total sampling for the Transversus Abdominis Plane (TAP) block method of 35 respondents and IV Patient-Controlled Analgesia (PCA) of 34 using the Overall Benefit of Analgesic Score (OBAS) instrument. The analysis of the different test used is the non-parametric test in the form of Mann-Whitney.
Result: The Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) method has a higher total mean satisfaction score than the Regional Block Analgesia (TAP Block) method, namely 39.34 on the 1st post-operative day and 20.50 on the 7th post-operative day. There is a significant difference in the level of satisfaction after ERACS caesarean section surgery, where the PCA method has a superior OBAS score than TAP Block on the 1st day after surgery with a p-value of 0.001 (p value < 0.05), especially in primigravida patients. as well as patients without a history of CS.
Conclusion: There is a significant difference in the level of satisfaction after ERACS caesarean section surgery where the PCA method has a superior OBAS score on the 7th day compared to the TAP Blocked method, with a p-value < 0.05 in both primigravida's and multigravidas, as well as in patients with and without previous SC history.

Keywords: ERACS; Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA); Satisfaction; Transversus Abdominis Plane (TAP) Block

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-47]
Gender-Based Violence and Its Correlation with Children's Health: A Mixed Methods Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Gender-based violence (GBV) is an important social and health problems globally. This violence has a major impact on women and can also affect the health of their children. **Purpose**: To know about GBV that occurs in Eastern Indonesia and its correlation with children's health, namely birth weight, stunting, and under-five mortality. **Methods**: This research used a mixed methods design. A quantitative approach was used to determine the relationship between GBV and children's health. Meanwhile, a qualitative approach was taken to explore more about GBV, and the efforts made about the violence. The research subjects were 120 mothers with children under five years old in West Sumba, East Sumba, and Maluku regions. This study used a research instrument that was adapted from the Domestic Violence Module - Demographic and Health Surveys Methodology by USAID. **Result**: The research results showed that 50% of respondents experienced GBV. There was no significant relationship between the GBV in general and the history of low birth weight/LBW (p=0.239). However, one type of GBV, namely violence during pregnancy, was associated with history of LBW (p=0.035- OR=2.308- 95% CI:1.022-5.212). No relationship was found between GBV and the incidence of stunting (p=0.369). There was no correlation between GBV and under-five mortality (p=0.619). However, the under-five mortality rate was higher among mothers who experienced violence (5%) compared to those who did not experience violence (1.7%). **Conclusion**: Even though there was no significant correlation between GBV and children's health, but mothers who experience violence during pregnancy were at more risk of giving birth to babies with LBW. Furthermore, the history of under-five mortality was higher in mothers who experienced GBV. Therefore, it is important for health workers and all related parties to prevent and overcome this problem.

Keywords: Children's Health; Gender-Based Violence

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

Exploration of Predictors of Adolescent Adherence to Taking Blood Supplement Tablets

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ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescent girls have a ten times greater risk of anemia compared to boys. This is because adolescent girls experience menstruation every month and are in a period of growth that requires more iron intake. One form of anemia prevention in adolescents is the provision of blood supplement tablets. Based on the data, blood supplement tablets coverage is still low, indicating that adolescents' self-awareness to consume blood supplement tablets is still lacking.
Purpose: To determine what factors are associated with the compliance of female students in consuming blood supplement tablets.
Methods: This study was conducted at Senior High School 1 Godean with the research subjects were X and XI grade students totaling 81 students. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires about knowledge, family support, teacher support, peer support and health belief model (HBM) behavior questionnaire. The data obtained were then analyzed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses.
Result: The results of this study showed that there were 3 factors associated with adherence to blood supplement tablets consumption in adolescents, namely peer support (p=0.02), perceived threat (p=0.02) and perceived self-efficacy (p=0.03). While the variables of knowledge (p=0.74), family support (p=0.51), teacher support (p=0.21), perceived susceptibility (p=0.24), perceived seriousness (p=0.41), perceived benefit (p=0.22), and perceived barrier (p=0.22) did not have an association with adherence in taking blood supplement tablets.
Conclusion: Peer support and perceived self-efficacy are associated with adherence of adolescent girls in taking blood supplement tablets.

Keywords: Adherence; Adolescent; Blood Supplement Tablets

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

Adherence to Iron Supplement Intake During Pregnancy and Associated Factors in Indonesia: Further Analysis of Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017

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ABSTRACT

Background: Iron supplementation for at least 90 days during the most recent births pregnancy is required for adherence to iron supplement intake. Miscarriage, stillbirths, preterm, low birth weight, congenital deformities and perinatal mortality are some risks of iron folic acid deficiency during pregnancy.

Purpose: This study aimed to determine the proportion of adherence to iron supplement intake and its associated factors among women during pregnancy in Indonesia.

Methods: This study was a cross sectional design and based on a secondary analysis of 2017 Indonesia Demographics Health Survey (DHS) data. Sampling was done by analyzing selected individual data with a target population of reproductive women aged 15-49 years who had children aged zero-five years in Indonesia which is for the sample in this study was 12.778 women of reproductive age. Chi-square test analyses were performed to identify factors associated with adherence to iron supplement intake (OR with a 95% confidence interval (CI) and p-value <0,05 were used to declare statistically significant).

Result: Our analysis revealed that almost half of the women among pregnancy who consumed <90 iron tablets (44,4%). Type of place of residence (OR=1,53 95%CI:1,37-1,71), timing of first ANC (OR=2,09 95%CI:1,84-2,37), number of ANC (OR=5,12 95%CI:4,11-6,38), wealth index (OR=1,70 95%CI:1,53-1,88), mothers education (OR=1,34 95%CI:1,20-1,49), problem in accessing healthcare (OR=1,32 95%CI:1,17-1,49) and internet access (OR=1,71 95%CI: 1,56-1,87) were associated with iron supplement intake during pregnancy.

Conclusion: Interventions to enhance the uptake of iron supplementation better focus on early and frequency of antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Encouraging health promotion through the mass media and support efforts from government to improving socio-economic factors are needed too.

Keywords: Iron Folic Acid Deficiency; Iron Supplement Intake; Pregnancy

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-72]
Patient Satisfaction Analyzed Based on Healthcare Quality Service Aspects of Maternal and Child in Eastern Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia Emas (Golden Indonesia) in 2024 requires equitable quality health services, focusing on infrastructure, staff distribution, and funding. Eastern Indonesia, facing difficulties in accessing health services, needs more attention to improve maternal and child health. Priority projects aim to lower mortality and sickness incidence, and understanding healthcare service quality is crucial for developing an equal program. Evaluation of the quality of maternal and child health services is necessary to develop appropriate programs for improving maternal and child health, especially in eastern Indonesia.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the quality of mother-and-child health care in three private hospitals in Eastern Indonesia and to generate a plan for improving health service programs.

Methods: This study used a descriptive analytic design with secondary data from three private hospitals in eastern Indonesia. In this study, 230 respondents-all patients-were selected using a purposive sample technique. The tool utilized is a patient satisfaction instrument that evaluates the reliability, responsiveness, assurance, tangibles, and empathy of maternity and child services in three hospitals in Eastern Indonesia.

Result: Three private hospitals in eastern Indonesia provide excellent maternity and child health care in the areas of responsiveness (57.4%), reliability (55.7%), empathy (54.8%), assurance (53.5%), and tangibles (40.4%). For the percentage of dissatisfaction, namely aspects of reliability (5.2%), empathy (2.6%), tangibleness, responsiveness, and assurance at the same percentage (0.9%). All facets of health care quality require the development of strategic plans, but the concrete facets-hospital infrastructure, facilities, and infrastructure-as well as facilities that support the caliber of maternal and child health services-need specific attention.

Conclusion: The most dominant aspect of very satisfactory service quality is responsiveness, whereas the reliability factor has the highest dissatisfaction rating. Cross-sectoral collaboration is required to improve all five components of maternity and child care quality, particularly in eastern Indonesia.

Keywords: Child; Healthcare Quality Service; Mother; Patient Satisfaction

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

Correlation Between Percentage of Low Birth Weight with Percentage of Stunting Incidence in East Java Province 2022

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is still a health problem in East Java Province. Stunting experienced by toddlers can have a negative impact on their future. Low birth weight can cause stunting. **Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the correlation between the percentage of low birth weight with the percentage of stunting incidence in East Java Province 2022. **Methods:** This study was conducted using secondary data from East Java Province Health Profile 2022 with the number of units of analysis being 38 districts/city levels. The design of the study was cross-sectional. The variables analyzed were the percentage of low birth weight and the percentage of stunting incidence. Geographical mapping of the distribution of district/city with the stunting area was made using Health Mapper. Analysis of the correlation between variables using Pearson test with Statistical Product and Service Solutions. **Results:** The results of the normality test showed that all variables had a normal distribution. Pearson analysis between low birth weight with incidence of stunting showed p value = 0.002 (p <0.05). The strength of the correlation between low birth weight with incidence of stunting is a medium category (0.494). This result means that there is a positive relationship between the two variables. Decreasing the percentage of low birth weight can reduce the percentage of stunting incidence.
Conclusion: The results of this research can be a reference for health services and scientific development. It is hoped that there will be an active role in health promotion for women about nutrition for women and toddlers in preparation before and after birth to reduce low birth weight which has an impact on stunting. It is hoped that other researchers will be able to analyze other factors related to stunting such as parental characteristics, infectious diseases, and the environment.

Keywords: Stunting; Toddlers; Low Birth Wight

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

Application of Oketani Breast Massage (OBM) to Increase Breast Milk Production in Post Sectio Caesarea (SC)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Post-Sectio Cesarean mothers often experience problems in breastfeeding. According to Widiastuti & Jati (2020), mothers who deliver by caesarean section experience irregular milk production. The results of the research showed that as many as 82% of mothers using the SC delivery method experienced problems with smooth breast milk production. Oketani massage or oketani breast massage is a breast treatment that can provide comfort, relieve pain, and increase breast milk production in post-partum mothers.

Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of the Oketani Breast Massage (OBM) action to increase breast milk production in post sectio caesarea (SC) mothers.

Methods: The design used in this writing is a case study of post-sectio secarean mothers. Oketani massage is carried out for 3 days with a frequency of 2 times a day with a duration of 15-30 minutes. The outcome evaluation (breast milk production) is carried out every day by evaluating the amount of breast milk production.

Results: The problem of ineffective breastfeeding related to inadequate breast milk supply in post-SC mothers can be resolved after oketani massage is carried out 6 times in a period of 3 days. This is proven by an increase in breast milk production from day 1 to day 3.

Conclusion: The results of this study are in line with previous research which stated that the application of massage intervention

Keywords: Oketani Breast Massase; Sectio Secarean

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-100]
The Effect of Flashcard Education on Premarital Sexual Behavior in Adolescent

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ABSTRACT

Background: Teenagers who experience puberty in their bodies appear sex hormones that begin to work, resulting in a sense of attraction to the opposite sex. Premarital sex is a behavior that is carried out based on sexual desire in adolescents. Adolescent knowledge and sources of information received by adolescents are important points in efforts to prevent premarital sexual behavior. The preventive efforts can be done by providing education about the right information to adolescents through various methods and media. One of them is education using flashcard media.

Purpose: To determine the effect of education on premarital sexual behavior using flashcard media.

Methods: This study design was a quasi-experimental pre-test-post test design with control group. The number of samples in this study were 60 which were divided into two groups, the control group and the intervention group with the inclusion criteria being adolescents aged 15-17 years and were or had been dating. The intervention group received treatment in the form of pre-marital sexual behavior education with flashcard media. While the control group received pre-marital sexual behavior education treatment using the lecture method. Before and after the intervention in each group, researchers conducted a pretest and posttest using a pre-marital sexual behavior questionnaire and data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon test.

Result: There was a difference in the average score of premarital sexual behavior in the intervention group after receiving flashcard education intervention with p value = 0.010 (p <0.05).

Conclusion: Education using flashcard affects premarital sexual behavior in adolescents. Preventive and promotive efforts of premarital sexual behavior in adolescents using flashcard media are an alternative for nurses in providing counseling.

Keywords: Adolescent; Flashcard; Premarital Sexual

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-105]
Determinant Factors of Self-Efficacy in Using Contraceptive Methods

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ABSTRACT

Background: The level of effectiveness of short-term contraceptive methods in controlling pregnancy is lower than long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP), but most acceptors choose to use injections and pills. It can be seen from data on the number of MKJP acceptors in 2021 in Jakarta, namely 36.02%, while the number of MKJP acceptors in Yogyakarta was 38.8% and 21.2% in West Java. The data show that MKJP acceptors in three different regions are below the Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) target of 63.41% in 2024. Self-efficacy is one of the factors that influence health behavior, which consists of knowledge, expected results, personal health goals, perceived facilitators, and obstacles. Therefore, it is necessary to further examine the determinants of self-efficacy in using contraceptive methods.

Purpose: The aim of the research is to examine the factors that influence self-efficacy in using contraceptive methods.

Methods: The research population was 1,301 MKJP acceptors (IUD, Implant, and MOW) in three regions, and a sample of 306 MKJP acceptors was taken using a cluster random sampling technique. The research instrument uses a questionnaire and interview guide. The data analysis technique uses the chi-square test.

Results: Most of the respondents were >30 years old (82.4%), had a high school and tertiary education background (82.7%), did not have a job (65%), had 0-2 children (68.3%), had a history of using MKJP contraception (52.9%), and had positive self-efficacy (81.00%). There was a significant correlation between previous history of using contraception and self-efficacy (p-value = 0.007), while age, education background, occupation, and number of children did not have a significant correlation with self-efficacy (p-value>0.05).

Conclusion: The determinant factor for self-efficacy in using contraceptive methods is the history of using contraceptives

Keywords: Contraception; Self Efficacy-Determinants

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

The Behavior of Menstrual Hygiene Management of Adolescent Girls with Mental Disabilities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Physically, adolescents with intellectual disabilities just like other adolescents both experience menstruation as a marker of their entering the stage of puberty. The difference is, adolescent girls with intellectual disabilities have below normal intelligence, which causes them to have difficulty in adapting and practicing hygiene during menstruation. Menstrual hygiene management needs to be applied to prevent the emergence of infections in reproduction due to negligence in maintaining the cleanliness of the female area, especially during menstruation. Young women with intellectual disabilities in the menstrual phase certainly have difficulties when practicing menstrual hygiene behavior.

Purpose: To know the incidence of behaviour of menstrual hygiene in adolescent girls with mental dissabilities.

Methods: This study is descriptive non-experimental quantitative research. Respondents were mentally disabled adolescent gils who had experienced menstruation as many as 30 respondents who were taken by total sampling. Research instrument with questioner measuring instrument behaviour menstrual hygiene management. The data analysis used was univariate analysis using frequency distribution.

Results: The results showed that the age of adolescent girls with mental disabilities was mostly 56.7% 16-18 years old, 60%, Education Most of them were in junior high school 66.7% of adolescents had received information about menstrual hygiene by 60%, and 40% of the information was obtained from mothers. Menstrual hygiene behavior is in the range of 53.3%. Conclusion: Menstrual hygiene management behavior in adolescent girls with intellectual disabilities in SLB N 1 Bantul is mostly included in the sufficient category, which is 53.3%.

Keywords: Adolescents; Menstrual Hygiene Management; Mental Disability

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-108]

The Effect of Lemon (Cytrus) Aromatherapy on Adolescent Anxiety on The Occurrence of Dysmenorrhea at The Islamic Boarding School of Bin Baz Islamic Center

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dysmenorrhea (menstrual pain) is a problem that teenagers often complain about when they menstruate. This condition can get worse if accompanied by an unstable psychological condition, such as stress, depression, anxiety excessive, or sad state.

Purpose: This study aims to determine the effect of lemon (Cytrus) aromatherapy on adolescent anxiety in the occurrence of dysmenorrhea at the Islamic Boarding School of Bin Baz Islamic Center.

Methods: This research applies quantitative methods using the concept of one group pre-test post-test. The population in this study was 70 female students who were menstruating. The sample was taken using a purposive sampling technique consisting of 39 respondents. The research location was at the Islamic Boarding School of Bin Baz Islamic Center the time of the research was April-May 2023. The measuring tool used in this research was a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon signed rank test.

Results: Before being given lemon (Cytrus) aromatherapy, the majority of respondents, namely 71.8%, experienced mild anxiety, 20.5% experienced moderate anxiety and 7.7% experienced severe anxiety. After being given lemon (Cystrus) aromatherapy, there was a decrease in anxiety, as many as 92.3% experienced no anxiety, 5.1% had mild anxiety, and 2.6% had moderate anxiety. The results of the Wilcoxon signed ranked test showed a value of p=0.001 (p<0.05), meaning that there was a difference in the level of dysmenorrhea anxiety between before and after giving lemon (Cytrus) aromatherapy.

Conclusion: Lemon (Cytrus) aromatherapy has an effect on reducing the anxiety level of dysmenorrhea at Islamic Boarding School of Bin Baz Islamic Center students.

Keywords: Adolescents; Anxiety; Aromatherapy; Cytrus; Dysmenorrhea; Lemon

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-109]
Education on Menstrual Hygiene to Improve the Behavior of Adolescent Girls with Mental Disabilities in SLB Negeri 1 Bantul

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ABSTRACT

Background: Menstruation is one of the signs that an adolescent girl entered the puberty phase. During the menstrual phase, the feminine area is often moist so that if it is not kept clean, it can cause infections in the reproductive tract. Menstrual Hygiene is an action taken to maintain cleanliness during the menstrual phase. Adolescent girl with mental disabilities experience difficulties in practicing menstrual hygiene, so it is necessary to provide an intervention of education. Providing information can be through animated videos and demonstrations about menstrual hygiene on the ability to practice menstrual hygiene in adolescent girls at SLB N 1 Bantul.
Purpose: To determine the improvement of menstrual hygiene behavior in adolescent girls after being given education.
Methods: This study is quantitative research with a quasi-experimental pre-test-posttest without control group design. Respondents were mentally disabled adolescent girls who had experienced menstruation as many as 30 respondents who were taken by total sampling. The intervention provided was education with animated videos and demonstrations about menstrual hygiene practices. Before and after the intervention, pre-test and posttest were given in the form of behavioral questionnaires about menstrual hygiene. The data analysis used was univariate analysis using frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using paired t test.
Results: The initial behavior of adolescents before the educational intervention averaged 50.67 (34-68), while after the intervention the average behavior was 64.7 (49-80), there was an increase in behavior of 14.03. Analysis using the Paired-Sample T-Test obtained a p value of 0.000 (p < 0.05) meaning that there is an educational influence on improving the behavior of adolescents with disabilities in menstrual hygiene
Conclusion: There is a significant effect of providing education on menstrual hygiene management behavior among adolescents in SLB Negeri 1 Bantul

Keywords: Adolescent Girls; Education; Menstrual Hygiene; Mental Disability

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

Factors Associated with Unmet Need for Family Planning Among Couples of Reproductive Age (Pus) in Bantul District, D.I. Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: A useful measure of the gap between woman's reproductive desires and the provision of health services is the estimation of unmet need for contraception or called the unmet need for family planning. This indicator refers to women who wish to delay or limit births but didn't use contraceptive methods to achieve them. One of the reasons why unwanted pregnancies occur were because they did not use contraception, especially married women. If unmet needs were eliminated, fertility would decrease substantially. From a policy perspective, reducing unmet need were important for achieving demographic goals and improving individual rights.

Purpose: To identify the association between access to health services, level of knowledge about family planning, sources of information, discussion of family planning methods with husband, and husband's support for family planning with unmet need for family planning and to identify the factors that most associated with unmet need for family planning in Bantul District, D.I. Yogyakarta.

Methods: Quantitative research design using a cross-sectional approach. Samples were taken using a cluster random sampling technique, namely 331 couples of reproductive age in Wonokromo I and Wonokromo II villages. Data collection were used a questionnaire in May and June 2021. The research instrument was a questionnaire. The results were analyzed bivariate using Chi-square test and multivariate with logistic regression.

Results: Chi-square test on variables of knowledge about family planning p=0.406, access to family planning services with p-value=0.005, sources of information p=0.001, discussion of family planning methods with husbands p=0.001, and husband's support in family planning with p=0.001. The OR value of discussing about family planning methods with husband were 6.3.

Conclusion: There was an association between sources of information, discussion of family planning methods with husbands, and husband's support in family planning with unmet need for family planning. There was no association between knowledge about family planning, access to family planning services with unmet need for family planning. The most dominant factor associated with unmet need for family planning was a discussion of family planning methods with husband.

Keywords: Couples of Reproductive Age; Family Planning; PUS; Unmet-Need

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-121]
Qualitative Study of The Characteristics of The Causes of Stunting in The Village

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is the result of chronic and recurrent undernutrition in mothers and children. The current stunting condition in the world is 22% in 2020 or 149.2 million children suffering from stunting. In Indonesia alone, it is currently 21.6%. Many stunting conditions occur in rural areas. Characteristics are seen based on the conceptual framework according to WHO.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explore the characteristics of the causes of stunting in the village.

Methods: The research design used was descriptive qualitative on 10 pairs of parents who had stunted children aged 2-5 years who lived in the village. Snowball sampling. The research was conducted in October 2023. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview method. Data were analyzed using interactive data analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion.

Results: From the results of the study, it was found that the characteristics were divided into two, according to parent and child pairs. Parental couples mostly have young and old ages, 35% each, most of them have high school education by 40%, parents' jobs as housewives and self-employed by 30% each. The characteristics of children who are stunted, the majority are male by 70%, most of them are the second child by 40%, the history of birth stunted is small by 30%, the history of underweight by 20%, with the current condition 100% stunted. Interactive analysis found that the causes of stunting are lack of nutrition during pregnancy, getting married at a young age, not being psychologically ready when getting married, declining economic conditions, lack of children's social interaction, children's difficulty eating, and children's lack of attention when the family experiences covid 19 illness.

Conclusion: The results of this study highlight the characteristics of children at birth are not all in a stunted condition, but in their journey if less attention can cause stunted children.

Keywords: Children; Nutrition; Stunting

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

Influence of Infant Massage Health Education on Maternal Attitudes in Tempelrejo Village, Sragen Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: The first 1000 days of life, also known as the Golden Age Period, encompass the period from pregnancy to a child's second birthday. Some sources extend this period up to five years, but the most critical phase is typically considered to be from birth to two years of age. Infant massage is one form of kinesthetic stimulation that offers various physiological and biochemical benefits to children. Despite the numerous advantages, many mothers hesitate to massage their infants due to concerns about doing it incorrectly and potentially causing harm. Additionally, some believe that infants should not be massaged frequently as their bodies are still fragile. To bring about behavioral changes, it is essential to enhance knowledge, leading to positive attitudes and a shift in individuals' perspectives, ultimately turning reluctance into acceptance and the adoption of healthy behaviors.
Purpose: To determine the influence of infant massage on maternal attitudes in Tempelrejo Village, Sragen Regency.
Methods: This research employed a quasi-experimental design with a before-and-after approach without a comparison group. The study involved a sample of 30 mothers with children aged 0-5 years. Quota sampling was used as the sampling technique.
Results: Maternal characteristics included age, education, occupation, information about infant massage, sources of infant massage information, experience with infant massage, and infant massage therapists. The pretest yielded a mean score of 13.13, while the posttest yielded a mean score of 15.90 with a p-value of 0.000 (p<0.05).
Conclusion: There is an influence of infant massage education on maternal attitudes in Tempelrejo Village, Sragen Regency, with an average difference of 2.77.

Keywords: Health Education; Infant Massage; Maternal Attitude.

Topic: Maternal and Child Health

[ABS-2]
Viewing Gender Roles as An Aspect of Decision-Making in Farming Families in Jember Regency with A Transcultural Nursing Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Background: Economic problems are one of the factors causing the decline in the welfare of farming families in Indonesia. This condition makes a woman or wife also have to enter into the realm of making decisions on important matters in the family. This, of course, will make a change regarding the family's primary decision maker, which in most certain cultures is held by the husband or men in the house

Purpose: This study explores family experiences in seeing gender roles in decision-making activities in farming families

Methods: The research design used is a qualitative design with an interpretive phenomenological approach. Data collection techniques used in-depth interviews with semi-structured interview guidelines involving ten participants, and data were analyzed using interpretive phenomenological analysis

Results: The research contains five themes: 1) Division of roles based on gender- 2) work motivation- 3) time outpouring- 4) Access and control- 5) Social Activities

Conclusion: This phenomenon has both positive and negative impacts. Where the positive impact of this phenomenon is that families are able to work together mutually to be able to improve the welfare of family life by dividing existing roles properly. However, if this division of roles does not go well, there will be a gap and there will be a miss perception of the existing culture that the highest decision holder in the household is a man or husband, so it is very necessary for community nurses as the frontline to be able to mediate in relation to the problem of gender roles in society, especially farmers in the Jember district.

Keywords: Family; Farmers; Decision Making; Gender Roles

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

[ABS-4]
Differences Between Depression Levels in Older People Who Live in A Social Home and A Home

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ABSTRACT

Background: Elderly is someone who has reached 60 years and over. The older the elderly, the more they experience physical or mental illness. Depression is a mental disorder that is often experienced by the elderly. Depression is a condition in which someone feels excessively sad, excessively disappointed, which is a mental health problem.

Purpose: To analyze and find out whether there are differences in the level of depression in the elderly living in BPSTW and at home.

Methods: Quantitative method with a descriptive comparative cross-sectional method. The research instrument used a geriatric depression scale questionnaire with 15 questions. The number of samples is 150 with purposive sampling technique. The data was tested with the Mann-Whitney test.

Results: There are differences in the level of depression in the elderly living in BPSTW and at home. The results of the Mann-Whitney test, p value = 0.000, means that there is a significant difference in the level of depression in the elderly living in BPSTW and at home.

Conclusion: There are differences in the level of depression in the elderly living in BPSTW and at home. The results of this study can be used to pay more attention to the psychological needs of the elderly.

Keywords: Depression; Home; Older People; Social Home

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

Analysis of Characteristics, Information Motivation Behavioral Skills in HIV Patients to Improve Antiretroviral Adherence

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ABSTRACT

Background: People with HIV/AIDS require treatment with antiretrovirals (ARVs) to reduce viral load and increase CD4 counts through Motivational Behavioral Skills (IMB). Information Motivational Behavioral Skills (IMB) intervention aims to improve adherence to taking ARV drugs for patients suffering from HIV so that the patient's quality of life can improve.

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the application of information motivation behavioral (IMB) skills intervention in people with HIV / AIDS to improve adherence to taking ARV drugs at the Kramat Jati District Health Center.

Methods: The design of this study was quantitative with a cross sectional approach, the population of all patients who came to the HIV poly of the Kramat Jati Health Center from August 3 to November 24, 2022 sampled 74 patients undergoing ARV therapy at the Kramat Jati Health Center with a sampling technique, namely Purposive sampling. The data was processed using the chi square test.

Results: There were relationships between age characteristics (0.030), sex (0.013), occupation (0.035), marital status of respondents (0.009). There is a relationship between Information (0.004), Motivational (0.024), and Behavioral Skills (0.042) with adherence to taking ARV drugs in HIV/AIDS patients at the Kramat Jati Health Center). No association of educational characteristics (0441) with adherence to taking ARV drugs

Conclusion: There is a relationship of characteristics (age, gender, occupation, employment status), and the relationship of Information, Motivational and Behavioral Skills with adherence to taking ARV drugs. Information motivation behavioral skills that are very effective for adherence to taking ARV drugs in people with HIV

Keywords: Compliance ARV; Information Motivation Behavioral Skills

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

[ABS-12]
Identifying Bullying and Its Potential Impact on Mental Health Problem Among Adolescents: A Scoping Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Bullying incidence among adolescence was still high. It could be barrier of development and mental health among adolescence.

Purpose: the study aims was to identifying bullying and its potential impact on mental health problem among adolescence.

Methods: The study design was a scoping review. This study using PRISMA Methods to identifying and analysis of articles from electronic journal database as met inclusion criteria through using keyword bullying, mental health problem, adolescence.

Results: 12 articles selected from 384 articles. From which, we identified that increasing incidence of bullying among adolescence associated with gender, age, and emotional intelligence. Individu who had been bullied potentially had high risk of mental health problem including depression, anxiety, stress, and suicide perpetration.

Conclusion: Increasing incidence of bullying among adolescence had negatively impact on mental health problem including depression, anxiety, stress, and suicide perpetration. Recommendation: Need an effort to reduce bullying incidence among adolescence through optimally self-empowerment based on gender, age, and emotional intelligence

Keywords: Adolescence; Bullying; Mental Health Problem

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

[ABS-20]
Family Psychological Preparedness in Disaster Emergency Situations: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Disasters that occur in the world range from local earthquakes, and typhoons, to the COVID-19 pandemic. This disaster event had an impact not only on physical impacts but also psychological and socio-economic impacts. Various policies have been implemented by governments throughout the world to increase community readiness, especially for families. Family preparedness is very important in overcoming the impact of emergency disaster situations. This preparedness is not only physical but also psychological preparedness of the family.
Purpose: The aim of this research is to systematically examine family psychological preparedness.
Methods: A systematic review was conducted using the PRISMA model. These articles are collected together-selected from 4 database sources including Scopus, Pubmed, Science Direct, and Google Scholar. The keywords used are preparedness psychology, family, and disaster. Inclusion criteria included English language, quantitative studies, published articles 2020 to 2023.
Results: The author found a review of 1433 articles, finally selecting 12 articles that met the inclusion criteria. There are 5 primary factors that influence family psychological preparedness, namely preparedness, knowledge, confidence, support, behavior, and action.
Conclusion: Family psychological preparedness is very necessary during a disaster emergency. 5 primary factors can influence family psychological preparedness.

Keywords: Disaster; Family; Psychological Preparedness

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

[ABS-41]
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to Improve the Quality of Life for Post-TBI Patients: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) has increasingly gained recognition as an approach to enhance the quality of life for post-Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) patients. Post-TBI often presents significant emotional and cognitive challenges for those affected. In this context, CBT emerges as an effective tool to assist patients in coping with the psychological aftermath of TBI and restoring stability in their lives.
Purpose: To theoretically analyze the impact of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on post-Traumatic Brain Injury patients.
Methods: A literature review method was applied to ten articles obtained from various databases, including Wiley Online Library, Science Direct, SCOPUS, Cochrain Library, and Springer Link. The search keywords used were 'cognitive behavior therapy', 'post-traumatic brain injury', with 'AND' as the Boolean operator. Article selection was carried out using the Critical Appraisal Duffy, which consists of 51 items, with categories of superior papers or a score ranging from 205 to 306.
Results: CBT has the potential to enhance the quality of life for adult individuals post-Traumatic Brain Injury and may reduce symptoms in some, within the context of outpatient brain injury rehabilitation services. CBT also fosters more optimistic expectations for recovery and reduces symptoms of post-treatment depression and anxiety.
Conclusion: CBT therapy can be one of the supportive alternatives in the treatment of post-TBI patients to improve their quality of life

Keywords: Cognitive behavioral therapy- quality of life- post-traumatic brain injury

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

[ABS-49]
A Meta-Analysis of the Prevalence of Low Resilience Among General Population during COVID-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has become a global public health emergency. It is associated with a significant degree of psychological distress, which has a negative relationship with the general population's resilience. During a pandemic, those with limited resilience are more susceptible to negative psychological effects. There are currently insufficient data regarding the prevalence of low resilience in the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, we conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis to investigate and estimate the prevalence of low resilience in the general population.

Purpose: This study aims to provide an estimation of the prevalence of low resilience and its associated moderating factor.

Methods: We conducted searches in the Embase, Ovid-MEDLINE, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL, and WHO COVID-19 databases through August 22, 2022. We included quantitative observational studies that examined resilience in the general population facing COVID-19 as adversity. These studies used valid resilience assessment tools and reported prevalence or provided relevant raw data. We evaluated the study quality using Hoy's assessment tool. For data analysis, we employed Comprehensive Meta-analysis software with a random effect model, including a 95% confidence interval (95% CI).

Results: We retrieved 4,821 studies from the databases, and after systematic screening, 16 articles were included, encompassing 34,995 participants from 12 different countries. The pooled prevalence of low resilience was 35.1% (95% CI, 26.3%-26.3%) among general population. The prevalence of low resilience was significantly higher in females 68.8% (95% CI, 64.4%-72.9%).

Conclusion: Due to COVID-19 adversity, one-third of the global population demonstrated low resilience. The female gender frequently demonstrates greater susceptibility to vulnerability and sensitivity, and their stress management skills may be insufficient to enhance their resilience. These findings provide policymakers and clinicians with vital insights for designing and implementing resilience-enhancing programs.

Keywords: COVID-19, General Population, Psychological, Resilience

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

Association Between Alcohol to Somatic, Depression, and Anxiety Symptoms in Young Adult

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ABSTRACT

Background: Alcohol has a role in mental health that could be detected by symptoms and be caused by multiple factors. This study used biopsychosocial including alcohol drinking to find potential predictors associated with somatic, depression, and anxiety symptoms. Previous studies demonstrated an association between alcohol-related health problems and mental health disorders. Moreover, few studies have been conducted on Indonesian young adults with a health education background.

Purpose: To explore the association between alcohol drinking consumption and symptom of somatic, depression, and anxiety in young adults.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of 357 young adults who have health education using the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI-18). The distributions of biopsychosocial factors were determined by descriptive (n, %) and association (&#43859-2) for categorical variables- thus mean, SD, and independent t-tests for continuous variables. In the multivariate study, an adjusted odds ratio (AOR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were obtained to explore the mount following the multivariate logistic regression for somatic, depression, and anxiety of young adults by controlling for confounding factors such as gender, physical illness, BMI, alcohol drinking, and exercise habits.

Results: The finding showed considering various confounding variables, a physical illness associated with the somatic symptom (AOR 1.62 [95% CI 0.70 - 2.55]), thus exercise habit associated with depression symptom (AOR 1.23 [95% CI 0.70 - 2.55]), as well as alcohol consumption associated with the somatic symptom (AOR 1.62 [95% CI 0.70 - 2.55]), also associated with depression symptom (OR 4.80 [95% CI 1.58 - 8.02]), and associated with anxiety symptom (AOR 3.67 [95% CI 0.45 - 6.90]).

Conclusion: Alcohol consumption was more likely to increase the risk of somatic, depression, and anxiety symptoms in young adults. Those above-detected biopsychosocial factors can be explored for evidence-based interventions to prevent the development of somatic, depressive, and anxious symptoms in young adults in Indonesia.

Keywords: Alcohol; Anxiety; BSI-18; Depression; Somatic

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

The Pilot Study: Crocus sativus Linnaeus and Clitoria Ternatea for Improving the Elderly's Quality of Life and Quality of Sleep in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Elderly has sleep disorders that induce decreasing in quality of life. The effect of the condition is increasing the risk of complication of chronic disease. To gain the physical, physiological, and social optimalization of health, they need to improve their quality of sleep for the better quality of life.

Purpose: to investigated the effectivity of Crocus sativus Linnaeus and Clitoria Ternatea for improving the elderly's quality of life and quality of sleep in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Methods: The study used quasi-experiment with control group design. The sample was 40 persons and divided in 2 groups there were control and placebo group. The inclusion were hypertension diagnoses, minimum 55 years old, and the exclusion were dementia, severe cardiovascular disease, and hypersensitivity with the compound. The questioners were PSQI and WHO-QL. The analysis used t-test and Wilcoxon test (based on the normality test).

Results: The Crocus sativus Linnaeus and Clitoria Ternatea were not significant in improving quality of sleep $p = 0.264$ ($p<0.05$) and the physical domain in quality-of-life $p = 0.075$. However, there were significant in improving quality of life domain psychological, social relationship, and environment with $p = 0.007$- $p = 0.003$- and $p = 0.041$. The factors which related to the results were the quality, amount of the Crocus sativus Linnaeus and Clitoria Ternatea, drugs administration, and the number of samples.

Conclusion: Crocus sativus Linnaeus and Clitoria Ternatea had effective effect for improving the elderly's quality-of-life with psychological, social relationship, and environment domain. We suggest the future research can improve the number of sample and modify the administration, or the amount of Crocus sativus Linnaeus and Clitoria Ternatea

Keywords: Elderly; Clitoria Ternatea; Crocus sativus Linnaeus; Quality of Life; Quality of Sleep

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

[ABS-102]
Self-harm Behavior and Cyberbullying Victimization as Adolescent's Mental Health Problems: A Correlational Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents are at high risk of experiencing mental health problems, such as cyberbullying and self-harm behavior. The transition from child to adult encourages radical changes in biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional ones. These changes cause various emotional fluctuations, if not well managed, can cause teenagers to maladaptive coping such as self-harm behavior and cyberbullying. The high rate of cyberbullying victimizations that occur by self-harm behavior will cause severe impacts not only on individuals but also on society level if not resolved immediately, such as decreased productivity, low capita finances, and loss of the nation's mentally healthy next generation.

Purpose: This research aims to determine the correlation between cyberbullying victimization and self-harm behavior among teenagers in the city of Surakarta.

Method: The research used a quantitative approach, with a self-harm behavior scale = 0.841- 16 items) moreover, cyberbullying victimization scale = 0.932- 22 items). The sample used a cluster sampling technique of 803 teenagers (12-18 years) spread across five sub-districts in Surakarta, namely Banjarsari, Jebres, Pasar Kliwon, Laweyan, and Serengan.

Results: The tabulated data was processed using simple linear regression analysis techniques, which showed that cyberbullying victimization has a moderately significant positive correlation (F 150.025- r 0.397- $p<0.05$) with self-harm behavior among teenagers in Surakarta City, which means that the higher cyberbullying victimization, higher self-harm behavior happens.

Conclusion: There is a significant correlation between cyberbullying victimization and self-harm behavior among teenagers in the city of Surakarta. The higher the cyberbullying victimization, the higher the self-harm behavior committed by teenagers. The cyberbullying victimization variable contributes an influence of 15.7% of self-harm behavior.

Keywords: Adolescents; Cyberbullying Victimization; Self-Harm Behavior; Mental Health

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

[ABS-114]
The Benefit of Saffron on Reducing Anxiety Symptoms Nursing Students

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ABSTRACT

Background: Recent study concerning healthcare-related fields has indicated that nursing students have higher levels of anxiety and have severe physiological and psychological symptoms of mental health problem than students of others majors. Common stressors perceived by nursing students, which are rigorous courses, a mandatory curriculum that requires students facing frequent transitions from classroom to intensive lab and hospital and frequent enforcement of exams. It lead to anxiety. Dealing with those situations, students attempt to deal and cope with their anxious-perceived symptoms through the negative mode of action such as consuming alcohol, marijuana, smoking, and drug abuse. It is essential to manage those problems through effective intervention.

Purpose: This study aims to understand the potential effects of using saffron as an alternative therapy to treat anxiety symptoms among college students.

Methods: We conducted an un-blinded experimental study. We recruited 78 nursing students who perceive stress, divided into two groups, the saffron group (n 42) and control groups (n 36). Treatment protocol was as follow saffron group received saffron as brewed drinks, while control group drinks regular tea. The treatment duration is two weeks. Using the DASS 21 Checklist, we assessed the students at baseline, and after 2 weeks completed therapy to measure the outcome.

Results: Finally, the data were analyzed using t test statistical analysis. Results: Saffron had a more significant impact on the anxiety level among the intervention group. The mean stress scores decreased from 13,8 to 9,2 for the saffron group (p 0,0001) and from 14,4 to 13,6 for the control group (p 0,24).

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that saffron is as effective to reduce stress level among nursing students

Keywords: Anxiety; Nursing; Saffron; Students

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

Mindfulness Program to Improve Quality of Life and Post-Pandemic Religious Coping in The Elderly at The Tresna Werdha Social Parental Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The quality of life lived is closely related to the happiness experienced, satisfaction and well-being from the environment. A quality life for elderly people is an optimal functional condition, so that they can enjoy their old age happily and be useful. Living life in old age with meaning is one of the dreams of every elderly person.

Purpose: This research aims to determine the effect of the Mindfulness and Religious Coping Program for Post-Pandemic Quality of Life for the elderly at the Tresna Werdha Social Home in Yogyakarta.

Methods: This research uses research methods, namely descriptive quantitative and qualitative approaches with the research design used is one group pretest-posttest design. The population in this study was the elderly who were at the Tresna Werdha Social Home in Yogyakarta. To obtain subjects in this study, researchers used purposive sampling as a subject determination technique. The number of subjects in this study was 44 people. This is done because of the special characteristics of the subject. The measuring instrument used in this research is an adaptation of Quality-of-Life scale and Religious Coping scale. Data analysis in this study used Paired Sample T-Test.

Results: The results of the research show that the Mindfulness program has a positive effect on Mindfulness and Religious Coping for Post-Pandemic Quality of Life in the elderly at the Tresna Werdha Social Home. The results obtained are a t value of -0.942 with a significance value (Sig(2-tailed)) of 0.352 which means the value is greater than 0.05 ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: This mindfulness training shows that there is a positive influence on the Quality of Life as seen from the good improvement after the elderly were given the training. At the end of the session of this training activity, the elderly looked more enthusiastic, happy, enthusiastic and accepted themselves to live their current life. This shows that the elderly felt better than before

Keywords: Elderly; Quality of Life after the Pandemic; Mindfulness; Religious Coping

Topic: Mental Health and Holistic care

Effectiveness of Tomato Tisane Consumption on Changes in Blood Pressure in Hypertension Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background: The problem of hypertension is a challenge in the field of health services that must be watched out for at this time because hypertension that occurs has the risk of triggering heart disease, stroke, kidney disease, retinopathy, peripheral blood vessel disease, nervous disorders and several other health problems. Blood pressure control therapy so that it is in optimal condition is the main key to preventing hypertension sufferers from the risk of uncontrolled increases in blood pressure. Management of blood pressure control in hypertensive patients uses two methods, namely pharmacological and complementary. One of the complementary therapies that can be done to control blood pressure is by consuming tomato fruit tisane (Solanum Lycipersicum).

Purpose: The aim of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of consuming tomato tisane on changes in blood pressure in hypertensive patients.

Methods: The research design used is a static group comparison design. The sample for this study was some hypertension sufferers in Mojokerto Regency who met the research criteria. Data collection was carried out using observation sheets. The intervention was given to the treatment group for a period of 30 days. Data analysis was carried out using the Mann Whitney U Test. From the results of data analysis, the asymp sig (2-tailed) value was $0.031 < \alpha$ (0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the results of blood pressure measurements between the two research groups.

Results: The results of this research provide clear evidence that in nursing therapy, the use of complementary therapy as companion therapy, such as using tomato tisane to control blood pressure in hypertension sufferers, tends to be needed to improve the quality of service and appropriate treatment results.

Conclusion: In order to get optimal results, hypertension sufferers still need a healthy lifestyle

Keywords: Blood Pressure; Hypertension Patients; Tisane; Tomato

Topic: Patient Blood Management and Blood Health

[ABS-106]
The Effect of Alternate Nostril Breathing Exercise (ANBE) Intervention on Reducing Blood Pressure in Patients with Hypertension in the Dahlia Room of Yogyakarta Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension, commonly called 'The Silent Killer', can give birth to several symptoms, including stress. Engaging in relaxation techniques may aid in reducing blood pressure. One such relaxation method that can be employed is the Alternate Nostril Breathing Exercise (ANBE).

Purpose: This study aims to investigate the impact of the Alternate Nostril Breathing Exercise (ANBE) intervention on reducing blood pressure levels among individuals diagnosed with hypertension.

Methods: The present study employs a descriptive methodology, utilizing a nursing care process approach to investigate the management of hypertension in patients. The study involved administering the Alternate Nostril Breathing Exercise (ANBE) intervention to participants for 3 days. The intervention was performed twice daily, in the morning and evening, for 6-15 minutes. The inclusion criteria for the study were hypertensive patients with a systolic blood pressure of 130 mmHg and/or a diastolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg. Blood pressure measurements were taken before and after the intervention to assess its effects.

Results: The blood pressure measures recorded before engaging in the alternate nostril breathing exercise yielded a 158/107 mmHg reading. Subsequently, after consistently practicing the alternate nostril breathing exercise for three days, the blood pressure measurements decreased to 143/81 mmHg.

Conclusion: A decline in blood pressure has been observed in Mr. S, a hypertensive patient currently in the Dahlia room of Yogyakarta Hospital. The patient was situated in the Dahlia room of Yogyakarta Hospital.

Keywords: Alternate Nostril Breathing Exercise; ANBE; Blood Pressure Reduction; Hypertension

Topic: Patient Blood Management and Blood Health

Performance Analysis of Pharmacy Installation Based on Balanced Scorecard Method at Bhina Bhakti Husada Hospital Rembang

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ABSTRACT

Background: The quality of health services in hospital can be achieved through continuous quality improvement of performance. Therefore, it needs a performance measurement to determine the success of the hospital management strategy. Balanced scorecard is a tool that can be used in assessing performance with the concept of a balance between a financial perspective and a non-financial perspective.

Purpose: This method measuring a performance that does not only focus on administration and facilities infrastructure, but also human resources.

Method: This study used a non-experimental descriptive method which was descriptive analytic in nature to the data collected to analyze the performance of Pharmacy Installation at Bhina Bhakti Husada Hospital. Data obtained retrospectively and prospectively.

Results: Study evaluates Pharmacy Installation performance using the Balanced Scorecard. Financially, Inventory Turnover Ratio (ITOR), Growth Ratio on Sales, and Gross Profit Margin were assessed. ITOR increased but remained below norms. Growth Ratio on Sales rose, improving sales. Gross Profit Margin enhanced, indicating better profitability. The customer perspective focused on service quality and satisfaction. Servqual analysis indicated service quality fell short of expectations, yet met ministry standards. Internally, dispensing time met service criteria, but drug availability suffered due to stock and procurement issues, though fast service was enabled by information systems. Training participation grew, while employee turnover remained high, denoting retention challenges. Dominant delegative leadership style and positive organizational culture were noted.

Conclusion: Overall, Pharmacy Installation showed financial growth, sales improvement, and efficiency. Challenges in customer satisfaction, drug availability, and employee retention suggest the need for hospital action to enhance performance and satisfaction.

Keywords: Analysis; Balanced Scorecard; Performance; Pharmacy Installation

Topic: Pharmacy and Complementary Therapy

The Effect of Extraction Duration on the Total Flavonoids Content of Kaempferia parviflora Wall. ex Baker Ethanol Extract

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ABSTRACT

Background: Kaempferia parviflora (Black ginger) has phytochemical compounds such as flavonoids, terpenoids, essential oils, and phenols that have the potential to inhibit the growth of several pathogenic bacteria. To maximize the total extracted flavonoids needs to optimize the extraction duration.

Purpose: Knowing the optimum maceration duration on the total flavonoid content using the UV-VIS Spectrophotometric method on black ginger ethanol extract.

Methods: Black ginger is extracted using the maceration method with ethanol (70%) solvent in maceration duration of 12, 24, 36,48, and 60 hours. The extract will be tested qualitatively for flavonoids, phenolics, alkaloids, steroids, saponins, and tannins. Then proceed with the quantitative test to determine the total levels of flavonoids using the UV-VIS Spectrophotometric method.

Results: Qualitative test of black ginger ethanol extract gave positive results for flavonoids, phenolics, alkaloids, steroids, and tannins. The total level of flavonoids in black ginger ethanol extract was 7,8988 &#61617- 0,1223 mgEQ/g (12 jam)- 8,5705 &#61617- 0,0,1529 mgEQ/g (24 jam)- 9,8102 &#61617- 0,0416 mgEQ/g (36 jam)- 10,6161 &#61617- 0,0768 mgEQ/g (48 jam)- 7,2594 &#61617- 0,1244 mgEQ/g (60 jam). The statistical analysis indicates a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the total flavonoid content at each maceration time. The highest total flavonoid content is observed at the 48-hour maceration time.

Conclusion: The duration of maceration time significantly affects the total flavonoid content produced. The optimum maceration time results in the highest total flavonoid content, which is at 48 hours.

Keywords: Black Ginger; Flavonoids; Kaempferia parviflora; Maceration; UV-VIS Spectrophotometric

Topic: Pharmacy and Complementary Therapy

[ABS-73]
Potensial Daun Sambiloto Dalam Menurunkan Kadar HbA1C

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes Mellitus sufferers in Indonesia tend to show increasing rates. Natural ingredients used in traditional communities can be considered in the prevention and treatment of Diabetes Mellitus.

Purpose: Identifying the effect of bitter leaves on reducing HBA1C levels in Diabetes Mellitus sufferers

Methods: This research is literature review research. The research was conducted using article data on Google Schooler. The key words used are Andrographis paniculata and HB1C human, experiments. There were 421 articles found.

Results: Identification results from the article show a significant relationship between bitter leaf and HbA1c, fasting insulin levels.

Conclusion: The effect of bitter leaf on prevention and treatment is proven because it can reduce HbA1c levels.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; HbA1c; Levels Sambiloto

Topic: Pharmacy and Complementary Therapy

[ABS-116]
Medication Adherence and Therapeutical Outcome in Hypertension Patients at The Mlati II Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is a chronic disease characterized by an increase in systolic blood pressure >140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg. Hypertension is a disease that needs to be treated properly and continuously. One of the critical successes of therapy is medication adherence by patients. The existence of non-adherence did not result in the achievement of therapeutic goals

Purpose: This study aims to determine the correlation between medication adherence and therapeutic outcome in hypertension patients at the Mlati II health center.

Methods: This research is a non-experimental study with a cross sectional design analysis. The study was conducted in 76 patients with hypertension at the Mlati II health center, where samples were taken by purposive sampling technique. Adherence was obtained in the form of adherence levels measured using the MMAS-8 questionnaire, therapeutic outcomes assessed by measuring a patient's blood pressure. Then the data were analyzed using the Chi-square test to determine the relationship between the level of adherence to therapeutic outcomes.

Results: The results showed that of 76 hypertension patients, the majority aged 46-55 years (44.7%), female gender (69.7%), senior high school (39.5%), employment status did not work (55.3%), long suffering from hypertension <5 years (76.3%), received single therapy (61.8%) with the type of antihypertension drug amlodipine (59.2%), low adherence category rate (39.5%), outcome of therapy with uncontrolled blood pressure (60,5%), and significancy level p = 0,997>0,05

Conclusion: There is no relationship between the level of adherence to the use of antihypertension drugs and the outcome therapy of controlled blood pressure at the Mlati II health center.

Keywords: Adherence; Hypertension; Therapeutic Outcome

Topic: Pharmacy and Complementary Therapy

Enhancing Student Knowledge and Attitudes of Dengue through Contextual Learning: A Study at Respati University Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Yogyakarta is an Indonesian province with a high dengue transmission rate and is known as the City of Students. This has led to a significant number of students being at risk of contracting dengue disease. This emphasizes the need for their strong understanding and positive attitudes toward the disease.

Purpose: Measuring enhancing student knowledge and attitudes about dengue through contextual learning.

Methods: This research employs a one-group pretest-posttest experimental design, involving a sample of 40 students from Respati University Yogyakarta, selected using Stratified Random Sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire that has been declared valid and reliable and instructional media. The analysis comprises descriptive and comparative stages, utilizing Paired Sample t-test and Wilcoxon tests (alfa=5%).

Results: In the pre-test, student dengue knowledge had a median of 66.7 (range: 31.7-81.7), and attitudes had a mean of 64.8 with a standard deviation of 8.3. Following 2 days of contextual learning, knowledge increased among 38 students (95%) to a median of 78.5 (range: 58.3-100). Attitudes also improved, with a mean of 80.7 and a standard deviation of 5.8. A significant increase was evident from the pre-test to post-test values, as indicated by the P-Value: $0.000 < 0.05$.

Conclusion: The study findings prompt health authorities to enhance student knowledge and attitudes regarding dengue disease, enabling them to serve as role models in mitigating community transmission.

Keywords: Attitudes; Contextual Learning; Dengue; Knowledge; Student University

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

Risk Assessment of Musculoskeletal Disorders in the Field of Orthotics and Prosthetics Using RULA and REBA Methods

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ABSTRACT

Background: The productivity level of prosthetist orthotists linked to workstation, optimum workload, and healthy interaction with working environment. Prosthetist orthotists frequently engage in repetitive actions with awkward movements, which render them highly susceptible to musculoskeletal injuries. This vulnerability to musculoskeletal injuries is notably observed in PT X, a company which served custom-made prosthesis orthosis located in West Java. Based on observations, it has revealed that significant number of prosthetist orthotists at PT X operate in non-ergonomic work environments, often assuming awkward postures during their work activities.

Purpose: This study aims to evaluate prosthetist orthotist working posture in connection with their workstations. The study carried out on certain variables with primary goal of addressing question- what are the specific working postures of the prosthetist orthotist which contributed to musculoskeletal injuries, so that these postures be changed through recommended improvement.

Methods: Descriptive observational research design with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling method employed is total sampling, involving a sample size of seven individuals. The variables that became the object of research were musculoskeletal complaints and work postures. Musculoskeletal complaints were assessed using the Nordic body questionnaire, while work posture analysis is conducted per work station through photographic documentation. The evaluation of work postures is accomplished through the application of RULA and REBA.

Results: The activities of rectification, assembly, grinding, cutting thermoplast sheets, chipping positive cast, and separating plastic from positive cast have been identified as significant contributors to musculoskeletal injuries. Based on the assessment results utilizing the RULA and REBA evaluation methods, it has been determined that the rectification activity carries a moderate risk level. Conversely, the remaining activities are associated with a high-risk level.

Conclusion: In all activities, the prosthetist orthotist typically maintains a standing posture without leg support for extended durations. This has led to the development of musculoskeletal injuries required appropriate treatment. To mitigate the risk of musculoskeletal injuries, it is recommended to introduce improvements in the positioning of orthotist prosthetists and enhance their workstations accordingly.

Keywords: Prosthetist Orthotist; Musculoskeletal Disorders; RULA; REBA

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-27]
Post-Stroke Patient's Self-Reliance Needs: Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke has become a significant global health problem that affects millions of people worldwide every year. Prevention and appropriate treatment efforts need to be made to reduce incidence and improve quality of life of stroke patients.

Purpose: To determine of post-stroke patients' self-reliance needs.

Methods: Used bibliometric analysis. The keywords used were ^post-stoke patient's self-reliance needs to search for journal articles in Publish or Perish (PoP) application with a publication time range between 2017-2022. The data base used Google Scholar and then analyzed using VOS-viewer application.

Results: Only one cluster was found, namely with the keywords self-reliance, patient, and need with prevalence with occurrences values of 29, 24, and 12, respectively. The need for post-stroke self-reliance is still needed such as post-stroke self-management, such as prevention of apathy in post-stroke patients, importance of meeting family members, use of post-stroke rehabilitation services, access to computerized brain paradigms, building concepts in maintaining resilience of post-stroke patients, increasing role of social interaction to increase motivation in post-stroke rehabilitation, performing bound control of lower limb exoskeleton that is moved, botulinum toxin A needs for treatment of hemiparesis in adults with chronic upper limb spasticity, and Cerebrolysin needs for Ischemic Stroke Treatment.

Conclusion: Themes related to post-stroke patient's self-reliance needs still require further research development.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Needs; Patients; Post-Stroke; Self-Reliance

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-29]
Surgical Site Infection Report During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Bibliometric Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background: Surgical site infection (SSI) is still a problem for surgeons. SSI can increase morbidity, mortality, and the cost of treatment due to the length of treatment and the presence of other complications. The expenses of these SSIs can be significant both financially and socially. However, the trend of research on SSI during the COVID-19 pandemic is still unknown.

Purpose: This research aims to map out the research breakthroughs on surgical site infection during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This study uses a bibliometric analysis with a qualitative literature review. The reanalysis included various software tools, such as VOS viewer and NVivo 12 Plus.

Results: In total, 124 publications reviewed the surgical site infection during the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States then became the country with the most research publications. Following 2020 and 2021 are the years with the highest number of research publications on surgical site infections during the COVID-19 pandemic. The highest citation is from Chick et al. in 2020, who, in their research, studied the use of technology during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, research investigated the use of technology in handling COVID-19 patient operations and the actions of medical staff. In 2021, the focus was on the treatment, but in 2022, the focus was more on the impact of the COVID-19 virus on the human body. The keywords adult, pandemic, COVID-19 beta coronavirus, and pneumonia have a very dense density. Another finding from this study indicates that the network based on keywords grows stronger in the cluster of hospital operating facilities.

Conclusion: The publication trend with the theme of surgical site infection during the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly improved in the last two years, and the United States of America became the most contributing research publication about these themes.

Keywords: Bibliometric; Covid-19 Pandemic; Indonesia; Surgical Site Infection

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-31]
Effectiveness Pre-Decision Time and Emergency Response Time 2 In the Reduction of Operating Area Infection

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ABSTRACT

Background: The effectiveness of the response time in the hospital emergency room in surgery decisions needs speed and accuracy to avoid infection, disability, and even death.
Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of Pre-Decision-Time and Emergency Response Time2 in open fractures lower limb grade I-II against the incidence of infection in the surgical area
Methods: A mixed-method that combined quantitative and qualitative methods with a retrospective analytical approach. The population for one the year 2019 was 261 emergency surgery patients and a sample of 101 patients with Grade I-II inclusion criteria by taking medical record data for extremity cito surgery under the Emergency Room of Prof. Orthopedic Hospital. Dr.R. Soeharso Surakarta.
Results: Chi-square test (fisher) with p-value <0.05 showed a statistically significant relationship between pre-decision time and infection in operation. There was still an incidence of infection in 5% of the 101 respondents studied. Pre-Decision Time and Emergency Response Time2 affected infection, meaning that Pre-Decision Time and Emergency Response Time2 had a quick and precise impact on emergency operations.
Conclusion: The faster the response for Pre-Decision Time and Emergency Response Time 2, the lower the incidence of infection.

Keywords: Emergency Response; Fractur; Infection; Pre-Decision; Lower Limb; Time

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

Optimizing Instagram-based Health Promotion Program to Prevent Diabetes Mellitus in Adolescents in Yogyakarta City

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) has increased worldwide, including in Indonesia. Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) province has the 4th most DM patients in Indonesia. Diabetes mellitus began attacking the adolescent group, and preventive measures, including health promotion, are needed. One of the media for health promotion is social media. The social media most widely used by adolescents is Instagram.

Purpose: Identify and explore implementation strategies for Instagram-based health promotion in adolescents' disruption era to prevent diabetes mellitus in DIY.

Methods: The research method used is qualitative with action research design. Data was collected using interviews with social media experts, behavioral experts, and health influencers. Meanwhile, FGDs were conducted with high school students in Yogyakarta. The observation was done by collecting data from personal Instagram (IG) account insights. Triangulation and audit trail were used to validate the data. The analysis used is descriptive qualitative.

Results: The number of participants in this study was dominated by respondents aged 18 to 24 years with a percentage of 40.6%, then the age group 25 years to 34 years with 31.6%, the age group 35 years to 44 years with a portion of 11.4% and finally the age group 13 years to 17 years with as many as 10.6%. After posting health education about diabetes mellitus, by utilizing the hashtag feature, IG Live, and collaboration with school accounts and influencers, the IG account @mahendraprasetya_kusuma experienced an increase in the number of followers and reached accounts with an age range of 17-24 years and domiciled in DIY.

Conclusion: Instagram-based health promotion regarding the prevention of diabetes mellitus in adolescents can be reached by using the hashtag feature- the reach of users can be expanded by collaborating with the school's Instagram accounts and with influencer accounts, and Instagram Live can be an optional method to increase interaction by conducting questions and answers to the audience.

Keywords: Adolescents; Health Promotion; Instagram; Social-media

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-61]
An Investigation of Biopsychosocial Risk Factors Among Taiwanese Women with A Family History of Breast Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Background: Identifying breast cancer risk factors is a critical component of preventive strategy for this disease. Women with family history of breast cancer (FHBC) in their first-degree relatives have an approximately two-fold higher risk than women without family history. However, the existing studies documenting biopsychosocial risk factors among healthy women with FHBC were limited.

Purpose: We aimed to explore the biopsychosocial risk factors associated with breast cancer development in Taiwanese women

Methods: The study population includes participants of the Taiwan Biobank from 2008 to 2018. A total of 3,214 healthy women aged range 30-75 years old were considered eligible for enrollment. Participants were divided into FHBC (1,830) and non-FHBC (1,384). A self-reporting technique is mainly used to acquire the risk factors related to breast cancer which include biological, psycho-behavioral, and social factors. The univariate and multiple logistic regression analyses were performed to identify the significant associated biopsychosocial factors. All the analyses were conducted using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). This study has been approved by the Joint Institutional Review Board of Taipei Medical University (No. N201804027).

Results: In our study, most participants with FHBC were more than 45 years old (67.4%). Multiple logistic regression showed that the breast cancer risk was associated with age (OR, 2.56- 95% CI, 2.276-3.102, p: <0.001), a family has other cancer (OR, 1.51- 95% CI, 1.006-2.271 p: 0.047), and educational level (OR, 3.45- 95% CI, 2.781-4.279, p: <0.001) were significantly associated with the breast cancer development

Conclusion: The biopsychosocial factors including age ≥ 45 years old, having family members who have other cancer, and educational level are more likely to increase the risk of breast cancer. These identified biopsychosocial factors can be considered for established evidence-based intervention to prevent the development of breast cancer, especially in the Taiwanese population with FHBC

Keywords: Biopsychosocial Risk Factors; Breast Cancer; Family History

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-64]
Content Validity Index: An Anemia Complication Prevention Behavior Questionnaire And M-Health App Usability Questionnaire (MAUQ)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia^s maternal mortality rate is ranked third in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) at over 173 per 100,000 live births. One of the causes of high maternal mortality rates in middle-income countries is pregnancy complications. Pregnancy complications such as anemia will cause bleeding, preeclampsia, prematurity, low weight, and birth. Based on the results of the literature, the researcher developed a health application to prevent complications of anemia. The instrument development was carried out because the literature study had not found the application of the health belief model concept in the prevention of anemia complications among pregnant women.

Purpose: to test the content validity of the questionnaire on anemia prevention behavior and the M-Health App Usability Questionnaire (MAUQ).

Methods: The internal validity test was carried out in Yogyakarta. This study involved five multi-professional experts in the health sector, namely doctoral education, doctoral nursing, nutrition and health promotion experts, nurses, and midwives. Steps were taken: 1) establishing clear concepts and objectives, 2) domain definition and identification, 3) item definition and generation, 4) building instruments, 5) preparing instruments to test content validity, 6) conducting validity tests by involving health experts 7) Conduct analysis using the Content Validity Index (I-CVI).

Results: The result of the content validity index for the essential indicators of anemia complication prevention behavior is 0.98, and the relevance indicator is one, so the total value is 0.99. The content validity result for the essential indicator of MAUQ is one, and the relevance indicator is one, so the total value is one.

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the instrument for preventing anemia complications among pregnant women and the M-Health App Usability Questionnaire (MAUQ) are valid.

Keywords: Anemia; Behavior; Content Validity Index; Pregnancy; Prevention

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-67]
Exploring Implementers' Perspectives: Digital-based HIV Self-Education and Screening Services for Adolescent HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs

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ABSTRACT

Background: The ongoing global efforts to combat HIV/AIDS demand innovative strategies to engage and educate adolescents, a population vulnerable to infection. Digital-based HIV self-education and screening services present an increasingly relevant approach. However, the success of these initiatives heavily depends on the insights and experiences of the individuals tasked with their implementation.

Purpose: The study aimed to explore the perspectives of implementers involved in HIV/AIDS prevention programs designed for adolescents.

Methods: The qualitative study was conducted on January until June 2022 in Yogyakarta City, Indonesia. Studies involve various implementation groups (government and NGOs) actively in providing HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives for adolescents. This in-depth interview is designed to gain insight into current HIV/AIDS program evaluations, including program implementers^ readiness and support on self-education services and digital-based HIV screening.

Results: Implementers recognized the potential of digital-based HIV self-education and screening services, emphasizing the appeal of technology to adolescents. Initiation of the use of digital media in HIV/AIDS prevention programs has been carried out, but there has been no integration between services. However, challenges include the digital divide among adolescents, concerns about privacy, and the need for additional training for implementers and adolescents. The need for a multisectoral approach involving community partnerships such as government, NGOs, and schools, the presence of technical support, and youth-friendly services are critical to the successful integration of digital tools into HIV/AIDS prevention programs for adolescents.

Conclusion: The importance of addressing practical challenges and advocating for a comprehensive support system, ensuring effective implementation of these digital services. By doing so, we can maximize their potential to increase the reach and impact of adolescent HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

Keywords: Adolescent Health; Digital Education; HIV/AIDS Prevention; Implementers' Perspectives; Self-Directed Screening

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-74]

Correlation of Morbidity with Smoking Status and The Existence of Posbindu PTM (Integrated Guidance Post For NCD) to Prepare Aging Society Health Manifestation in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia foresees a demographic bonus in 2030. But by 2050, the aging population challenge looms, with 77 million elders. In an aging population, reduced physical resilience heightens susceptibility to diseases, mainly non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Comprehensive strategies are essential to address healthcare needs of the elderly. Posbindu PTM (Integrated Guidance Post for NCD) is community-based program in Indonesia aimed at monitoring NCD risk factors, promoting early intervention, including smoking prevention.

Purpose: To investigate the correlations between morbidity rates with smoking status, and Posbindu PTM implementation among Indonesia's elderly population.

Methods: A total of 34 provinces in Indonesia were analyzed. The dependent variable is morbidity rates, the independent variables are the percentage of smoking status (active smokers, ex-smokers, non-smokers) and the percentage of villages implementing Posbindu PTM in each province. The data were obtained from the 2022 Indonesian Elderly Population Statistics Report and the 2021 Indonesian Health Profile. Spearman correlation test was used to ascertain the presence of correlations among variables.

Results: Results show that active smoker (p= 0.007- r= 0.455- direction= positive), ex-smoker (p= 0.003- r=0.497- direction= positive), and non-smoker (p= 0.002- r= -0.506- direction= negative) had significant relationship with morbidity in Indonesia^s elderly. Provinces with high prevalence of smoking among the elderly tend to have higher morbidity. Posbindu PTM data^s result indicate that it didn^t show significant relationship with morbidity (p=0.367- r= 0.160- direction= positive). The average percentage of Posbindu PTM implementations is 65%, means not all regions providing the program and not evenly distributed.

Conclusion: Posbindu PTM hasn't been implemented well in Indonesia, even though this is potential way to maintain the health condition of all adults, moreover the elderly. More efforts and government commitment need to be optimized to prioritize health promotion and prevention from the lowest level to achieve prosperous and effective aging society.

Keywords: Elder; Integrated Guidance Post; Non-Communicable Disease; Morbidity; Smoking

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-78]
Risk Factors of Child Marriage in Tambakrejo, Bojonegoro Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: Child marriage has an impact not only on health but also on the sustainability of the household formed through child marriage. In Tambakrejo District, Bojonegoro Regency, the number of children who have child marriages is 40 children.

Purpose: The purpose of the study was to determine the risk factors for child marriage in Tambakrejo District, Bojonegoro Regency.

Methods: The research method uses analytic descriptive research with cross sectional approach on February 2023. The total population of all teenagers who have child marriages in 2022 in Tambakrejo District, Bojonegoro Regency, is 40 people and a sample of 40 respondents, with saturated sampling technique. Data were analyzed with chi square test and multiple logistic regression

Results: The results of this research found that there are factors. Dominant ones such as own desires, parents' desires, school dropout factors, social influences, environmental influences, and parents' income are risk factors that cause child marriage.

Conclusion: It is hoped that respondents will prepare mentally and psychologically after marriage to be responsible and play the role of wife, sexual partner, mother, and other roles played by adults, reduce feelings of selfishness, and be willing to give in solving household problems to minimize conflicts that trigger arguments in the household

Keywords: Risk Factors: Child Marriage

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-79]
The Correlation Between Mother's Education and Nutritional Fulfillment for Stunting Toddler in The Mejuwet Health Center Bojonegoro Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: Toddler age is a golden period for children's growth and development. Malnutrition during the first thousand days of birth results in stunting, namely children with short stature, not appropriate for their age.

Purpose: This research analyzes the correlation between mothers' education and nutritional requirements for toddlers with stunting in the Mejuwet Community Health Center Bojonegoro Regency.

Methods: This research uses analytical methods with a retrospective approach. The population of all stunted toddlers at the Mejuwet Community Health Center, Bojonegoro Regency in 2022 was 52 children, a sample of 46 respondents using a simple random sampling technique. The instruments used were questionnaires and observation sheets. Then data processing was carried out through editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating as well as data analysis using the Spearman Rho.

Results: There were 26 respondents (56.5%) in the low category of mother's education, 35 respondents (76.1%) in the short category and the statistical test results ρ- value=0.446 that α-<0.5 H0 was rejected. There were 25 respondents (54.3%) lacking in nutrition for children under five, 35 respondents (76.1%) experienced stunting in the short category, and the statistical test results ρ- value= 0.001 so that α-< 0.5 H0 was rejected

Conclusion: There is a correlation between Mother's education and nutritional requirements for toddlers and the incidence of stunting in the Mejuwet Bojonegoro Community Health Center. Mothers should adopt a main eating pattern with three meals a day and two snacks, dan vary the menu so children don't get bored. They consult and check their child^s growth and development at the Posyandu every month.

Keywords: Mother's Education; Nutrition; Stunting; Toddlers

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-84]
The Characteristics of Presbyopia Patients in Hospital in Jakarta in The January-June 2022 Period

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ABSTRACT

Background: Presbyopia, which is a common age-related vision disorder, significantly affects a person's quality of life, especially those aged 50 years and over

Purpose: The research has the objective of analyzing the characteristics of presbyopia patients in Hospital A in Jakarta to find the dominant causes of the problem.

Methods: This paper examines the characteristics of presbyopia sufferers at Hospital A in Jakarta from January to June 2022. This research variable includes gender, age, hyperopia, systemic disease, and trauma. This study analyzed 97 patient cases.

Results: The findings showed that the majority of patients did not show hyperopia or systemic disease, whereas the highest incidence of trauma was caused by cataracts.

Conclusion: This study provides valuable information for healthcare professionals and researchers and underscores the need for additional research with expanded variables in different medical settings.

Keywords: Presbyopia; vision disorder; systemic disease; trauma

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

Development of an Educational Curriculum Based on Healthy Living Behavior: Qualitative Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sedentary behavior (sedentary lifestyle) in adolescents contributes to the increasing number of DM in the world. Healthy lifestyle interventions at school need to be carried out to prevent DM.

Purpose: The major aim of this study is to develop a learning model through the Education curriculum to promote healthy living behaviors in schools.

Methods: The method used qualitative research with a case study design. This research was conducted in Indonesia and Malaysia in January-March 2023. Data collection techniques used Focused Group Discussion, interviews, observation, and article literature. The data obtained were analyzed using guidelines from Huberman and Miles. The analysis was carried out starting with data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

Results: These supporting factors were identified and grouped into 12 (twelve) tema, namely: 1) health promotion goals, 2) increasing motivation, 3) information media about healthy living behavior, 4) the need to get used to healthy living, 5) student-based learning, 6) the learning process refers to the learning process plan, 7) the sports schedule, 8) the method of delivery of material, 9) time of delivery of material, 10) the duration of delivery of material, 11) the topics to be conveyed, and 12) key actor. Physical activity on the sidelines of learning is an option to improve the healthy behavior of teachers and students. Besides that, designing a healthy canteen is also important to support the implementation of a healthy school.

Conclusion: The Curriculum Merdeka based on healthy living behavior is able to encourage every teacher and student at school to practice sports for 15 minutes between lessons. Policies that support the implementation of healthy living behavior in schools need to be implemented.

Keywords: Educational Curriculum; Healthy Living Behavior; Qualitative

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

Relationship Between Risk Behaviour and Attitudes Towards the Newer HIV Prevention Methods Among Nursing Students at Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that affects a person's immune system and can damage or weaken a person's strength to prevent disease. The cumulative number of HIV cases in 2022 in Indonesia is still relatively high at 329,581 cases, while the cumulative number of AIDS cases recorded until March 2022 is around 137,397 cases. Nursing students as prospective health workers in the future masses play an important role in primary health care so they need to have good behavior and attitudes towards HIV.

Purpose: This study aims to determine the relationship between risk behavior and attitudes towards the latest HIV prevention methods in nursing students at Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta.

Methods: Quantitative research with correlative design and using a cross-sectional approach. Sampling using purposive sampling techniques with a minimum sample of 68 respondents. This research was conducted at Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta in June 2023. The measuring tools used are the Safe-Sex Behavior questionnaire and the Attitude Questionnaire Towards the Latest HIV Prevention Methods that have been valid and reliable. Data analysis using descriptive statistical tests and chi-square tests.

Results: The risky behavior of nursing students is included in the good category with the results of 100 respondents there are 60 (60%) students have good safe-sex behavior, and attitudes towards the latest HIV prevention methods in students are included in the medium category with the results of 69 (69.0%) students have a moderate prevention attitude. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between risk behavior and attitudes towards the latest HIV prevention methods, namely ($p = 0.005$, $r = -0.319$) meaning that the higher the risk behavior of students, the lower the attitude towards the latest HIV prevention methods in students.

Conclusion: The attitude of nursing students towards the latest HIV prevention methods as prospective nurses needs to be improved, because as nurses play an important role in primary health care and become an important component in the health care system in the future and will often face or meet directly with HIV cases.

Keywords: Attitudes; Behavior; HIV Prevention; Nursing Students

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

Information Motivation Behavior Skills (IMB) Model in Predicting Maternal Behavior for Healthy Child Development

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ABSTRACT

Background: The early years of life are an important period for a child's health and development. Positive parenting and quality interactions are needed to be able to develop all of children's abilities according to their age by meeting their social, emotional, and educational needs for stimulation. A mother plays a very important role in encouraging a child's growth and development.

Purpose: This research aims to determine the influence of social psychological factors that influence maternal behavior on healthy child growth and development using the Information Motivation Behavior Skills (IMB) model.

Methods: This research is a cross-sectional study conducted in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. A sample of 400 mothers with children under five (12-59 months) were selected according to certain criteria. The dependent variable is the mother's healthy behavior that improves child development. The independent variables include constructs taken from the IMB model, namely information, motivation, and maternal behavioral skills. The variables are measured using a questionnaire and observation sheets. The data were analyzed using path analysis using Stata 13 statistical software.

Results: Healthy maternal behavior, in improving the development of children under five, was directly and positively related to information (b= 0.07, p=0.017), motivation (b= 0.27, p<0.001), and maternal behavioral skills (b= 0.62, p<0.001). A mother's healthy behavior in improving the development of children under five is indirectly and positively related to information (b= 0.20, p<0.001) and motivation (b= 0.43, p<0.001). The goodness of fit path analysis indicated values of p > 0.05, RSME= 0.000, TFI= 1.00, TLI= 1.00.

Conclusion: A mother's healthy behavior that improves child development is directly and positively related to the information, motivation, and behavioral skills that a mother has. Furthermore, it is indirectly and positively related to the information and motivation that a mother has.

Keywords: Child Development; Information Motivation Behavior Skills (IMB) Model; Maternal Behavior

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-115]
Factors Influencing Dental Care Behavior of Elementary School Students

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ABSTRACT

Background: Teeth and mouth are important parts that must be kept clean because they are organs of the body that are susceptible to the entry of disease germs which can cause various kinds of dental and oral diseases. Dental and oral health is an inseparable unit because dental and oral health can affect overall body health. The most effective intervention to improve dental and oral health is dental care. However, there is great variation in performing dental care.

Purpose: The Study aimed to identify the determinant factors that influence the dental care of elementary school students.

Methods: The research is quantitative research with correlations design. There were 73 school students took part in the study. Data analysis used univariate analysis, chi square test as bivariate analysis and logistic regression as multivariate analysis.

Results: The result showed that the majority of students have good dental care behavior (52,1%). Logistic regression showed that age has a significant relationship with dental care behavior (p=0.39- OR= 3.27- 95% CI 1,06-10.1). Ownership of a toothbrush was associated with dental care behavior (p=0.16- OR=1.44- 95% CI 1.31-13.67). However, knowledge has the most dominant influence on dental care behavior (p=0.005- OR=4.94- 95% CI 1.64-15.01). There was no significant relationship between mother's employment status with dental care behavior (p=0.067- OR=2.99- 95% CI 0.93-9.72)

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between age, Ownership of a toothbrush and knowledge with dental care behavior. However, mother's employment status has no significant relationship with dental care behavior.

Keywords: Behavior; Dental Care; Elementary School Students

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-126]
Translation And Psychometric Analysis of The Brief Symptom Inventory Adolescent with Post-Rehabilitation of Substance Used Disorder

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Brief Symptom Inventory-18 (BSI-18) is an 18- item self-report checklist measures developed as a brief screen for psychological symptoms in medical patients. Application of the BSI-18 to adolescent with post-rehabilitation of substance used disorder is supported by its brevity, its coverage of the critical areas of anxiety and depression, and the published manual's inclusion of normative data for an adolescent with post-rehabilitation of substance used disorder sample.

Purpose: The purpose of this research was to evaluate the BSI psychometric properties among a representative sample of adolescent in Indonesia.

Methods: The 80 adolescents enrolled to this study were 15–18 years old. Subjects were recruited from drug rehabilitation center in West Java, Indonesia. This instrument was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in four stages: forward translation, reverse translation by an expert group, pre-testing, and cognitive interviews. To calculate the content validity index, we applied Aiken's V formula. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was utilized so that the factor structure of BSI could be determined. This study used Cronbach alpha coefficient to determine its reliability.

Results: The CVI ranged from 0.73 to 1.00 for BSI. The factors loadings of each of the three scales in the BSI was ranged from 0.43 and 0.88. The model was acceptable and appropriate when confirmatory factor analyses of the BSI were conducted. The Cronbach alpha coefficient of the BSI was 0.925.

Conclusion: The findings of this study give evidence that the BSI is a viable and useful screening tool to detect substance use problems among Indonesian adolescent. Future studies to assess its sensitivity and specificity is needed to provide more comprehensive validate tool of BSI.

Keywords: Adolescents; BSI; Cross-Culture Adaptation; Substance Abuse; Validation

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

Correlation Between Education and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)'s Compliance of Construction Workers in Tegal Regency

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ABSTRACT

Background: The construction sector is a workplace that continues to have an increasing number of work accidents. Work accidents can be controlled by complying with the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the education levels of construction workers in the Tegal Regency area and their compliance with using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Methods: This study used quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling method was purposive sampling, and 104 respondents were obtained from construction workers in Tegal Regency. Data collection was conducted during July–August 2023. Data were collected through interviews with questionnaires as the research instruments. Data analysis used bivariate analysis using the chi-square test.

Results: From the results of the study, using the chi-square test, a p value of 0.141 was obtained, indicating that there was no relationship between the education of construction workers and compliance with the use of PPE among construction workers in the Tegal Regency area.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between education level and compliance with PPE use. Suggestions for further research that it is necessary to investigate similar factors that may be related to PPE compliance, for example, the knowledge factor of construction workers' PPE.

Keywords: *Construction Workers; Education; Occupational Safety and Health; Personal Protective Equipment; PPE Complience*

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-128]
Risk Factors for The Incident of Pneumonia in Toddlers in The Working Area of The Kamonji Health Center, Palu City

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pneumonia is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality in children under five age group in the world. The incidence of pneumonia in Indonesia is 2,1% with a prevalence of 4,8%. The largest number of pneumonia cases in Central Sulawesi was in the City of Palu, namely 2.174 cases. The number cases of pneumonia in 2018 in Kamonji Health Center Palu City were 336 cases.

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to analyze the risk factors of pneumonia in toddlers in work area of Kamonji Health Center Palu City.

Methods: This type of research was an analytic survey with case control approach. Case samples were 63 pneumonia toddlers and control samples were 63 non-pneumonia toddlers with matching age and gender. Sampling was taken through Purposive sampling technique. The dependent variable is pneumonia, and the independent variables are immunization status, cigarette smoke, kitchen smoke, and mosquito coil smoke. Data collection was carried out from March to May 2019 using an odds ratio value of a = 5%.

Results: The results of the study shows that incomplete immunization (OR=2,793 and 95%CI= 1,327-5,877), cigarette smokes exposure (OR=5,043 dan 95%CI= 2,358-10,784), kitchen smoke exposure (OR= 6,727 and 95%CI= 2,959-15,295), and mosquito coils of smoke exposure (OR= 5.565 and 95%CI= 2.566-12.069), are risk factors of pneumonia among toddlers.

Conclusion: Incomplete immunization status, exposure to cigarette smoke, kitchen smoke and mosquito coil smoke are risk factors for the incidence of pneumonia in toddlers in the working area of the Kamonji Health Center Palu City. The prevention of pneumonia among toddlers can be done with give complete immunization, reduce smoking activity inside home and maintain the air vents around home so that air exchange goes properly.

Keywords: *Burning Fumes; Respiratory Tract Infection; Vaccine Preventable Diseases*

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-129]

The Influence of Audiovisual Health Education Method on Mother's Knowledge About Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) Diseases in Toddlers at The Karawang Health Center, Sukabumi District, 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of upper respiratory tract infections in Indonesia ranks first among the causes among infants, toddlers, and children. Apart from that, upper respiratory tract infections are also often on the list of the 10 most common illnesses in hospitals. Upper respiratory tract infections often occur in children aged 1–5 years. This is because toddlers are more susceptible to infection, and this requires parental knowledge in caring for children with ISPA, so it is hoped that it will reduce the impact of deaths caused by upper respiratory tract infections.

Purpose: to determine the effect of audiovisual health education on mothers' knowledge about upper respiratory tract infections (ARI) in toddlers at the Karawang Community Health Center, Sukabumi Regency, in 2023.

Methods: The research design used in this research is quasi-experimental with a one-group pre- and post-test design. The sample in this study was 31 mothers of toddlers with ISPA who sought treatment at the Karawang Community Health Center, Sukabumi Regency, in June–July with a sampling technique using purposive sampling. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test.

Results: The majority of mothers of toddlers had little knowledge about upper respiratory tract infections before being given audiovisual health education about upper respiratory tract infections, namely 64.5%. Most of the mothers of toddlers' knowledge about upper respiratory tract infections after being given audiovisual health education about respiratory tract infections was good, namely 93.5%. The Wilcoxon test results obtained a p value of $0.001 < 0.005$.

Conclusion: There is a difference in the knowledge of mothers of toddlers about upper respiratory tract infections before and after being given audiovisual health education about upper respiratory tract infections at the Karawang Community Health Center, Sukabumi Regency, in 2023.

Keywords: *Education; Knowledge; Toddlers; Upper Respiratory Tract Infections*

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-130]
Determining Factors of Self Efficacy in The Use of Contraceptive Methods

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ABSTRACT

Background: The effectiveness of the Short-Term Contraceptive Method in pregnancy control is lower than the long-term contraceptive method, but most acceptors choose to use injections and pills. This is evidenced by data in DKI Jakarta, the number of long-term contraceptive method acceptors in 2021 was 36.02%, while in DIY it was 38.8% and in West Java Province, it was 21.2%. The data shows that long-term contraceptive method acceptors in three different regions are below the Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) target of 63.41% by 2024. Self-efficacy is one of the factors that influence a person's health behavior in addition to other factors, namely knowledge, expected results, personal health goals and facilitators and perceived obstacles.

Purpose: the major aim of the study was to investigate the factors related to self-efficacy in contraceptive use.

Methods: This type of research is correlation analytics with cross sectional design. The study population was long-term contraceptive method acceptors in three regions as many as 1.301 and samples of 306 MKJP acceptors taken by cluster random sampling technique. The research instrument used questionnaires and interview guides. Data analysis technique using chi square test.

Results: Most respondents had positive self-efficacy (81.00%). Age, education level, occupation and number of children were not significantly associated with self-efficacy (p value >0.05). There was a significant relationship between long-term contraceptive method users and information sources (p value = 0.001), while knowledge, attitudes, husband support did not have a significant relationship with MKJP users

Conclusion: The use of long-term contraceptive method and sources of information is a determining factor of self-efficacy in contraceptive use.

Keywords: *Contraceptive; Information; Long-Term*

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-131]
A Descriptive Study of Spiritual Well-Being Among Elderly Living in The Nursing Home

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ABSTRACT

Background: Loneliness due to spiritual well-being is a common problem among the elderly. It can occur among those living in the community with family or in nursing homes. However, spiritual well-being levels among the elderly will be lower when they live in nursing homes. Spiritual care can help older people search for hope and meaning, especially when older people face issues of grief, loss and uncertainty.

Purpose: The study aims to describe the spiritual well-being among elderly living in the nursing home.

Methods: The cross sectional approach method was used in this study.The population is people above 60 years old living in the nursing home in Yogyakarta. Samples were taken by consecutive sampling for one week and 54 respondents were obtained. The data was measured using the Spiritual Well-being Scale (SWBS) questionnaire. Univariate data analysis uses the mean values and frequency distribution.

Results: Among 54 respondents, there were 38 respondents living in the nursing home for more than six months. The result showed that older people living in the nursing home who had moderate spiritual well-being were 30 respondents (57.7%), while there were 19 respondents (36.5%) who had high moderate spiritual well-being, but three respondents (5.8%) were in the low category.

Conclusion: More than half of respondents have high spiritual well-being. The high spiritual well-being will enhance the Quality of Life of older people living in the nursing home.

Keywords: *Elderly; Nursing Home; Spiritual Well-Being*

Topic: Prevention/Health Promotion

[ABS-132]
Participation in The Covid-19 Vaccination: Health Belief Model Approach

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ABSTRACT

Background: The H1N1 pandemic hit the whole world, including Indonesia, between 2020 and 2022. One of the strategies is prevention through vaccination. At the end of February 2022, the coverage of all doses has not fully reached the target, both doses 1, 2 and the 3rd booster. This is due to several factors, including vaccine safety, doubts about the effectiveness of the vaccine, mistrust of the vaccine, fear of side effects, and religious reasons or beliefs. The government is trying different ways to get people to participate in vaccination, such as providing education, targeting health workers as vaccine pilots, and even making vaccination history one of the requirements for government administration. However, not all of these methods can be successful. Therefore, this study aims to see how residents' compliance with vaccination is influenced by the Health Belief Model Theory approach.

Purpose: Identified the application of the health belief model on community compliance in participating in the COVID-19 vaccination program.

Methods: This was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 81 respondents were selected using a purposive sampling technique. The HBM Questionnaire of Vaccine Compliance was used to collect the data and Spearman rank was used in the analysis process.

Results: From the data characteristics, 37% of respondents were 20-30 years old, had a high school education (67.9%), were unemployed (43.2%), and had an income below 1,400,000 (70.4%). The results show that the p-value in the aspect of perceived vulnerability is 0.286, perceived severity 0.834, perceived benefits 0.050, perceived barriers 0.004 and self-efficacy 0.003.

Conclusion: Perceived barriers and self-efficacy as two factors influencing community in Tempel, Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta contributing to covid 19 vaccination.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Vaccine, Vaccination, Adherence, Health Belief Model*

[ABS-133]

Patient and Caregiver Characteristics Associated with Cancer Patient's Quality of Life

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is becoming a country with an increasing burden of cancer. Cancer diagnosis is an imminent crisis for the patient himself and his family since it is part of the Indonesian culture to take care of his family during his sickness. Consequently, it is vital to study the connection between parties.

Purpose: to identify patient and caregiver characteristics contributing to cancer patient's quality of life.

Methods: An analytic descriptive quantitative study was applied to 42 patient-family caregiver dyads of a cancer support center in Indonesia. The patients filled out the sociodemographic questionnaire, The Brief version of Coping Behaviour Inventory (CBI-B), and EORT QLQ C30 to identify their quality of life. At the same time, the Zarit Burden Interview and Caregiver Quality of Life Index-Cancer (CQOLC) were applied to the family caregiver to determine their burden and quality of life. The Spearman-rho analysis was utilized to analyze the relationship among the variables.

Results: There is no association between the patient's sociodemographic and self-efficacy characteristics with the patient's quality of life; on the other hand, the burden of family caregivers and their quality of life had a statistically significant association with the patient's quality of life (r=-.381; r=.343, p<.05).

Conclusion: Family caregiver attributes significantly impact cancer patient's quality of life; thus, the nursing intervention focused on reducing caregiver's burden and elevating their quality of life is obliged.

Keywords: *Burden; Cancer; Family caregiver; Indonesia; Quality of life*

Relationship Between Peer Social Support Depression in Nursing Students at Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Psychological disorders that occur in nursing students cause depressive symptoms. Depression can be caused by full engagement with various demands given to students. Nursing students can be at risk of depression due to the many tasks and routines of life carried out while living college life. The need for social support, especially by peers, is one of the factors that can reduce the level of depression in college students.

Purpose: Determine the relationship between peer social support and the level of depression in nursing students.

Methods: Using a non-experimental quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study was 410 students of the Nursing Science Study Program. Samples were taken based on the inclusion criteria, namely nursing students who experience mild to severe depression, have close friends or friends of the same age, and students with biological parent care and exclusion criteria, namely students who experience severe mental disorders other than depression as indicated by the results of a doctor's diagnosis. This study used a stratified random sampling technique with a total sample of 89 respondents. This research instrument uses a peer social support questionnaire and the Beck Depression Inventory-II. Data analysis using the Spearman Rho statistical test.

Results: The results showed that most of the respondents were female (75.3%), mostly in late adolescence (55,1%), living with parents (50.6%), and mostly in semester II (37.1%). Most respondents had peer social support in the moderate category (80.9%) and the level of depression was mostly in the severe category (60.7%). The results of Spearman Rho analysis showed a p-value = 0.035 (p <0.05)with a correlation coefficient value of -0.224.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between peer social support and depression levels in nursing students at Jenderal Achmad Yani University Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Peer Social Support, Depression Levels, Nursing Students

[ABS-135]
Nurses' Actions in the Implementation of Home Care: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Home care aims to meet the health and social needs of people at home by providing quality home-based health care using balanced, affordable, and sustainable technology. Home care is challenging for nurses to carry out intensive and complex nursing activities.

Purpose: The aim is to identify what actions nurses take when implementing home care.

Methods: The research method uses a systematic review of three scientific journal databases, namely ScienceDirect, ClinicalKey for Nursing, and Sage Journals. Article screening was adjusted to the inclusion criteria and used the PICO technique. Nine articles were reviewed.

Results: There are six aspects of nursing actions in-home care services. Nurses provide health education, can collaborate with other professions, act client-centred, communicate effectively, act according to SOPs, and care involving the family.

Conclusion: Nurses who intensively provide implementation services to home care clients must have a reference. At a minimum, nurses can apply six aspects of nursing actions in-home care services.

Keywords: *The Role of Nurses, Actions of Nurses, Implementation of Nurses, Home Care Services*