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1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON HEALTH POLICY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH POLICY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

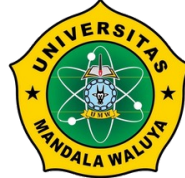
“DEVELOPING RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH SYSTEM”

Hosted by:

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

**9th-10th October 2024
Hasanuddin University**

Co-Host



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1st International Conference on Health Policy and Public Health

ICHP-PH 2024

09 – 10 October 2024, Hasanuddin University

"Developing Resilient and Sustainable Health System"

Hosted by:

Department of Administration and Health Policy
Faculty of Public Health Hasanuddin University

Welcome Speech



Distinguished Guests, Esteemed Speakers, and Conference Participants,

On behalf of the Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, I would like to extend a warm welcome to all of you attending the International Conference on Health Policy and Public Health 2024. We are truly honored to host this prestigious event, which brings together thought leaders, policymakers, academics, and practitioners from around the world.

This year, we gather under the important theme of ***“Developing Resilient and Sustainable Health Systems.”*** As the global community continues to face complex public health challenges, the need for resilient and sustainable health systems has never been more pressing. The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of robust health infrastructure, the agility of health systems, and the ability to ensure equity and access to care for all.

Through this conference, we hope to foster rich discussions, share innovative research, and encourage collaboration across countries and sectors. It is our hope that the insights gained and the connections made here will contribute to strengthening health systems worldwide, ensuring that they are well-equipped to withstand future crises while promoting the health and well-being of populations.

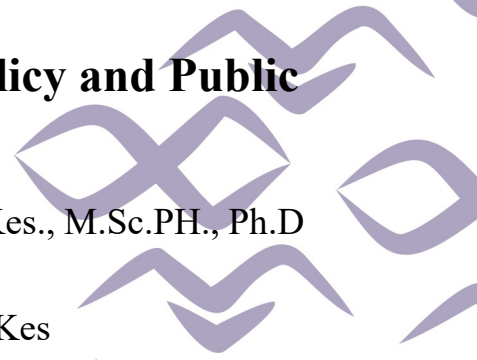
I would like to express my gratitude to all the speakers, panelists, and participants for contributing their expertise to this conference. I also extend my appreciation to the organizing committee for their hard work and dedication in making this event possible.

Once again, welcome to Makassar, and I wish you all a productive and insightful conference.

Warm regards,

Prof. Sukri Palutturi, SKM., M.Kes., M.Sc.PH., Ph.D
Dean, Faculty of Public Health
Hasanuddin University

1st International Conference on Health Policy and Public Health Committees



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List of Reviewers

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No.	Name
1.	Prof. Dr. Suriah, SKM., M.Kes
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3.	Dr. Hasnawati Amqam, S,KM., M.Sc
4.	Dr. Shanti Riskiyani, SKM., M.Kes
5.	Dr. Ria Rezeki Sudarmin, SKM., M.Kes
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9.	Rahma, SKM, M.Sc
10.	Indra Dwinata, SKM, MPH
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13.	Andi Selvi Yusnitasari, SKM., M.Kes
14.	Ryryn Suryaman Prana Putra, SKM, M.Kes

Acknowledgments

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed to the success of the 1st International Conference on Health Policy and Public Health. This event would not have been possible without the dedication, support, and collaboration of many individuals and organizations. We would like to express our appreciation to:

Organizing Committee

The committees and working groups were responsible for the scientific program and all organizational matters for the 1st International Conference on Health Policy and Public Health. First, we wish to thank all the members of these committees for their valuable inputs and suggestions. We applaud the tireless efforts of the organizing committee members, who have devoted their time, expertise, and enthusiasm to plan and execute this remarkable conference.

Co-Host

We deeply appreciate our co-host for their collaboration and support in bringing this event to fruition. Their commitment to the conference's goals has been instrumental in its success. We are glad to be received remarkable contributions from:

Remarkable Speakers and Session Moderators

Our sincere thanks go to the esteemed speakers and session moderators who have generously shared their knowledge, wisdom, and perspectives, enriching our collective understanding.

Sponsors and Partners

We are deeply grateful to our sponsors and partners for their financial support, contributions, and commitment to the advancement of health policy and public health.

Participants and Presenters

Last but not least, we acknowledge the enthusiastic participation of all attendees, who have made this event a vibrant and engaging forum for the exchange of ideas. Your insightful research, ideas, and active participation have enriched the content and discussions of the conference, making it a truly enriching experience.

Thank you for being a part of this remarkable journey.

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Wednesday, 09 October 2024

Time	Schedule
07.00–08.00	Registration
Opening Ceremony	
08.00 – 08.05	Play Bumper Video
08.05 – 08.25	Traditional dance
08.25 – 08.35	Welcome from MC
08.35 – 08.40	Safety Induction
08.40 – 08.45	Indonesia Raya
08.45 – 08.50	Reading a Prayer
08.50 – 09.00	OC Chairman’s Report
09.00– 09.10	Welcoming Speech from Head of Department of Health Administration and Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University
09.10 – 09.20	Welcoming Speech from Dean of Public Health Faculty Hasanuddin University
09.20 – 09.30	Welcoming Speech from Interim Person-in-Charge (PIC) for the Mayor of Makassar City.
09.30 – 09.50	Welcoming Speech from Rector of Hasanuddin University
09.50 – 09.55	Gong beating
09.55 – 10.00	Documentation
10.00-10.15	Sponsor Presentation Session
10.15-10.30	Coffee Break
10.30-11.00	Keynote Speaker: dr. Etik Retno Wiyati, MARS, MH. (BKPK Kemenkes (MoH) RI) “Health Transformation in Indonesia”
11.00-11.05	Break for Plenary Session Preparation
11.05-12.00	Plenary Session 1: <i>Bridging Health Policy, Evidence-Based Practices, and Sustainable Development Goals for Global Health Resilience</i> Moderator: Ansariadi, SKM., MSc.PH., Ph.D.
11.05-11.15	MC and Moderator Session
11.15-11.30	Assoc. Professor Dr. Haliza Binti Abdul Rahman (Univeristi Putra Malaysia) “How effective is Health Policy in Translating the Goal of SDG3?”
11.30-11.45	Prof. dr. Hasbullah Thabrany, MPH, Dr.PH. (Chief of Party, Health Financing Activity Project USAID) “Challenges for Evidence Base Policy in Public Health”
11.45-12.00	Discussion
12.00–13.00	Break
13.00-16.30	Oral Presentation Session

Time	Schedule
07.30–08.00	Registration
08.00-09.30	Plenary Session 2: <i>Resilience and Innovation in Health Systems: Strengthening Policy, Investments, and Integrated Care</i> Moderator: Sudirman Nasir, S.Ked.,MWH.,Ph.D.
08.00-08.10	MC and Moderator Session
08.10-08.25	Assoc. Professor Sharyn Davies (<i>Monash University</i>) “Health and Policy in Indonesia: Challenges and Resilience During COVID-19”
08.25-08.40	Prof. dr. Yodi Mahendradhata, M.Sc., PhD, FRSPH (<i>Univeristas Gadjah Mada</i>) “Institutionalizing evidence informed health policy making in low and middle income countries”
08.40-08.55	Dr. Setya Haksama, drg., M.Kes. (<i>Universitas Airlangga</i>) “One Person, One Medical Record (OPOMR) for Efficient and Secure Healthcare”
08.55-09.10	Prof. Dr. Amran Razak, SE, MSc. (<i>Universitas Hasanuddin</i>) “Homecare Model - Dottoro'ta (Perspective on Inclusive Equitable and Sustainable Health Service)”
09.10-09.30	Discussion
09.30- 09.45	Sponsor Presentation Session
09.45-10.15	Coffee Break and Poster Presentation Session
10.15-11.00	Oral Presentation Session
11.00-12.00	Oral Presentation Session
12.00 – 13.00	Break
13.00 – 15.00	Oral Presentation Session
15.00 – 15.20	Nicolas Farcy (<i>GF Office Indonesia</i>) “Global Fund investments in Resilient and Sustainable Health Systems” Moderator: Dr. Nurmala Sari, S.KM., M.Kes., MA
15.20 - 15.30	Discussion
15.30 - 16.00	Keynote Speaker: Dr. Mayeh Omar (<i>University of Leeds</i>) “Resilient Health towards Universal Health Coverage” Moderator: Dr. Nurmala Sari, S.KM., M.Kes., MA
16.00 - 17.00	Closing Ceremony

“Health Transformation in Indonesia”

Keynote Speaker 10.30 – 11.00, Oct 09th

dr. Etik Retno Wiyati, MARS, MH.

*Health Development Policy Agency
(BKPK) Ministry of Health*



dr. Etik Retno Wiyati is Secretary of the Health Policy Agency, and is also part of the Directorate of Health Workforce as Chair of the Working Team for Health Workforce and Utilization of Medical Graduate Overseas. dr. Etik is also part of the Secretariat of the Indonesian Medical Council as Chair of the Medical Education Standardization Team and Head of the Medical Education Standardization Section. dr Etik is also part of the Center of Health of Hajj as Head of the Hajj Health Risk Factor Control Division and Head of the Hajj Health Services Division. and has joined the Health Resources Development Agency and Empowerment as Staff of the Health Technical Education and Training Subdivision of the Center for Apparatus Education and Training.

“Resilient Health Towards Universal Health Coverage”



Keynote Speaker **15.00 – 15.20, Oct 10th**

Dr. Mayeh Omar

*Faculty of Medicine and Health University
of Leeds*

Maye Omar is associate professor at the University of Leeds and a senior international health systems/public health management consultant, specialising in education management and health systems development, with over 40 years of experience in teaching, research and capacity development.

His teaching and leadership are both shaped by an intense interest in change and in the institutional factors and processes that might drive student education, international capacity development and partnership as well as institutional leadership transformations. His work over the last 40 years ranged from health professional education, educational leadership, curriculum and programme development and research/evaluation of training and health systems development. Maye has extensively worked in designing and reviewing educational programmes and training at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, both in Leeds and overseas, serving in different committees and task forces, as well as in supervising and examining postgraduate students at PhD, masters’ and intercalated BSc levels. He has acted as an internal examiner at the University of Leeds and external examiner in a number of universities in the UK and overseas. Over the years, he served as a consultant to a number of international organisations, such as Carter Center, Global Fund, WHO, UNICEF, World Bank, European Union and UK Department for International Development (formerly DFID).

He dedicated substantial time to establishing and developing the capacity of training institutions in a number of low-middle income countries for more than four decades, training thousands of graduates and participants with innovative curricula, educational techniques and technologies, introducing post-graduate problem-based learning and pioneering continuous professional development (CPD) initiatives for doctors, pharmacists, nurses and other health professionals. Maye’s research focuses on training evaluation, policy and planning, human resources development, mental health systems and aspects of the interaction between health service providers and end users.

Plenary Session 1

Bridging Health Policy, Evidence-Based Practices, and Sustainable Development Goals for Global Health Resilience



Moderator **11.05 – 12.00, Oct 09th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Ansariadi, SKM., M.Sc.PH., Ph.D

Epidemiology Department
Hasanuddin University

Plenary Speaker **11.15 – 11.30, Oct 09th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Assoc. Professor Dr. Haliza Binti Abdul Rahman

University Putra Malaysia

“How effective is Health Policy in Translating the Goal of SDG3?”



Plenary Speaker **11.30 – 11.45, Oct 09th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Prof. dr. Hasbullah Thabrany, MPH, Dr.PH.

Chief of Party, Health Financing Activity Project USAID

“Challenges for Evidence Base Policy in Public Health”



Plenary Session 2

Resilience and Innovation in Health Systems: Strengthening Policy, Investments, and Integrated Care



Moderator **08.00 – 09.30, Oct 10th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Sudirman Nasir, S.Ked.,MWH.,Ph.D.

Health Promotion and Behavioral Science Department
Hasanuddin University

Plenary Speaker **08.10 – 08.25, Oct 10th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Assoc. Professor Sharyn Davies

Monash University

“Health and Policy in Indonesia: Challenges and Resilience During COVID-19”



Plenary Speaker **08.25 – 08.40, Oct 10th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Prof. dr. Yodi Mahendradhata, M.Sc., PhD, FRSPH

Gadjah Mada University

“Institutionalizing evidence informed health policy making in low and middle income countries”



Plenary Session 2

Resilience and Innovation in Health Systems: Strengthening Policy, Investments, and Integrated Care



Plenary Speaker **08.40 – 08.55, Oct 10th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Dr. Setya Haksama, drg., M.Kes

Airlangga University

“One Person, One Medical Record (OPOMR) for Efficient and Secure Healthcare”

Plenary Speaker **08.55 – 09.10, Oct 10th**

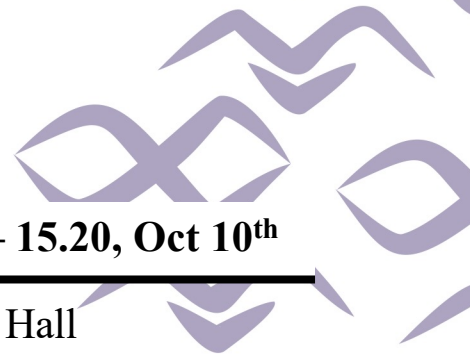
Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Prof. Dr. Amran Razak, SE, MSc.

Hasanuddin University

“Homecare Model - Dottoro'ta (Perspective on Inclusive Equitable and Sustainable Health Service)”





Moderator **15.00 – 15.20, Oct 10th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Dr. Nurmala Sari, S.KM., M.Kes., MA

Hospital Management
Hasanuddin University

Plenary Speaker **15.00 – 15.20, Oct 10th**

Unhas Hotel and Convention Hall

Nicolas Farcy

GF Office Indonesia

“Global Fund investments in Resilient and Sustainable
Health Systems”





Registration Information

All participants, including authors and presenters of the ICHP-PH 2024 are required to purchase the appropriate registration fees.

Registration Fees

*ICHP-PH member institute will have a special benefit on registration fee as follows.

Category			Registration Fee	
			Earlybird	Normal
Presenter	Student	National (Indonesia)	Rp. 850.000	Rp. 1.000.000
		International	USD 80	USD 100
	General	National (Indonesia)	Rp. 950.000	Rp.1.100.000
		International	USD 100	USD 125
Non-Presenter	National (Indonesian)	Rp. 500.000	Rp. 600.000	
	International	USD 50	USD 65	

Registration Includes

- Full conference activities
- Conferences toolkit
- Coffee break and lunch
- Abstract book (soft file)

Conference Information

The conference will be held at Unhas Hotel and Convention with details as follows.

Address: Universitas Hasanuddin Campus, Street Perintis Kemerdekaan No. 10, Tamalanrea Indah, Makassar City, South Sulawesi 90245

Website: <https://hotelunhas.com/>

Maps: <https://bit.ly/SimpleWaytoUnhasHotel>

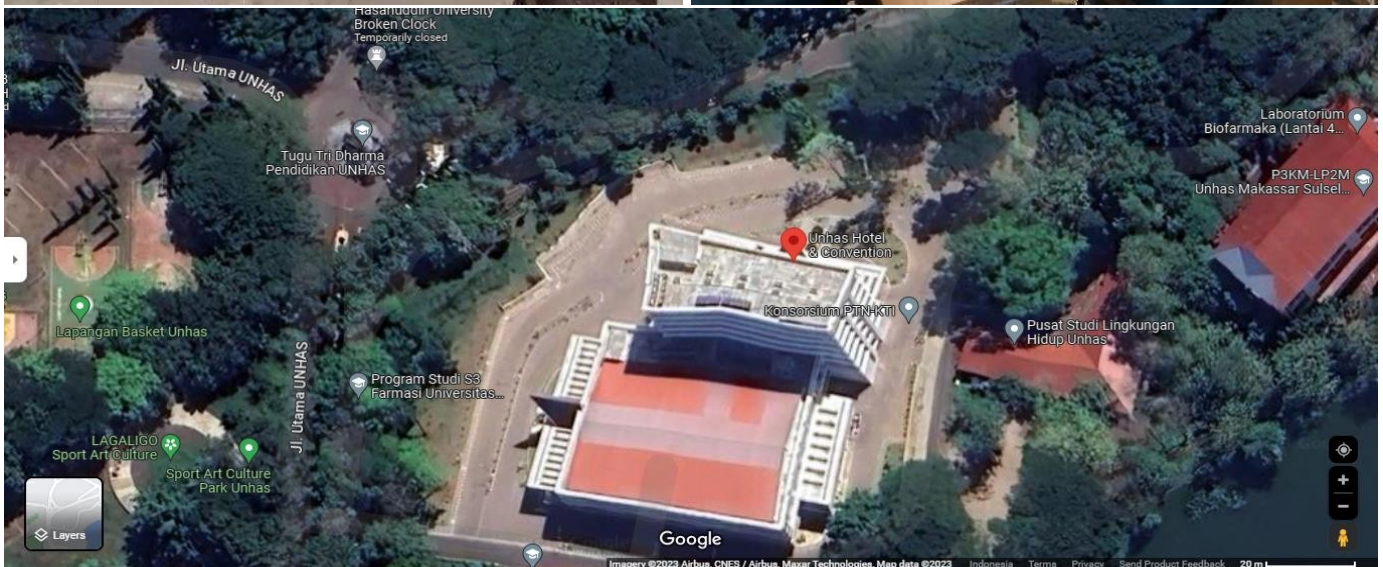
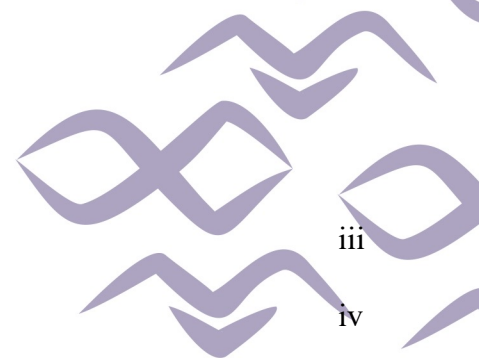


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ORAL PRESENTATION



HEALTH SYSTEM & SERVICES

Perceptions About Ongoing Professional Performance Evaluation (OPPE) And Compliance With The Implementation Of Clinical Pathways Among Doctors at RSUD Dr. Kanujoso Djatiwibowo Balikpapan: Cross-Sectional Study

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

Fatwa Fitriyono Islam¹, Ratno Adrianto²

¹*Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University, Samarinda*

²*Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University, Samarinda*

*Corresponding Author:

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In the current global era, society's demands for health are not limited to the need for a healthy life but have developed towards the quality of health services. Clinical pathways are considered as a right tool that can ensure the quality of service in health care cost. Meanwhile, every medical personnel must undergo an OPPE (On Going Professional Practice Evaluation) assessment to measure the quality of their professional services. This research is a quantitative study using a survey method with a cross-sectional analytical approach, which compares medical staff's awareness of the OPPE assessment using a questionnaire with the clinical pathways compliance. A self-created anonymous questionnaire was given to all medical doctors who provided medical services to patients in dr. Kanujoso Djatiwibowo Hospital (n =106). 97 doctors agreed to participate in this study. The average result of the test was 55,4 (considered as good perception in OPPE). The statistical test revealed correlation coefficient between OPPE perception and Clinical Pathways Compliance value was positive 0.419 and Sig. (2-tailed).

Keywords: Ongoing Professional Performance Evaluation (OPPE) Clinical Pathways Compliance

Comparison of Haemodialysis Service Cost Effectiveness Using Activity-Based Cost Approach with Hospital Cost and Cost Recovery Rate

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

Hismawati Hasan¹, Ratno Adrianto², Ike Anggaraeni³

¹*Mulawarman University*

²*University Mulawarman*

³*University Mulawarman*

*Corresponding Author:

[Email: hismaakk2023@gmail.com](mailto:hismaakk2023@gmail.com).

The determination of service rates in hospitals is often not based on unit cost calculations, but rather uses fixed rates seen from other hospitals for practicality and ease of implementation. This leads to the problem of differences between INA-CBGs rates and hospital rates in the era of the National Health Insurance (JKN). The study aimed to determine the unit cost of Haemodialysis services using Activity Based Costing method, comparing with hospital rates and INA CBGs and calculate the recovery rate cost. This is descriptive research with case study approach. This research was conducted by describing current hospital costing system condition, to reveal the cost structure and calculation of service unit costs using the Activity Based Costing method. The Hospital's financial transaction reports of 2023 used as data source. Data grouped based on fixed costs, semi-variable costs and variable costs and then translated into direct costs, overhead costs and determine the calculation of Haemodialysis unit costs. The results of the Haemodialysis unit cost calculation were compared with hospital rates and INA CBGs. The cost recovery rate was then calculated. The study results showed that the unit cost of Haemodialysis calculated using the Activity Based Costing method was Rp1,364,257. The comparison result was that the unit cost was higher than the hospital rate (86%) and also than the INA CBGs rate (61%). The results of the cost recovery rate (CRR) calculation are still below 100%. Influencing factors include direct costs, overhead costs, and the number of actions.

Keywords: Unit cost; Activity-based costing; INA CBGs; Cost recovery rate; Haemodialysis.

Evaluation of Rapid Reaction Unit Policies for Handling Extreme Poverty, Inflation and Stunting in Harmony in Efforts to Reduce Stunting Rates in North Konawe Regency

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

Sartini Risky¹, Ari Nofitasari², Asbath said³

¹Universitas Mandala Waluya

²Universitas Mandala Waluya

³Universitas Mandala Waluya

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Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem in children. The prevalence of stunting in the North Konawe District Health Service area in 2022 will be 21.6% and in 2023 it will be 25.6%. One of the public policy steps taken by the North Konawe Regency Government is the implementation of the URC KISS program, but it has never been evaluated effectively. The aim of the research is to evaluate the rapid response unit's policies for handling extreme poverty, inflation and stunting in harmony with efforts to reduce stunting rates. The type of research is qualitative research, case study design. This type of research is qualitative research, namely research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, activities, social, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions of people individually and group. The subjects in this research were 12 people consisting of 2 key informants and 10 ordinary informants. The technique for taking informants uses the Snowball Sampling technique. This research was conducted in April-June 2024 in the North Konawe Regency Working Area, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Manual data analysis, by analyzing the data reduction stages, data display and drawing conclusions. The results of the research on the evaluation of financing input were funded directly from the regional government, available human resources and according to their competence, available infrastructure in the form of cars, motorbikes and anthropometric measuring equipment. And accompanied by guidelines for efforts to reduce stunting rates in North Konawe Regency. Then the planning process implemented is to collect family card data, organization is structured and implementation is by providing additional food and groceries. Then monitoring the toddler's height every week is carried out. Output is in the form of providing additional food and foods such as oil, eggs. The outcome is that the prevalence of stunting will decrease, namely in 2023 it will be 6% and in 2024 it will be 5.4% Conclusions are Input evaluation available as needed. The process was carried out well. The output was implemented by providing local supplementary food and the outcome was that the prevalence of stunting reached 5.4%. Suggestions for the North Konawe Health Service to hold regular training for health workers, Posyandu cadres, and field officers on handling stunting, nutrition, and monitoring children's growth and utilizing technology, such as mobile applications and data-based information systems, to monitor and report nutritional status and children's health more effectively.

Keywords: Stunting, Evaluation, Quick Reaction, Toddlers

Assessing Pharmaceutical Service Quality at Tamalate Community Health Center Based on National Healthcare Standards

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

Ida Adhayanti¹, Ismail Ibrahim², Firkawati³

¹*Poltekkes Kemenkes Makassar*

²*Poltekkes Kemenkes Makassar*

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Community Health Center (CHC) as the primary healthcare facility plays a vital role in providing comprehensive basic health services to the community. In addition to medical services, CHC is also responsible for delivering high-quality pharmaceutical services, which include drug management and clinical pharmacy services. Quality pharmaceutical services are crucial in supporting the promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts undertaken by CHC. This study aimed to evaluate the quality of pharmaceutical services at the Tamalate CHC in Makassar City, based on indicators developed by Satibi et al. The quality of pharmaceutical services is divided into three main components: drug management quality, consisting of 26 indicators; clinical pharmacy service quality, with 19 indicators; and overall performance quality, covering 2 indicators. These indicators have been aligned with the Pharmaceutical Service Standards at Community Health Centers as outlined in Minister of Health Regulation No. 26 of 2020. The study's findings reveal that the Tamalate CHC meets 11 indicators for drug management quality, 9 indicators for clinical pharmacy service quality, and 1 indicator for overall performance quality. These results indicate areas requiring improvement to meet the optimal pharmaceutical service standards. This study is expected to serve as a foundation for enhancing the quality of pharmaceutical services at Community Health Centers and contribute to the development of better health policies.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical Services, Community Health Center, Service Quality, Minister of Health Regulation No. 26 of 2020

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Employee engagement has been widely used in human capital management as the key to motivate and engage employees in order to improve employee as well as organization's productivity and performance. However, practitioners and academics use different approaches in studying employee engagement. It was found in many different disciplines such as the psychology, sociology, human resource development management and organizational behaviour disciplines. The lack of continuity in the use of approaches was considered as a significant challenge for human capital managers to develop innovative solutions in dealing with the low level of employee engagement in their organizations. Furthermore, in the area of hospital management, we have not found any literature that examines the construct of employee engagement in state university hospitals in Indonesia (RSPTN), while state university hospitals have a unique and challenging human resources management related to employee engagement. For this purpose, a qualitative study was conducted to explore the constructs of employee engagement in state university hospitals in Indonesia. This study used qualitative research using the in depth-interview method with interview guidelines. The subject of in depth-interview were selected by a purposive sampling technique. Data were analysed using thematic analysis with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes which were further considered as constructs. The results found that there are 5 dimensions of employee engagement at RSPTN in Indonesia, which are individual factors, job-related factors, organization-employee interaction, organizational factors, and consequences. These 5 dimensions strengthened the opinion that employee engagement is a part of organizational behavior discipline. This study result reveal that the organization-employee interaction is an important issue to be a concern in maintaining employees engagement because basically employee engagement requires a two-way commitment (reciprocal) between employees and the organization.

Keywords: Employee engagement, organizational behaviour, human capital, constructs, RSPTN

Balancing the Challenges and Opportunities of Elderly Social Prescribing in the Era of Urbanization: A Literature Review and Bibliometric Analysis

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Rapid urbanization brings significant changes to the social life and environment of the elderly. As urbanization accelerates, elderly populations face unique challenges in accessing health and social care services, leading to a growing interest in social prescribing as a potential solution. This study aims to explore the balance between the challenges and opportunities of elderly social prescribing in the context of rapid urbanization. Using a systematic literature review and bibliometric analysis, we identified key trends, barriers, and facilitators associated with the implementation of social prescribing programs for older adults. Findings highlight the importance of personalized care, community engagement, and the integration of digital technologies, while addressing issues such as healthcare accessibility, social isolation, and policy support. This review provides a conceptual framework to guide future interventions, emphasizing the need for a multi-sectoral approach to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of elderly social prescribing in urban environments. The study contributes to the growing body of knowledge and offers strategic insights for policymakers, healthcare professionals, and urban planners in adapting social prescribing models to meet the needs of the aging population.

Keywords: Challenges, Opportunities, Social Prescribing, Elderly

Factors Related to the Quality of Services in Hospitals Post-Re-accreditation

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Accreditation is one of the efforts to ensure the improvement of healthcare service quality. Quality assurance is a top priority for all hospitals and is used as a competitive benchmark for hospitals, including customer satisfaction, which can be determined by the desired quality for both internal and external customers, including after accreditation. Achieving quality service is not just about meeting accreditation indicators; the challenge afterward is to maintain and continually improve that quality, even making it a culture that is regularly practiced. Internal customers play an important role in perceiving the quality in hospitals post-accreditation because they are individuals directly involved in the daily service processes. Hospitals need to identify the factors that contribute to improving service quality after accreditation, so they can continually enhance and maintain the quality of services, ensuring that the achieved accreditation standards are not only maintained but also improved. The purpose of this study is to identify the factors related to the quality of services in hospitals post-reaccreditation from the perspective of internal customers. This is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design, involving 269 respondents who are internal customers, specifically hospital staff. The sampling technique used is quota sampling, and data analysis is performed using the chi-square statistical test. The results show that leadership, commitment, support ($p=0.000$), quality planning strategy ($p=0.000$), quality management ($p=0.000$), and data utilization ($p=0.000$) are related to service quality, while human resource utilization is not related to service quality ($p=0.543$). Leadership, commitment, support, quality planning strategy, quality management, and data utilization are related to service quality, whereas human resource utilization is not related to service quality.

Keywords: Accreditation, Internal Customers, Service Quality

Effectiveness Of Unripened Coconut Water And Lemongrass Decoction On Menstrual Pain Intensity In Adolescent Girls

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development changes, both biologically, cognitively, and psychosocially, a condition known as puberty. The transition period from childhood to adulthood, usually between the ages of 12 and 24 years, is called adolescence. Physiological changes in adolescent girls are the development of reproductive organs characterized by the onset of menstruation. The development of treatment with non-pharmacological interventions at this time is more directed towards alternative and complementary therapies which are mostly used because of the minimal side effects that can be caused, through rigorous scientific investigation and have the benefit of maximizing health status. There are several ways that can be done to reduce menstrual pain or dysmenorrhea, one of which is with non-pharmacological therapy. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of giving unripened coconut water and lemongrass decoction on the intensity of menstrual pain in adolescent girls. The research is quantitative research using the quasi-experimental method, pretest, and post-test two-group design. The population in this study were female students or teenagers girls at Junior High School 20 Sinjai Regency who experienced menstrual pain as many as 195 students. The sample in this study was 66 female students, with the sampling technique using probability sampling. The results of the Wilcoxon Statistical test show that the $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ in the unripened coconut water group and the $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ in the lemongrass decoction group, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a significant effect between the administration of unripened coconut water and lemongrass decoction on menstrual pain in adolescent girls.

Keywords: the unripened coconut water, Lemongrass decoction, menstrual pain, adolescents

The Role of The Family in The Health of The Elderly In The Working Area Of The Lawawoi Health Center, Sidenreng Rappang District

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Older people are an age group in humans who have entered the final stage of their life phase; the lowest age of older people is sixty years, and the highest is eighty-six years, with an average age of older people of seventy-two point eight six. In Indonesia, attention to the elderly population is increasing mainly because the number tends to proliferate. In 2010, the number of older adults living in urban areas amounted to 12,380,321 people (9.58%), and those living in rural areas amounted to 15,612,232 people (9.97%). The role of the family is vital for the elderly because older people will feel calm, happy, helpful, and valued. The purpose of the study was to find out the role of the family on the health of older people in the working area of the Lawawoi Health Center, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The type of research used in this study is quantitative with descriptive methods. The sample used in this study was 85 respondents, and the sampling techniques used were purposive sampling; the data were analyzed using univariate analysis. The results of this study are by the theory put forward by Natoatmodjo (2003) that realizing attitudes to become a real action requires supporting factors or a possible condition, including facilities and support (supporting factors) from other parties, one of which is family. It is hoped that the health center will increase the reach of elderly health in the community, encourage and facilitate older people to remain active, productive, and independent, and improve communication among the elderly community.

Keywords: Health, Elderly, Family Role

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Stunting is a failure to achieve child growth caused by chronic malnutrition during the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) and recurrent disease during childhood. If suffered permanently, growth will be hampered, and the child's physical and cognitive capacity will be limited (World Bank and UNICEF, 2019). The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that the prevalence of stunting toddlers worldwide was 22% or 149.2 million in 2020. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is 24.4%. The data from Southeast Sulawesi Province (2021), the distribution of stunting by regencies showed that the prevalence of stunting included 35.2% in Buton Regency, 30.9% in South Buton, 22.8% in Central Buton, 21.3% in Bombana, 20% in North Buton, 19.8% in East Kolaka, 19.5% in Konawe South, 19.3% in Konawe, 17.3% in Muna Regency, 16.4% in North Konawe, 14.9% in Wakatobi, 13.7% in West Muna, 12.2% in Kolaka, 11.1% in Bau-bau City, 9% in Konawe Island, 9% in North Kolaka, and 5.6% in Kendari City. At Kolaka Regency in 2022 showed that the number of stunting toddlers was 620 toddlers, which consisted of 481 toddlers in the short category and 139 toddlers in the very short category spread across 13 working areas of Public Health Center in Kolaka Regency. To see a reduction in the incidence of stunting through specific nutritional interventions. This research used quantitative methods with a cross sectional design. The sample in this research was 244 respondents. Sample extraction technique using purposive sampling technique. The results of this study shows that there is a relationship between socio-economic and the incidence of stunting ($X^2_{count} = 41.164 > X^2_{Table} = 3.841$); there is a relationship between the Exclusive Breastfeeding and the incidence of Stunting ($X^2_{count} = 18.511 > X^2_{Table} = 3.841$); there is a relationship between breast milk complementary food and the incidence of Stunting ($X^2_{count} = 5.678 > X^2_{Table} = 3.841$); there is a relationship between immunization and the incidence of Stunting ($X^2_{count} \text{ value} = 69.750 > X^2_{Table} \text{ value} = 3.841$); there is a relationship between the vitamin A capsules and the incidence of Stunting ($X^2_{count} = 8.001 > X^2_{Table} = 3.841$); there is a relationship between protein intake and the incidence of Stunting ($X^2_{count} = 3.927 > X^2_{Table} = 3.841$); there is a relationship between energy adequacy figures and Stunting criteria ($X^2_{count} = 11.759 > X^2_{Table} = 3.841$); The stunting control model through a combined scenario experienced a decline rate with an optimistic strategy of 1.82%. Propose a stunting prevention program policy through health education and community empowerment through regular monthly house visits related to increasing knowledge of appropriate nutritional intake and monitoring parenting patterns in efforts to prevent stunting. Increase the role of cadres in Posyandu to stimulate and monitor toddler development using the KIA Book.

Keywords: Stunting, Sosio Economic, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Breast Milk Complementary Food, Immunization, Vitamin A Capsules, Protein Intake, Energy Adequacy Figures, Stunting Control Model

Cost-effectiveness Analysis (CEA) Of The Use Of Azithromycin And Cefixime Antibiotics In The Treatment Of Children's ISPA At Padangsidimpuan Regional General Hospital

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is one of the main causes of death, killing 4 million out of 13 million children under five every year. Considering the high prevalence of ARI, appropriate and fast treatment is needed. CEA of economic evaluation analysis can be used to take policy steps by choosing the best possibility among several alternatives with the same goal. This study aimed to determine the more effective drug's cost between Azythromycin and Cefixime in pediatric ARI patients at Padangsidimpuan Regional Public Hospital. This type of research was observational research with retrospective data collection. This research was conducted on the inpatient installation of Padangsidimpuan Regional Public Hospital. The sampling technique was total sampling with a population of 65 pediatric ARI patients for the period of 2023. Data analysis tests used the Mann Whitney method. The results of this study were based on the characteristics of those who are more likely to suffer from ARI, namely, boys than girls, toddler age range 0-5 years and an average hospitalization of 4 days with each antibiotic of Azythromycin and Cefixime. The ACER results show that Azythromycin is more effective than Cefixime with an Asymp.Sig (2 tailed) value of 0.793, so it can be concluded than the hypothesis is accepted. It is recommended that further research be carried out on cost-effectiveness in pediatric ARI patients by considering the severity of the disease and the general of the patient.

Keywords: CEA, Childrens ARI, ACER, Azythromycin, Cefixime

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Smoking behavior is a social phenomenon that is often found in everyday life. Smoking is not only done by older people, but teenagers, students, and even small children also smoke, either openly or secretly. The growing problem is also a growing concern because the prevalence of smoking among adolescents and students has approached the level of smoking among parents or adults. Public awareness of the dangers of smoking health is still not low because diseases caused by smoking will appear 20 to 25 years later. The type of research used is quantitative, using analytical descriptive methods. This study used 40 respondents, and sampling techniques were purposive sampling. The tools used were questionnaire sheets and Univariate and Bivariate Analysis data analysis. The results showed that the knowledge factors possessed by ITKeS Muhammadiyah Sidrap students were good, with as many as 39 respondents with a percentage (97.5%) and sufficient knowledge only one respondent with a percentage (2.5%) and parental factors with a yes category as many as 30 respondents with a percentage (75.0%) and a no category as many as ten respondents with a percentage (25.0%) and peer factors with a yes category as many as ten respondents with a percentage (25.0%) and a no category as many as 30 respondents with a percentage (75.0%) and media or advertising factors with a yes category as many as 16 respondents with a percentage (40.0%) and a no category as many as 24 respondents with a percentage (60.0%). Among the four factors above, there is no significant relationship between these factors and smoking behavior in students.

Keywords: Smoking Behavior, Knowledge, Peers, Parents, and Advertising Media

The Relationship Between Knowledge Level and Prevention of Complications In Patients With Diabetes Mellitus

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Knowledge is an essential domain in forming open behavior knowledge results from human sensing or evidence of knowing an object through its five senses. Prevention is a deliberate effort to prevent interference or damage to a person. Thus, prevention is a process or effort of deliberately rejecting something so that it does not happen. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease in the form of a metabolic disorder characterized by blood sugar levels that exceed normal limits. The cause of the increase in blood sugar levels is the basis for grouping types of diabetes mellitus (DM), namely type I diabetes mellitus, type II diabetes mellitus, and gestational type diabetes mellitus. This study aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge level and prevention of complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. Methods in this study include an analytical observational design using cross-sectional techniques. The sample in this study was 40 people obtained from the Internal Medicine Polyclinic of RSUD Dr. H Jusuf SK Tarakan Sampling using Incidental Sampling Technique. The study results were obtained from univariate analysis of each research variable. Bivariate analysis using chi-square statistical test Based on the results of bivariate test that the results of the chi-square test showed a significant value of $0.02 < (P;0.05)$ then H_0 was rejected, and H_a was accepted, meaning that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge with the prevention of complications in patients with Diabetes Mellitus. This study concludes that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and prevention of complications in patients with Diabetes mellitus, so it is hoped that nurses can provide education related to Diabetes Mellitus knowledge to patients.

Keyword: Knowledge level, Prevention, Diabetes Mellitus.

The Influence of the Online Registration System on the Satisfaction of Outpatient Patients at the Nene Mallomo RSUD UPT

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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Background: Online registration is a registration method using mobile phone-based information technology that patients can use to register from home so they don't have to queue at the hospital. Patient satisfaction is an indicator of the success of health services in hospitals. According to World Health Organization data for 2020, the use and utilization of digital technology in health facilities continues to increase. Around 60% of hospitals in developed countries and 40% in developing countries have implemented an online registration system (WHO, 2020). The growth of BPJS Health online registration from year to year continues to increase rapidly. In 2021 there will be 8.9 million online registrations, an increase of 48% compared to 2020 which was only 6 million registrations **Objective:** To determine the effect of the online registration system on outpatient satisfaction at UPT RSUD Nene Mallomo. **Method:** The research used in this research is quantitative with analytical descriptive methods, cross sectional research design, the number of samples in this research is 90 respondents with a sampling technique using purposive sampling, the number is determined by a formula or a formula, the instrument used is a sheet questionnaire and data analysis using Univariate and Bivariate analysis. **Research Results:** The results of the research show that of the five dimensions of the online registration system, 87 respondents said it was good with a percentage of (96.7%) and it was found that of the five dimensions of patient satisfaction, 86 people said they were satisfied with a percentage of (95, 6%) **Conclusion:** There is a significant influence between the online registration system and the satisfaction of outpatients at the UPT Nene Mallomo Regional Hospital, with a value of $p = 0.004 < 0.05$ (?).

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction, Online Registration

The Utilization of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Service at Public Health Center

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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South Sulawesi is among the top 10 most prevalent HIV-AIDS cases in Indonesia. The highest number of HIV-AIDS cases is in Makassar with the number of people suffering from 2018-2020 reaching 9,871 people. The Jumpanyang Baru Health Center is the health service with the highest HIV-AIDS cases and utilization of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services in Makassar City. This study aims to determine the association of VCT knowledge, perceived benefits, acceptance of HIV status, availability of service facilities, and health worker support with the utilization of VCT services at the Public Health Center. This study applied a quantitative survey with a cross-sectional design. The study is conducted in Jumpanyang Baru Health Center, Makassar City, Indonesia. The sample was 191 people with using the simple random sampling technique. Data analysis used the Chi-Square test. The results showed that most of them were in the moderate category in the utilization of VCT services (74.3%). Then there is an association between VCT knowledge (p-value = 0.000), perceived benefits (p-value = 0.026), availability of service facilities (p-value = 0.044), and health worker support (p-value = 0.000) on the utilization of VCT services. Furthermore, there is no significant association between acceptance of HIV status by the family (p-value=0.680) with the utilization of VCT services. It can be concluded that Utilization of VCT services has a relationship with VCT knowledge, perceived benefits, availability of service facilities, and health worker support, while acceptance of HIV status by the family has no relationship with utilization of VCT services.

Keywords: Utilization, VCT, Health Services, Public Health Center

Economic Loss Due to Smoking Habits and The Influence of Non-Smoking Area Policy In Palopo City, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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Smoking has caused a heavy economic burden around the world. In Indonesia, in the South Sulawesi Region, smoking has become a habit. The economic losses caused by smoking have reached unreasonable limits, coupled with the increase in smoking in various regions of Indonesia, affecting the social life of the community. The Indonesian government, in order to combat this economic loss, has established the Non-Smoking Area (KTR) policy. Qualitative methods in this study directly observed scientific description (ethnography) of the customs and quantitative methods from smoking habits of 400 respondents using Slovin sample calculation from 187.331 residents in non-smoking areas of Palopo City, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Economic loss due to tobacco consumption as well as community compliance with KTR were surveyed. The results indicated that of the 23.76%, 44,450 of the population smoke an average of 14 cigarettes a day, 420 cigarettes a month (50.00 USD), or 5,040 cigarettes each person per year (600 USD). Economic loss due to the direct cost of tobacco is approximately 26,670.000 USD a year, which is 11 times higher than district income of 2,398,704 USD a year, not including the side effects or consequences of smoke that affect other parties. This study also examines smokers' habits and their adherence to the KTR policy, showing that 164 respondents (41%) adhered to the KTR policy. However, 236 respondents (59%) indicated poor compliance. 345 respondents (86.2%) exhibited respect towards the KTR Non-Smoking Areas Policy; however, 55 respondents (13.8%) seldom complied. Statistical test results showed a p-value of $0.470 > 0.05$, which means that there is no influence of good habits in using tobacco on poor public compliance with KTR policies. This study conclusion is the costs incurred from smoking in Palopo City are very high. Cost estimates can be used to evaluate cigarette tax rates as well as other tobacco-related policies. Suggestions for a standard operating procedure in order to implement the KTR policy are to form a special committee to supervise and oversee the policy. Continually observe and survey the effective and efficient implementation of the policy.

Keywords: Economic Loss, Non-Smoking Area, Smoking Habit, Palopo City

Analysis of Quality Improvement at UPT Puskesmas Lawawoi; A Perspective on the Needs and Expectations of the Community in Watang Pulu District

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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Improving health services is essential to building a sound health system. One speaker said that improvements in the technical quality of health services combined with responsive service, equitable care, better health outcomes, and financial risk protection will increase public trust in the government. Fulfilling the patient's needs and expectations of the performance or service will result in satisfaction. Each patient has a standard of comparison to assess the performance he receives. The type of research used is quantitative, using the cross-sectional method. The number of samples in this study was 80 respondents, with sampling techniques using purposive sampling, and the tools used were questionnaire sheets and data analysis using Univariate and Bivariate Analysis. The results showed that the level of health services at UPT Puskesmas Lawawoi for the community was high-quality health services for as many as 66 respondents with a percentage (82.5%), as many as 63 respondents with a percentage (46.0%) who needed SME health service activities, and as many as 57 respondents with a percentage (41.6%) who were in the working area of UPT Puskesmas Lawawoi hoping that services were carried out to the maximum. There is a significant relationship between the needs and expectations of the community in improving quality with a p-value of 0.000 <0.05.

Keywords: Demand, Expectation, Quality Improvement, Health Center

Analysis of Job Satisfaction And Organizational Commitment on Organizational Citizenship Behavior at Kudungga Regional Public Hospital, East Kutai Regency

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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Hospitals are required to provide quality services that meet established standards and reach all segments of the community. Major internal issues faced by hospitals in Indonesia include a lack of commitment from human resources, inconsistencies in organizational systems and leadership, differing perceptions of service quality, limited funding, and a lack of work culture. These internal problems can often be overlooked. This study aims to identify the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) at Kudungga Regional Public Hospital, Sangatta. This research uses a quantitative approach with a Cross-Sectional Study method. The population consists of all staff in support functions at 12 (twelve) installations/units at Kudungga Hospital, Sangatta, East Kutai Regency, with a total sample of 158 employees selected through Total Sampling. Data collection was performed using a questionnaire developed from the dimensions of each variable in the study. The results show a positive and significant impact of the variables Job Characteristics, Recognition, Work Environment, and Relationship with Management on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB), while the variables Affective Commitment, Continuance Commitment, and Normative Commitment do not significantly affect Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) at Kudungga Regional Public Hospital. Multivariate testing results indicate that the most dominant variable in the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment on OCB among employees at Kudungga Hospital is the job satisfaction dimension of recognition, with an Odd Ratio (OR) of 7.338. This means that respondents who rated the recognition dimension of job satisfaction have a 7-fold greater likelihood of influencing OCB behavior among employees at Kudungga Hospital. It is recommended to improve the quality of hospital services through the development of employee competencies, particularly by enhancing job satisfaction to increase Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) among employees at Kudungga Regional Public Hospital, East Kutai Regency.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment, organizational citizenship behavior (OCB)

Analysis of Patient Satisfaction Levels on Health Services at UPT Puskesmas Lawawoi Sidenreng Rappang District

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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The level of patient satisfaction is a person's assessment or perception that has received felt health services and compares in its hope. The quality of health services is the level of perfection health health in causing the satisfaction of each community. The more perfect satisfaction, the better also the quality of health services. Health services are related to the dimensions of facilities and infrastructure, the ability to provide service, the timeliness of service, attention and hospitality of the officers in serving the patient. The type of research used is quantitative by using analytical descriptive method, the number of samples in this study as much as 100 respondents with sampling techniques using purposive sampling, the tool used is the questionnaire sheet and data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis. The results showed that the level of patient satisfaction on health services at UPT Puskesmas Lawawoi Sidenreng Rappang Regency was a good health service of 89 respondents with percentage (89.0%) and the level of satisfaction of patients was in the category of satisfactory as many as 75 respondents with percentage (75.0%). There is a significant relationship between the level of patient satisfaction on health services with P value $0.000 < 0.05$.

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction Level, Health Services, Health Center

Analysis Of The Relationship Between Service Quality and Patient Satisfaction At Tepian Baru Public Health Center, East Kutai Regency

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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Patient satisfaction is a crucial element in evaluating service quality by measuring patient responses after receiving healthcare services and comparing them with their expectations. As patient expectations for service quality increase, the functions of the public health center must be improved to be more effective and efficient in order to satisfy patients and the community. This study aims to identify the variables related to the quality of healthcare services and patient satisfaction at Tepian Baru Public Health Center, East Kutai Regency. This research uses a quantitative approach with a Cross-Sectional Study method. The target population for this study includes all patients receiving healthcare services at Tepian Baru Public Health Center, with a sample size of 357 people calculated using the Lemeshow formula. Data collection was performed using a questionnaire developed from the dimensions of each variable in the study. The results show a positive and significant impact of the variables Accessibility/Availability, Efficiency, Interpersonal Relationships, Comfort, and Timeliness on patient satisfaction at Tepian Baru Public Health Center. A multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression was also conducted to determine which variable has the most significant impact on patient satisfaction. The results indicate that the most dominant variable related to patient satisfaction at Tepian Baru Public Health Center is Comfort, with an Odd Ratio (OR) of 52.367. This means that respondents who rated the importance of comfort have a 52-fold higher likelihood of influencing patient satisfaction at Tepian Baru Public Health Center. It is recommended that the health center gain insights into patients' specific preferences and needs. This information allows service providers to tailor their services, such as offering more patient-friendly services or developing programs for specific patient groups. Patients who feel acknowledged and valued tend to have higher satisfaction levels and are more likely to return for future care at Puskesmas Tepian Baru, East Kutai Regency.

Keywords: Service Quality, Patient Satisfaction, Patients, Public Health Centre.

Implementation Of The Island Cluster Referral System at One Of The Cluster Centers In Buru District: An Overview

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

Jerome Lekatompessy¹, Parningotan Silalahi², Ressita Fannia Iwan³, Farah Noya⁴

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Medical referrals are when medical personnel seek care from a qualified facility because they don't have adequate resources (drugs, equipment, skills). To support the success of the referral program on the Maluku islands, the government created an island cluster service strategy. Buru district has two large clusters one of which, Puskesmas Mako, is the cluster center for four satellite puskesmas. This study aims to look at the implementation of the island cluster referral system at Puskesmas Mako as the cluster center. A qualitative study by interviewing key informants including puskesmas leaders, doctors, and referral patients. Interviews were designed to gather in-depth insights into the health challenges and experiences of community members. Thematic analysis was used. The role of Puskesmas Mako as a cluster center is still not optimal, starting from the mapping of the location of cluster centers and satellites that are less strategic so that patients come directly to the cluster center without passing through the satellite. The hospital response time is quite long (2-3 hours). The availability of facilities, infrastructure and medical personnel is also still lacking. The availability of oxygen cylinders is also minimal. The availability of medicines and emergency equipment is incomplete. Ambulance cars are not fit for use. Road infrastructure to the puskesmas is also inadequate. The community's lack of understanding about the referral system means that they sometimes refuse to be referred. Riots between residents also often occur, endangering the puskesmas team. The findings highlighted various things that need to be improved to support the role of Puskesmas Mako as a cluster center, ranging from improving road infrastructure, completeness of infrastructure facilities, to hospital response times. It is hoped that the collaboration between Pattimura University and Australian NGOs can bring about changes in the implementation of the referral system.

Keywords: Referral System, Island Cluster Service Strategy, Cluster Center, Archipelago Region, Buru District

Unveiling Decision-Makers' Perspectives: Implementation of the Island Cluster Health Program in Buru Regency, Maluku Province

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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The island cluster health program in the Maluku Province, which has been initiated since 2017, is a strategy aimed at improving access to healthcare services for communities living in island regions and ensuring equitable and efficient healthcare services. Buru Island is an integral part of the island cluster-based healthcare system in Maluku Province and is one of the major islands in Maluku, serving as a central hub within this system. However, it still faces various health issues. This study aims to explore the implementation of the island cluster health system in Buru Regency, focusing on the government's role as key actors in policy-making to identify the challenges and strategies in implementing the island cluster health system. This qualitative research employs in-depth interviews with key informants such as the Regent, the Chair of the Regional Representative Council, the Head of the Health Department, and the Director of the Hospital. The data obtained went through a directed qualitative content analysis. The research findings indicate that all respondents are aware that the main problem in implementing the island cluster health program is the lack of local government funding. The majority of respondents believe that the uneven distribution of healthcare workers, particularly doctors, in community health centers is also an obstacle to this system, which is related to their welfare. Facilities, infrastructure, and resources are also still inadequate to fully implement this program. The collaboration of non-governmental organizations as private entities is being sought to address existing health issues. These findings conclude that while the island cluster health program is a good strategy for equitable and efficient healthcare services in island regions, it requires serious commitment and strong support from the government to ensure seamless implementation.

Keywords: Island Cluster Health Program, Healthcare Access, Government Policy Implementation

Organizational Resources and the Preparedness of Officers in Dealing with Disasters in the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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Organizational resources are an important component to organizing an organization, these components include human resources, facilities, and funding sources. The Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City data shows that 60 of the Regional Disaster Management Agency employees are divided into 32 civil servants (54.2%), casual daily workers 29 people (47.5%), facilities are not in accordance with National Board for Disaster Management Regulation Number 17 of 2009, and the pre-disaster budget used comes from the state budget that is Rp 500,000 for emergency response is not enough. This research aims to determine the relationship of organizational resources with the preparedness of officers in dealing with disasters in the face of disasters in the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City. The research was conducted in the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City. The research type is quantitative with a cross-sectional study approach. The total sample was 60 respondents of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City employees using the total sampling method. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between human resources ($p=0,027$), facilities ($p=0,005$), and budget ($p=0,013$) with the preparedness of officers in dealing with disasters in the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City. Expected to the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City to be more active in providing understanding and training on disaster preparedness especially in the mobilization and facilities section to improve the capability of the Regional Disaster Management Agency cadres.

Keywords: Organizational Resources, The Preparedness of Officers, Disasters

The Role of Village Heads in Strengthening the Role of Community Health Workers through Community-Based Monitoring Mechanisms

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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Background Village Heads play a crucial role in strengthening the role of Community Health Workers (CHWs) in remote areas. However, limited resources and a lack of support and supervision often hinder the effectiveness of CHWs. Community-Based Monitoring Mechanisms (CBMMs) offer a solution to enhance the role of CHWs and improve the quality of health services at the community level. **Method** This study was conducted in Mahakam Ulu Regency and West Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan. The method used is a descriptive case study to analyze the Role of Village Heads in Strengthening the Role of Community Health Workers through Community-Based Monitoring Mechanisms. **Results** The research findings indicate that CBMMs are effective in improving the safety and access of CHWs to the community. CBMMs assist CHWs in identifying and addressing health cases, building awareness and promoting health, and supporting resource mobilization. Additionally, CBMMs also enhance community resilience to disasters. **Conclusion** CBMMs can strengthen the role of CHWs and improve the quality of health services in the community. With active community participation and cooperation with various parties, CBMMs can create a safe, prosperous, and resilient environment for the community.

Keywords: Community Health Worker, Community-Based Monitoring Mechanism, Public Health, Remote Areas, Community Participation

Readiness for Changes in the Management System of the North Buton Regency Regional General Hospital towards the Regional Public Service Agency

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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The plan to transform the management system of the North Buton Regional General Hospital into a Regional Public Service Agency found human resources, especially the dominance of contract labor which caused personnel instability. In addition, the lack of understanding among policy makers about the impact of the transformation of the Regional Public Service Agency on Regional Original Revenue is a significant obstacle. This misunderstanding can hinder the change to a Regional Public Service Agency, which is actually necessary to improve the efficiency, transparency, and quality of health services in hospitals. The purpose of this study is to determine the readiness of the North Buton Regency Regional General Hospital towards the change to a management system of the Regional Public Service Agency. The research method used is qualitative with a case study design. 9 informants were involved in this study, consisting of three key informants (Head of the Administration Sub-Division, Head of the Medical and Nursing Services Section, Head of the Support Services Section) and 6 ordinary informants. Data was collected through interviews, observations, and inductive data analysis document studies using Vivo's Non-Numerical Unstructured Data Indexing, Searching, and Theorizing application. The results of the study show that the North Buton Regency Regional General Hospital has met the substantive requirements with the implementation of a good financial strategy and an adequate understanding of regulations. In terms of technical requirements, the hospital has successfully compiled and verified important documents such as the Strategic Plan and Minimum Service Standards. In terms of administration, documentation and socialization have been carried out effectively. The conclusion of this study is that the Hospital shows good readiness to become a Regional Public Service Agency, although there are still some obstacles that need to be overcome. Recommendations include increased local government support, Human Resources training, and provision of Information Technical infrastructure for Hospital Management Information Systems, to ensure the successful transformation into a Regional Public Service Agency and the improvement of public health services.

Keywords: Regional Public Service Agency, Readiness of Substantive Requirements, Technical Requirements, Administrative Requirements

Effectiveness of Outpatient Rehabilitation Program for Frug Users at the National Narcotics Agency of South Sulawesi Province in 2023

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 10.15 – 11.00 WITA (Inspiring Room) - Online

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Drug abuse is currently a major public health problem and drug use is considered one of the main risk behaviors that causes the problem to develop. The establishment of pratama clinics at the Provincial/City/Regency National Narcotics Agency is an effort to maximize the reach of addicts and provide rehabilitation services, especially outpatient rehabilitation. This research is to determine the effectiveness of the outpatient rehabilitation program for drug users at the National Narcotics Agency of South Sulawesi Province in 2023. The research used is observational analytics with a cross sectional study design. The population in this study was all outpatient rehabilitation clients at BNNP South Sulawesi, totaling 154 clients with a total sample of 113 people obtained using the accidental sampling method. Data collection uses questionnaire instruments and observations. Data processing using Stata. Data analysis in this research is univariate and bivariate using the Chi Square statistical test. Presentation of data in tabular form with narrative. The research showed that 109 respondents (96.46%) said it was good and 4 respondents (3.54%) said it was not good regarding the effectiveness of the drug rehabilitation program. The statistical tests show understanding of the program (0.000), achievement of goals (0.018) and real changes (0.018). The results of the Chi square statistical test on the variables of understanding the program, achieving goals and real changes obtained a p value <0.05, thus H₀ was rejected and H_a was accepted. This shows that there is a significant relationship with the effectiveness of drug rehabilitation programs.

Keyword: Policy, Standard Inpatient Class, BPJS

The Difference Role of Psychological Capital on Organizational Citizenship Behaviour among Two Hospitals

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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High levels of organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) is a crucial factor to enable employees to perform high-quality work outcomes. However, the association between Psychological Capital (PsyCap); (Self- efficacy, Hope, Resiliency, Optimism) and OCB remains largely unexplored. This study aimed to examine the role of PsyCap on OCB in two hospitals with different nature of employee. Hasanuddin University Hospital (HUH) is a teaching hospital which most of employee are non civil servants while Labuang Baji Hospital (LBH) is a Local government hospital which most of employee are civil servants. The research used was a quantitative using a cross sectional design. The population were the employees of both hospital. The sampling technique used was probability sampling, a sample size of 200 respondents. Data analysis was the multiple linear regression and independent t-test. The Results show PsyCap has a significant influence on OCB both at HUH and at LBH. The PsyCap (self-efficacy, hope, resiliency, and optimism) with p values (0.00, 0.00, 0.03, 0.01) has a significant influence on OCB at HUH. While at LBH only resiliency ($p=0.00$) and optimism ($p=0.01$) has a significant influence on OCB. The other dimension, self-efficacy ($p=0.32$) and hope ($p=0.52$) has no effect on OCB at LBH. It was because most of respondents in LBH had mild level of self efficacy and hope rate compare to employee in HUH also there was a statistically significant difference in PsyCap between employee at HUH and LBH ($t(198)=2.23$, $p=0.02$). It can be concluded that the influence of PsyCap on employee OCB at Hasanuddin University was higher than Labuang Baji Hospital. The difference existed because of the difference state of PsyCap of HUH and LBH. The future research is suggested to study the difference influence of PsyCap of employee on OCB based on hospital ownership (private and public ownership).

Keywords: Psychological Capital, Organizational Citizenship Behaviour, Hospital

Relationship between Chronic Malnutrition and Cognitive Performance of Adolescent Girls in Indonesia: A Systematic Review

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Chronic malnutrition, especially Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED), stunting, and anemia, has a significant impact on cognitive development in adolescent girls in Indonesia. To conduct a systematic review of studies on the relationship between chronic undernutrition and cognitive function in adolescent girls in Indonesia. This study was conducted using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework to identify, screen, and analyze research articles that met the inclusion criteria, namely updates in the last 10 years, is a Cross-Sectional or Cohort observational quantitative study that contains the relationship of chronic nutrition and cognitive function in adolescent girls in Indonesia. Articles were assessed using Loney's critical appraisal tool. The search identified 781 research articles published in international and national journals. After removing duplicates, 234 full texts were screened, with 78 title matches, 62 full text access, and based on title and content matches, 13 articles met the inclusion criteria. The Results showed Anemia in adolescent girls was shown to significantly affect their cognitive function and learning achievement. Decreased hemoglobin levels ($r = 0.17$; $p = 0.004$ to 0.053) correlated with decreased concentration, problem solving, and academic performance ($p = 0.000$ to 0.046). Anemic adolescents were at 3 to 37 times higher risk of having poor learning performance (75% to 92.5% low performance), with significant p-values ($p = 0.000$ to 0.042). Anemia not only decreases cognitive development but also reduces quality of life. The combination of anemia and stunting showed a worse impact on cognitive function, although research on this is still limited. The conclusion Anemia is the malnutrition condition that most impacts the cognition of adolescent girls in Indonesia. Interventions that focus on prevention and management of anemia are essential to improve the academic potential and quality of life of adolescent girls. Further research is needed to explore causal relationships and develop effective policy strategies.

Keywords: Chronic Energy Deficiency, Stunting, Anemia, Intelligence.

Towards Quality Healthcare Services: Performance Analysis of Labuang Baji Regional Hospital Using the MBNQ Framework

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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This study examines the performance of Labuang Baji Regional Hospital using the Baldrige Framework (MBNQA) as a benchmark. The goal is to identify the hospital's strengths and weaknesses in efforts to improve the quality of healthcare services. The findings show that Labuang Baji Regional Hospital has achieved overall excellent performance, with the highest scores in the Leadership, Customer Focus, and Operations categories. Further analysis reveals a strong correlation between process categories and outcomes, highlighting the importance of leadership and customer focus in driving hospital performance. However, the study also identifies several areas in need of improvement, such as human resource management and strategy implementation. This study aims to measure the performance of Labuang Baji Regional Hospital using MBNQA criteria and to identify areas that require improvement. A cross-sectional study was conducted using a mixed-methods approach. Data were collected through questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and observation. Quantitative analysis involved descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation tests, while qualitative analysis used a thematic approach. Labuang Baji Regional Hospital achieved a total score of 801 out of 1000 points (80.10%), placing it in the "Excellent Performance" level. The Leadership (81.67%), Customer Focus (82.35%), and Operations (82.35%) categories demonstrated the strongest performance. Correlation analysis showed significant relationships between all process categories and the Results category, with Leadership ($r=0.78$, $p=0.001$) and Customer Focus ($r=0.75$, $p=0.002$) having the strongest correlations. Labuang Baji Regional Hospital demonstrated excellent performance in implementing integrated quality management. However, areas such as workforce management and strategy implementation still require improvement. The holistic approach to applying MBNQA criteria has significantly contributed to the hospital's performance excellence.

Keywords: MBNQA, hospital performance, quality management, leadership, customer focus

Study of the Implementation of Government Policy in the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases in the Cities of Ternate and Tidore

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 10.15 – 11.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Offline

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Public policies are decisions made by someone who has authority in government, both formal and informal. This research focuses on the implementation of infectious disease control policies in the cities of Ternate and Tidore, taking into account quantitative and qualitative aspects related to community compliance with health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this research is to analyse the implementation of communication and resources in government policies regarding compliance with health protocols during Covid-19 (case study of Ternate City and Tidore City). In this research used a mix method. The variables in the research consist of communication and resource aspects. The size/number of samples in this study was determined using the Slovin formula, amounting to 200 respondents. The informants in this research were the Head of the Community Health Centre, Head of the District Office, Head of the Village, Religious Leaders, Community Leaders and Health Cadres. The results of research using the Mann Whitney test and logistic regression test show that there are differences in policy models, resources in implementing government policies in Ternate City and Tidore Islands City, but there are no differences regarding communication aspects. In terms of communication, there is good synergy between agencies such as the Health Service, TNI, Polri and Satpol PP in enforcing health protocols. The dominant factor influencing compliance is resources. In terms of communication, there is good synergy between agencies in enforcing health protocols. Adequate resources also support successful policy implementation, where all stakeholders are actively involved. It is hoped that this research will become a reference in preparing health policies that are better and more responsive to community needs, especially in dealing with infectious disease outbreaks in the future. Researchers suggest that it is necessary to increase resources in quality and quantity as well as improve the readiness of facilities and infrastructure, implementation according to SOPs and reporting systems to be more structured, and socialization should be carried out more widely and evenly, especially in island areas.

Keywords: Covid, Policy, Health Protocols

Health Professionals Readiness to Implement EMR in Hospital

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Makassar Regional Hospital and Anwar Makkatutu Hospital are local government hospitals in South Sulawesi that have not met medical record service standards. The implementation of EMR is believed to be a solution to overcome these problems. Supported by Ministry of Health Regulation Number 24 of 2022 about Medical Records which required adoption for every health service facility include hospitals. The successful implementation of EMR can only be achieved by assessing the readiness of system users itself. To analyze health professional readiness of core readiness and engagement readiness as well as the factors that influence the implementation of EMR. Quantitative approach were used in this study to a group of health professionals who were in charge of filling medical records. 348 health professionals from both hospitals were taken as samples using accidental with proportional sampling technique. The research was conducted from May-June 2024. Mann-Whitney test and Kruskal-Walli test were used to analyze the association between independent and dependent variables. The results showed that computer literacy and knowledge were significantly associated (P -value $< 0,05$) with readiness for EMR implementation. The overall readiness was 75,9% with core readiness 44,8% and 54,6% for engagement readiness. There are two factors were found associated with health professional readiness to implement EMR in Makassar Regional Hospital and Anwar Makkatutu Hospital. In general, the hospitals are considered to be ready to implement EMR. Maximizing EMR training theoretically and practically in the hospital to increase knowledge and computer literacy. Monitoring and evaluation of EMR implementation process is also essential so it can be optimally implemented.

Keywords: Electronic Medical Record, Readliness, Health Professionals, Hospital.

Cross-Sector Collaboration Model in Developing Child-Friendly Districts/Cities (KLA) in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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The Child-Friendly District/City (KLA) development program is a government initiative aimed at fulfilling children's rights and ensuring their protection. Currently, 349 districts/cities in Indonesia have established Child-Friendly Districts/Cities (KLA). However, challenges remain, including limited knowledge and understanding among implementers regarding child protection issues and the integration of KLA principles. This study aims to analyze the role of cross-sector collaboration and to develop a collaboration model for KLA development in South Sulawesi Province. The research was conducted in eight districts/cities that have received the KLA award in South Sulawesi. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach with a sequential exploratory design, the first phase employed qualitative methods to examine harmonization of perceptions on indicators. This was followed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to test the validity and reliability of the data. Subsequently, quantitative methods were applied to produce a cross-sector collaboration model for KLA development based on health and welfare indicators, using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The study successfully developed a final model with five-factor scales, comprising 17 indicators and 37 sub-indicators. The CFA results indicated that the five-domain model fits the data, with SLF values exceeding 0.5, confirming acceptable convergent validity. Additionally, the analysis revealed that the leadership variable has a significant influence on the administration dimension. The findings of this research provide valuable insights for periodic evaluations to assess KLA performance in South Sulawesi Province through effective cross-sector engagement actions.

Keywords: Child-Friendly Districts/Cities; Collaboration; Cross-Sector; Health; Leadership.

Success Story Of Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) Formation In Ombolu Village

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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Village-level stunting reduction acceleration teams (TPPS) play an important role in reducing stunting in Indonesia. This study was conducted to assess the establishment of the TPPS in Ombolu Village and its success in implementing the program. Methods. Interviews were conducted with key figures in the establishment of the TPPS in Ombolu Village, namely the village secretary as well as several members of the TPK (Tim Pendamping Kelurga) and village office staff. Observations were made by observing meetings held at the village office and documents collected. Data were analyzed through content analyses. Ombolu village is located in the northern part of Kecamatan Batui Selatan and is about 9 km from the kecamatan capital. The population is predominantly Javanese and Muslim. It has one posyandu and about 101 children under five years of age with 80% active visits. The most common under-five nutrition problem is underweight at 16.1%, followed by stunting at 9.1% and malnutrition at 4%. The establishment of the TPPS was initiated by starting a meeting with village government officials and community leaders. To form the TPPS as expected, it must involve government elements and other elements engaged in village health. After the assistance, the Ombolu Village TPPS showed outstanding performance. They were able to identify problems and at the same time find causal factors and ways to overcome them. They were also able to plan, implement and evaluate what had been planned. They consider that this TPPS is a government program that must be established and run in the village and has a clear goal in reducing stunting. In addition, this village is also known for its high commitment and dedication to the work at hand. The firm attitude shown by TPPS implementers also determines the running of the program. In addition, the responsive attitude shown by TPPS implementers is also a determining factor in the running of the TPPS program. TPPS implementers were also very persistent in fighting for the availability of bailout funds to be used as specific interventions at the beginning of the year. As the majority ethnicity, Javanese culture also has a strong influence on the successful implementation of the TPPS program in this village. Conclusion. The Ombolu Village TPPS can run well because they have loyalty, commitment, dedication, assertiveness, responsiveness and persistence. These variables are strongly influenced by the culture and broad insights possessed by TPPS implementers and members.

Keywords: Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS), TPK Cadre

Measurement of the Performance Level of the Inpatient Unit at Islamic Hospital Mabarro Gresik Using the Malcolm Baldrige Criteria for Performance Excellence (MBCfPE)

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Hospital service performance is a key aspect in market competition, where strong performance reflects the success of the hospital. Therefore, performance measurement is crucial. This study aims to analyze organizational performance based on the Malcolm Baldrige Criteria for Performance Excellence (MBCfPE) in the Inpatient Unit of Islamic Hospital Mabarro Gresik. The study is observational and analytical, with a cross-sectional approach, using the MBCfPE as the performance measurement variable. The study's respondents consisted of 21 nurses and 13 midwives, from a total of 120 employees. The results show that the performance scores based on the MBCfPE criteria are as follows: organizational profile 86.76; leadership 79.50; strategic planning 80.78; customer focus 79.77; measurement, analysis, and knowledge management 79.04; human resources 82.75; operational processes 84.55; and outcomes 87.93. Overall, Islamic Hospital Mabarro Gresik's performance score is 835.04, positioning it as a Benchmark Leader on the MBCfPE scale. These results indicate that Islamic Hospital Mabarro Gresik demonstrates excellent performance across various aspects, including organizational profile, strategic planning, human resources, and operational processes. The total score of 835.04 reflects strong leadership, optimal customer focus, and effective knowledge management, making it a benchmark for other hospitals. In conclusion, Islamic Hospital Mabarro Gresik's performance, based on the MBCfPE, is classified as very good, and it should be maintained as a model for other hospitals in the Gresik region.

Keywords: Malcolm Baldrige Criteria for Performance Excellence, Hospital performance, Islamic Hospital Mabarro Gresik, Benchmark Leader.

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Every year Indonesia sends about 200,000 pilgrims, most of whom are high-risk pilgrims. The number of deaths of pilgrims in Saudi Arabia in the last 5 years reached 2,349 cases of death. Data for the last 5 years Polewali Mandar Regency dispatched 2,313 pilgrims 62% were at high risk. Post-hajj health surveillance monitoring activities aim to prevent the entry and exit of infectious diseases that may be carried by pilgrims to Indonesia and to determine the distribution of risk factors and deaths. The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview of the implementation and evaluation based on surveillance attributes and weaknesses in the implementation of the Hajj health epidemiological surveillance system in Polewali Mandar Regency. This evaluation used a descriptive observational design, data collection using a questionnaire instrument. Respondents in this study were Hajj health managers and surveillance managers at the Puskesmas level, totaling 26 respondents. Data and information were analyzed descriptively using Stata, presented through tables and narratives. This study found that of the 20 surveillance managers serving less than 1 year as much as 30%, surveillance managers and Hajj health managers who have not participated in socialization and technical training of Hajj health 88.46% so that the component of monitoring activities of pilgrims 96.15% is not done. Attribute surveillance acceptability 100% of the data has not been used by other programs and attribute flexibility input SISKOHATKES is not done 100%. The weakness of the Hajj health surveillance system in Polewali Mandar Regency is that the surveillance component of monitoring after the return of pilgrims has not been actively carried out. Weaknesses from the aspects of manpower, facilities, and funding. Surveillance attributes of data processing and understanding of Hajj health guidelines need training.

Keywords: Hajj Health, Risk Factors, Surveillance Attributes

Evaluation of Even-Based Surveillance in Monitoring International Travelers: A Case Study at the Makassar Health Quarantine Center, 2023

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Indonesia employs various measures to detect and respond to Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC) at entry points like Sultan Hasanuddin Airport in South Sulawesi, with the Makassar Health Quarantine Center (BBKK) playing a crucial role in preventing the spread of infectious diseases. The Early Warning and Response System (ERS) reporting at BBKK is essential for detecting, tracking, and responding to health threats quickly, effectively, and relevantly. This evaluation aims to assess the implementation of event-based surveillance in travellers from abroad. A descriptive design was used to evaluate the surveillance system based on CDC guidelines through questionnaires. Respondents included policymakers, surveillance coordinators, and 12 BBKK surveillance officers. The research was conducted from March to July 2024 at BBKK Makassar. Variables included assessment components based on flow, policy, usability, and surveillance attributes (simplicity, flexibility, acceptability, stability) and quantitative (sensitivity/PPV, representativeness, timeliness, data quality). The evaluation of event-based surveillance for foreign travellers (PPLN) revealed several issues. From the input aspect, workforce quality is compromised by a lack of understanding of case entry guidelines and overlapping duties among officers. Process aspects, including collection, processing, analysis, and interpretation of case reports, did not with SKDR guidelines. Output aspects highlighted deficiencies in surveillance flexibility due to insufficient HR training for case reporting input. Acceptability issues include officers' inability to verify the completeness of PE form data. Stability is also problematic, with unstable and incomplete data management. The Positive Predictive Value is 59%, data quality remains low, while sensitivity and timeliness are both at 98%. The evaluation of the event-based surveillance system reveals significant discrepancies in input, process, and output aspects. To address these issues, it is recommended to conduct regular training and refresher meetings to enhance the knowledge and accuracy of the officers involved.

Keyword: Surveillance Evaluation, Event-Based, BBKK Makassar

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Rural areas are exposed to fewer options in terms of seeking and receiving health services and often face significant barriers. The aim of this study is to explore barriers to accessing health services in rural areas. This study used a literature review of open-source literature was conducted using the Pro Quest, Science Direct, MEDLINE, and google scholar databases to identify the barriers factors to accessing health services in rural areas. The keywords applied were barrier', health service', healthcare', and rural'. Generally, access to health facilities in rural communities is lower than in urban areas and this tends to adversely affect their health status, thereby making it lag behind urban communities. The barrier factors of health care in rural area is also complicated by factors such as geographic isolation, transportation, economic instability, shortage of providers, discontinuation or fragmentation of care, funding losses, stigma, lack of education about prevention, limited resources, and ethical challenges. An innovative approach is needed by the government in providing services that are easily accessible to people in rural areas. This study summarized the barriers factors to accessing health services in rural areas.

Keywords: Rural, Access, Health Services, Barriers

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The Indonesian Food and Drug Authority provides various public services, including product registration, facility certification, consultation, public complaint, product testing, the provision of information regarding drugs and food, etc. Although all of services are now facilitated through digital application-based systems, the Indonesian FDA maintains face-to-face service counters for consultations, public complaints, and information on drugs and food. This study aims to evaluate service preferences, frequency, and challenges as perceived by both staff and customers, in order to develop pertinent policy recommendations. The research employs a quantitative, cross-sectional approach utilizing non-probability sampling. Data collection was conducted through structured questionnaires and subsequently analyzed using descriptive statistics. A total of 178 staff members and 210 customers participated in the survey. The findings indicate that the majority of staff (65%) prefer providing services online rather than face-to-face, with a significant proportion (58%) asserting that face-to-face services could be entirely replaced by online alternatives. The number of customers served by staff at service counters varies, typically ranging from 1 to 5 per day, though some staff handle up to 20 customers daily. Staff reported several challenges, including the presence of additional duties (such as Zoom meetings) during counter shifts, long customer queues, difficulties in interpreting customer inquiries through online services, and technical issues with the online application. Conversely, customers generally visit service counters 2 to 4 times per month and prefer face-to-face interactions. Notably, 80% of customers believe that face-to-face services cannot be fully substituted by online services. Challenges encountered by customers include difficulties in obtaining queue numbers due to limited quotas and issues with the online service system. It is recommended that the Indonesian FDA continue to offer face-to-face services, make necessary improvements, optimize and integrate online services into a unified platform.

Keywords: Public Services, Face to Face Service, Online Consultation, Digital Service

Exploring Enablers' Contribution and Organizational Outcomes for Sustainability

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

Dewi Rizki Nurmala¹, Andi Indahwati Sidin², Suriah³, Ridwan Amiruddin⁴, Darmawangsyah⁵, Sukri Palutturi⁶, Djazuly Chalidyanto⁷, Wahiduddin⁸, Emilya Tanry⁹, Inninawa Tenriawaru¹⁰

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In the contemporary competitive landscape, the imperative for organizations to pursue development, growth, stability and sustainability requires the implementation of a robust performance evaluation system. This research focuses on exploring the enablers and outcomes of Sustainable Organizational Performance in Vertical Hospitals in South Sulawesi Province. This is a quantitative study, through a questionnaire survey involving 269 respondents in 2 vertical hospitals, namely Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital and Dr. Tadjuddin Chalid Hospital, then testing the model with the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) test and then proving the suitability of the model with the Structural Equation Model (SEM) test. The CFA test results for testing exogenous constructs for the enabler dimension of 99 question items there are 15 invalid question items, and for the outcome dimension the results of testing exogenous constructs 31 question items are valid. Testing the suitability of the model through the SEM test, 2 of the 3 indicators, namely the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) and the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) get a value of > 0.90 , proving that the proposed model construct is suitable. The Enabler dimension through the variables of Human Resource Management, Knowledge Management, Culture, Leadership, Strategy, Policy, Resource, Information Technology, Personal Mastery, Intention, Ethics contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Organizational Performance through Economic Performance, Social Performance, Environment Performance, Reputation and Resilience. The findings inform the setting of performance targets aligned with sustainability goals, thus offering a valuable contribution to the discourse of organizational excellence in contemporary challenges. This study paves the way for further research, emphasizing the importance of holistic understanding in achieving organizational success.

Keywords: Enabler, Outcome, Sustainable Organizational Performance. WWW

Transforming Patient-Centred Care Through Data-Driven Decision Making: A Systematic Literature Review

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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In recent years, the healthcare sector in developed countries has implemented data-driven decision-making (DDDM) in delivering patient-centred care (PCC). PCC is a method to acquire mutual trust between patients and healthcare providers by enhancing communication, patient engagement, ease of access, well-trained staff and a hospital environment that aligns with patients' values. This literature review aims to analyse how DDDM implementation in healthcare, especially in hospitals, can improve PCC. This study applied the PRISMA method by utilising the Scopus, PubMed, and Google Scholar databases to find relevant articles in the last five years, which focus on the implementation of DDDM technology, including electronic health records (EHRs), clinical decision support systems (CDSS), and data analytics, which have an impact on improving PCC. The findings were analysed to learn how DDDM technology in healthcare, especially hospitals, can provide personalised care, improve treatment outcomes, and increase operational efficiency. This review discovered that healthcare facilities such as hospitals implementing DDDM technology provide more personalised care and reduce medical errors, improving patient engagement and patient satisfaction. In addition, predictive analytics and real-time data monitoring encourage healthcare providers to make more informed decisions, improving operational efficiency and service quality. In conclusion, by personalising healthcare to patient needs, DDDM can improve PCC. However, several challenges, such as difficulties in the DDDM integration process and lack of data security and well-trained staff, must be properly addressed so that DDDM can be implemented in hospitals as a whole. Future research is expected to find strategies to overcome these challenges and optimise DDDM implementation in various healthcare services.

Keywords: Data-Driven Decision Making (DDDM), Patient-Centred Care (PCC), Data Analytics, Hospital, Healthcare

Hospital Disaster Plan for The Sustainability of Health Services to Patients in Hospital – A Literature Review

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Research in the fields of sustainability, disaster mitigation, and urban anthropization has significantly advanced in recent years, as evidenced by the increase in scientific publications. Bibliometric analysis helps reveal these trends, highlighting the importance of international collaboration and open access in accelerating knowledge development in these areas. This bibliometric analysis aims to identify publication trends, research collaboration networks, and contributions from various countries and institutions in the fields of sustainability, disaster mitigation, and urban anthropization. By examining articles from leading journals such as "Sustainability," "Environmental Research Communications," and the "International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction," the study reveals a significant increase in publications over the past five years. Notably, articles from "Sustainability" and "Environmental Research Communications" have high citation rates, indicating substantial impact. The collaboration network analysis highlights significant contributions from researchers in the United States, Europe, and Asia, with institutions like Harvard University and Tsinghua University being major contributors. The study underscores the importance of international collaboration and open access to advance knowledge in these fields. Challenges include enhancing participation from developing countries and expanding the accessibility of scientific publications. Conclusion and Recommendations. This research demonstrates that bibliometric analysis is a valuable tool for understanding trends and patterns in scientific research, emphasizing the need for global engagement and open access to maximize the impact of research in sustainability and disaster mitigation.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Sustainability, Disaster Mitigation, Urban Anthropization

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Healthcare providers must comprehend consumer preferences and market demands in the age of competitive markets. To do this, they must develop a market strategy that considers these factors. Examining customer demand is one tactic; Indonesians exhibit favorable attitudes and tendencies toward Sharia services. Yet, Indonesia lacks nearly enough Sharia health services to meet demand. Examining the possibility of Sharia hospital services, which are beginning to emerge as a substitute for hospital service innovation and diversification, is one item with promise. This can help the Muslim community's Islamic ghirah requirements by enabling them to receive the desired healthcare treatments. One product that can be marketed as an innovation in healthcare is a hospital with Islamic Sharia principles. This study aims to characterise the factors influencing hospital service buying intentions in Makassar City founded on Islamic Sharia principles. This cross-sectional, explanatory study used survey and descriptive methods, and it was carried out in Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province. The study's population comprised first-level healthcare customers, presumably using advanced hospital medical facilities. The samples were 970 chosen using basic random sampling procedures from the population of all Makassar City residents over 17. This research provides a descriptive; the findings indicate five indicators in the consumer value variable: quality, economic, emotional, and social values. Of the respondents, 94.4% agreed with the emotional value indicator. The three indications that make up the trust variable are ability, integrity, and benevolence. The integrity indicator has the greatest agreement rate, at 94.5%. The significance of Islamic Facilities, Islamic Medical Services, Islamic Supporting Services, and Islamic Financing indicators is gauged by the Islamic Service Attribute Variable. The findings indicate that, at 84.7%, the Islamic supportive services factor is the most significant indicator. The indicators examined in the Perceived Value variable are perceived benefits and sacrifices. The greatest category in this variable is agreeing with the perceived sacrifice indication, which has a 92% agreement rate. Transactional intentions are examined via the indicator variable Purchase Intention. According to the results, the group with the greatest response—those interested in less than 25% was those with referential, preferred, and exploratory intentions, with 42.9%. Every element in this study affected the likelihood of using a hospital offering services based on Islamic sharia.

Keywords: Hospital, Shariah, Intention

Digital Health Surveillance Model for Reducing Cardiovascular Disease Risk in Women in Makassar City

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Cardiovascular Disease is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide and the main cause of death among women. According to the 2023 Indonesia Health Survey, the prevalence of heart disease is 0.85%, most commonly found in people aged 75 years (4.60%). In South Sulawesi, the prevalence of heart disease is 0.69%, with higher prevalence among women (1.6%) compared to men (1.3%). The prevalence of heart disease in urban areas of South Sulawesi is higher (1.57%) than in rural areas (1.38%). Awareness and knowledge of Cardiovascular Disease in women are critical issues and the first step in reducing the incidence of morbidity and mortality due to cardiovascular disease in women. A self-monitoring-based mHealth application is a health app where users independently monitor and record information related to their health conditions. This experimental study aims to develop a Digital Health Surveillance Model for reducing cardiovascular disease risk in women in Makassar City. The research is conducted in two stages. The first stage involves conducting a survey related to respondent characteristics and assessing their knowledge of cardiovascular diseases. The second stage involves developing a model/product in the form of a Digital Health Surveillance Application for self-monitoring to reduce heart disease risk. The results of the first stage survey, with a sample size of 387, showed that the majority of respondents were aged 15-24 years (83.7%), and most had a high school education (337 people or 87%). In terms of knowledge about cardiovascular disease, 61.2% of respondents had adequate knowledge, while 11.6% (45 people) had poor knowledge. 23.2% (90 people) recognized heart disease as a cause of death. After using the digital surveillance application called SIDARA SURF (Digital Information System for Surveillance of Risk Factors), general knowledge increased, and self-monitoring results showed improved knowledge and reduced cardiovascular disease risk.

Keywords: Digital Health Surveillance, Women, Cardiovascular



HEALTH EQUITY & SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Health inequity remains a significant issue in rural areas of Indonesia, where remote locations and inadequate infrastructure often hinder access to essential healthcare services. Wagrahe Village, located in the heart of Buru Island in Maluku Province, exemplifies these challenges. This study aims to explore the healthcare challenges faced by the residents of Wagrahe Village and the impact of these challenges on the community's health outcomes, highlighting approaches and strategies that Universitas Pattimura, in partnership with Australian non-governmental organisations, can take. A qualitative study was conducted using key informant interviews with local leaders, health professionals, and patients at the Puskesmas Wagrahe (community health centre). Participants included the head of the health centre, a nurse, a midwife, a community leader, and a patient. Interviews were designed to gather in-depth insights into the healthcare challenges and experiences of the community members. Results: The study revealed several critical healthcare challenges in Wagrahe Village. Infrastructure Deficiencies: The health centre suffers from broken equipment and a lack of electricity, severely limiting its ability to provide adequate healthcare services. The remote location and poor road conditions make accessing the health centre difficult for patients from surrounding villages. Additionally, transferring patients to more advanced healthcare facilities is challenging. Health professionals face significant constraints, including limited medical supplies and inadequate communication infrastructure. Community Resilience: Despite these challenges, the community exhibits strong resilience and a sense of solidarity. Local leaders and health professionals work tirelessly to provide care, often finding innovative solutions to overcome resource limitations. The findings highlight the urgent need for infrastructure improvements, including better road access and reliable electricity, to enhance healthcare delivery in Wagrahe Village. Additionally, telemedicine and communication infrastructure investment could bridge the gap between remote villages and advanced healthcare facilities. The resilience and dedication of the community and healthcare workers underscore the potential for positive change through targeted interventions and support from external stakeholders and through collaboration between Universitas Pattimura and the Rural Doctors Network, Australia.

Keywords: Collaboration, Health Inequity, Partnership, Rural and Remote Health, Rural Resilience



GLOBAL HEALTH & INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

Implementation of Public Acceptance Model (PAM) to build Community Engagement of Wolbachia Program : Literatur Review

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Community Engagement is about establishing participatory partnerships with local communities. Public Acceptance Model (PAM), design by World Mosquito Program (WMP), is a communication and community involvement activity before releasing mosquitoes with Wolbachia at the target release location. The purpose of this study was described implementation of PAM in location supervised by WMP. The research design is literatur review. Electronic databases were systematically reviewed by screening abstracts, titles, full text and additional data sources of eligible papers. Inclusion kriteria were full text articles in English, implementation site of Wolbachia program was supervised by WMP, and articles discusses about community engagement. Six articles were eligible for review (1 article included Kiribati, Vanuatu, and Fiji). In addition, information related to PAM was also obtained from the WMP Factsheet. PAM has been implemented in 11 locations in the world (Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Vietnam, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Fiji, and New Caledonia), average for 16 months. Each region has its own way of implementing the components of PAM (raising awareness, quantitative survey, management system, community reference group), adapted to the culture in each region. Acceptance rate of Wolbachia Program around 86 ? 97%.

Keywords: Community Engagement, PAM, WMP, Wolbachia

The Impact of Supportive Intervention on Knowledge and Satisfaction Among Commercial Sex Workers with Sexually Transmitted Infections in the Rijali Health Center, Ambon City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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The high prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases has placed Maluku province in the 9th position in Indonesia, with an AIDS prevalence rate of 15.98 cases per 100,000 population. Based on data from the Ambon City Health Department, there were 145 new HIV/AIDS cases until May 2023. In 2020, the number of clients with Sexually Transmitted Infections was 772, with syphilis being the highest. This study aimed to determine the effect of supportive therapy on the knowledge and satisfaction of supportive therapy among clients with HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections in the Rijali Health Center, Ambon City. This quantitative study used a quasi-experimental design. A sample of 53 commercial sex workers, including 17 HIV/AIDS positive and 36 HIV/AIDS negative individuals, was taken from a total population of 147. The results showed a significant difference in knowledge and satisfaction between the pre-test and post-test among the 36 respondents, both HIV/AIDS - STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) positive and negative. The results of the paired t-test showed a significant difference in knowledge ($p=0.000$), comfort ($p=0.000$), quality ($p=0.000$), staff ($p=0.000$), and facilities ($p=0.000$) regarding client satisfaction with supportive therapy. For the 17 HIV/AIDS positive respondents, there was also a significant difference in the average knowledge score ($p=0.000$) between the HIV-positive and HIV- negative groups. However, there was no significant difference in satisfaction between the two groups ($p=0.572$). Conclusion: Sixty-four percent of respondents were satisfied with the supportive therapy services, which had a positive impact on their anxiety about their illness. It is recommended to improve supportive therapy services for both healthcare providers and clients.

Keywords: Supportive intervention, Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS



HEALTH DIGITAL & HEALTH TECHNOLOGY

Evaluating Cybersecurity Readiness to Support Digital Transformation in Healthcare: A Case Study of Hospitals in Makassar, Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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The digital transformation of healthcare services has become a top priority for the Indonesian government. However, amidst numerous cases of confidential patient data breaches in recent years, establishing a culture of cybersecurity is crucial to ensuring that this digital transformation is effective, efficient, and secure. This study aims to evaluate the readiness of cybersecurity to support the digital transformation of healthcare at the organizational and individual levels in hospitals in Makassar, Indonesia. This research employs a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional study design. The study was conducted in three provincial government-owned hospitals, involving 577 respondents comprising medical and healthcare professionals. The findings reveal that, at the organizational level, none of the hospitals have a dedicated department responsible for cybersecurity. Additionally, there are no programs related to enhancing human resource competencies in cybersecurity across all hospitals. At the individual level, 57.7% of respondents have low knowledge regarding computer hacking, 54.8% of respondents are untrained in cybersecurity, and 39.4% of respondents exhibit risky cybersecurity behaviors, such as routinely sharing passwords with colleagues or managers. This study recommends that the government and hospital managers promptly develop programs aimed at establishing a cybersecurity culture at both the organizational and individual levels to ensure the success of digital transformation policies and the protection of patients' personal data.

Keywords: Cybersecurity Culture; Digital Transformation; Healthcare Services; Hospitals.

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The obligation to implement Electronic Medical Records (EMR) in public health centers by December 31, 2023, is mandated by the Minister of Health Regulation Number 24 of 2022 concerning Electronic Medical Records. However, as of May 2024, several challenges related to human, organizational, and technological components persist in its implementation. This study aims to evaluate the EMR system using the HOT-FIT method in public health centers in Padang. The research was conducted between April and June 2024 using a mixed-method approach with a sequential explanatory model across 24 public health centers in Padang. Quantitative data collection was carried out through a cross-sectional study involving 72 participants, including doctors, medical record officers, and nurses, with the data analyzed descriptively. The qualitative aspect involved 48 informants, comprising 24 heads of public health centers and 24 medical record officers, selected by purposive sampling. The findings revealed that in the human component, system usage was rated as good (54.2%), while user satisfaction was low (58.8%). In the organizational component, both organizational structure (52.8%) and environment (54.2%) were considered good. The technological component showed that system quality (51.4%) and information quality (56.9%) were poor, whereas service quality (62.5%) was good. The net benefit component (55.6%) indicated that the EMR system contributed to improving work effectiveness and efficiency. However, issues such as insufficient training for staff, technological illiteracy, network disruptions, slow computer performance, incomplete facilities and infrastructure, inadequate patient data security, and incomplete patient records remain significant challenges affecting the quality of certain components. Given these findings, it is recommended to draft a policy brief in the form of a mayoral regulation to address these challenges and improve the implementation of EMR in Padang City's public health centers.

Keywords: Evaluation, Electronic Medical Records, HOT-FIT, Public Health Center

The Role of Social Media in Enhancing Health Literacy among Millennials in Palu City, Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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The millennial generation is a vulnerable group when exposed to information distributed on social media platforms. Social media has also become part of many people's daily lives, especially the younger generation. In the health sector, social media is also an essential source of information that can influence their knowledge and behavior regarding health. This research explores the role of social media in increasing health literacy among the Millennial generation. This qualitative research involves the millennial generation of Palu City who actively uses social media as the subject. There were 6 informants in this study, namely the Millennial Generation, active users of social media (2 people), Health Experts: Doctors, and public health experts (2 people) and Local Decision Makers: regional health officials and health organizations. This research was conducted from January to May 2023. Data collection methods used in-depth interviews and participant observation. Next, the data was analyzed thematically to identify themes related to the role of social media in the health literacy of the younger generation. This research shows that social media is vital in increasing health literacy among the younger generation in Palu. The Millennial generation now uses social media more often as the primary source of health information, but their level of health literacy varies. Developing a health education program targeting the millennial generation in Palu City. This program must involve related parties, such as schools, health institutions, and social media influencers, to provide accurate and relevant information about health to the millennial generation. This research concludes that social media has great potential to increase health knowledge among the millennial generation. However, information accuracy and content diversity challenges need to be addressed. The study also recommends collaborating with influencers, increasing the accuracy of information, and strengthening research and monitoring to optimize the role of social media in improving the health knowledge of the millennial generation in the city of Palu.

Keywords: Social Media; Health Literacy; Millennials



HEALTH PROMOTION & DISEASE PREVENTION

Microteaching practice in teacher mentoring training as an Innovative Technique for Achieving Students' Dental Hygiene Goals: Challenges and Prospects

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Microteaching in school teacher mentoring training is real learning to develop skills and help teachers gain deeper knowledge in assisting students to brush their teeth properly. According to the Basic Health Research Data in 2013 and 2018, there was an increase in the prevalence of dental caries in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to find out about the strengthening of microteaching practices in school teacher mentoring training. Method: This type of research uses an analytical observational design with a pre-experimental one-group pretest-posttest design with a cross-sectional approach. The instruments used were a knowledge questionnaire consisting of 30 multiple-choice questions, 20 questions on dental and oral health, and 10 questions on counselling techniques and media. Knowledge assessment 21-30 (good), 11-20 (moderate), and 1-10 (poor). Microteaching scores were 61-100 (good), 41-60 (moderate), and 1-40 (poor). The questionnaire was based on expert assessment techniques. ANOVA test to see the effect of microteaching on training. The results of the training obtained a significant p-value (0.001) indicating the effect of the level of educator knowledge on training. The value of educator microteaching in training was very good. The microteaching category with a very good assessment was before 7 (35%) and after 14 (70.0%). The p-value was obtained (0.016). This shows the influence of microteaching on training. The conclusion is the influence of strengthening microteaching on the training of dental and oral health educators with strengthening micro-teaching provides very good results in the training of dental and oral health educators. According to the research results of Sadimin et al. (2020), the level of knowledge of dental and oral health workers after training obtained a good level of knowledge, there were no health workers who had a low level of knowledge

Keywords: Health educators, Dental Hygiene, Counselling, Oral Health, Indonesia

The Relationship Between Peer Conformity and Bullying Behavior in The Working Area of Soropia Primary Health Center

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

Wa Ode Nova Noviyanti Rachman¹, Cece Indriani², Nurdin Nurdin³

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Abstract: Bullying is a conscious activity aimed at causing harm and intimidation through unequal power dynamics, with potential for trauma and fear. This phenomenon occurs in various contexts such as schools, workplaces, or online, involving physical, verbal, social, and psychological violence. Its impacts are severe, including psychological trauma, academic underachievement, depression, anxiety, and even suicide risk for victims, with potential behavioral issues for perpetrators in the future. Tolerant environments toward bullying can foster unhealthy and fearful atmospheres. This study aims to investigate the relationship between peer conformity and bullying behavior in the working area of Soropia Primary Health Center. This research employs a quantitative cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of 52 respondents, with a sample of 46 respondents selected using consecutive sampling techniques. The instrument used was a questionnaire. Fisher's Exact Test results indicated a significant relationship, with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and X^2 calculated = $40.310 > X^2$ table = 3.841 . Therefore, H_a is rejected, and H_0 is accepted, demonstrating a positive relationship between peer conformity and bullying behavior in the working area of Soropia Primary Health Center. It is hoped that stakeholders in bullying prevention and intervention efforts can collaborate among individuals, families, educational institutions, and the broader community to create safe and supportive environments for all. The findings of this study are expected to provide valuable information to adolescents to avoid bullying behavior and maintain harmony.

Keywords: Bullying Behavior, Peer Conformity, Adolescents

Effectiveness Of Instagram Video Media For Cervical Cancer Prevention Education Among Junior High School Students

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Currently, cervical cancer is still a women's health problem in the world and in Indonesia. The government has a policy to prevent cervical cancer by providing free HPV vaccines to students at health centres. However, vaccination that is not based on good knowledge will experience resistance, so cervical cancer education and HPV vaccination are needed. This study aimed to analyse the effectiveness of video media on Instagram in preventing cervical cancer among junior high school students. This quasi-experimental study was conducted in Surakarta city. This population study were junior high school (JHS) students in Surakarta City. The sampling technique used cluster random sampling. The selected schools were Muhammadiyah 8 Junior High School Surakarta and Al-Irsyad Junior High School Surakarta as an intervention group of 102 people. While Muhammadiyah 20 Junior High School and Warga Junior High School were taken as the control group with a total of 94 participants. The intervention group was given education with video media shared via Instagram, while the control group was given education with PPT media. Before the intervention, each group conducted a pretest, then a post-test was conducted after one week of intervention. Data were analysed using Wilcoxon test and Mann Whitney test. The results showed there was an increase in knowledge scores between pretest and post-test in the IG Video Media group ($p < 0.000$), there was an increase in attitude scores between pretest and post-test in the power point education group ($p < 0.000$). There was difference in the knowledge score of JHS students between the intervention group of Video through IG and PPT education. The attitude score of JHS students about cervical cancer and HPV vaccine is not significantly different. Video media through IG is effective in increasing knowledge of cervical cancer and HPV vaccine in junior high school students, but not effective in improving student attitudes.

Keywords: Education, Cervical Cancer

Effect of health education programs using motivational interviewing on the oral health behavior of pregnant women in Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Oral health problems often occur in pregnant women. Most pregnant women are unaware and receive limited information regarding accurate oral health prevention practices for their babies. This lack of knowledge can not only have a serious impact on the pregnant woman but also her child. This study aims to examine the effect of a health education program using motivational interviews on the dental and oral health behavior of pregnant women to improve dental and oral health in pregnant women. Material and Methods Quantitative research with quasi-experimental design. The quota sampling method with research criteria was 30 pregnant women who came to the Community Health Center in February 2024, consisting of 15 intervention and 15 control groups. The intervention group and control group received 2 face-to-face treatment sessions. The intervention group received motivational interviewing and oral health education throughout. The control group was presented in the form of an oral health lecture. The oral health behavior questionnaire was measured using the Oral Health Behavior Questionnaire. Statistical analysis used the unpaired T-test statistical test. In data analysis, it was found that a significant value of $0.01 < 0.05$ was effective for changes in oral health behavior by using motivational interviewing to improve the oral health of pregnant women. Oral health education interventions based on motivational interviews have been proven to be effective in increasing the behavior of pregnant women in maintaining oral health.

Keywords: Motivational Interviewing, Oral Health Education, Promoting Changes, Oral Health Behavior.

Analysis of Knowledge with Adolescents' Attitudes about Preconception Period

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Adolescence and the premarital period are associated with the preconception period because, after marriage, they undergo the process of conception. The preconception period is the period before pregnancy. Women of childbearing age (WUS), in this case, adolescents as prospective mothers and fathers, are vulnerable groups whose health status must be considered because the quality of a future generation is determined by the condition of the mother from before pregnancy and during pregnancy. Women aged 20-35 are the most appropriate age to prevent nutritional problems, especially chronic energy deficiency, so preparing before entering that age is necessary. Preconception health status will affect the condition of pregnancy and the welfare of the baby, which will be better if done before pregnancy. The research sample was 95 adolescent schoolgirls. The research instrument was a questionnaire to collect the necessary data. The questionnaire prepared before being used as research data will be tested for validity. The results showed that the highest knowledge of adolescents about preconceptions was poor knowledge of as many as 47 people (49.5%), and the lowest was moderate knowledge of as many as 21 people (22.1%). The attitude of adolescents about perception was mostly negative attitudes of as many as 57 people (60.0%), and the lowest was positive attitudes of as many as 38 people (40.0%). There is a relationship between knowledge and adolescents' attitudes about the preconception period (p-value: 0.000, and x² value: 19.676).

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Preconception, Adolescence

The Relationship between The Level of Knowledge about The Hypertension Diet and The Attitude of Preventing Recurrence in The Elderly

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Indonesia is a developing country in Asia with an increasing number of elderly people. They suffer from high blood pressure occupy the highest ranks due to lack of knowledge and lifestyle in an unhealthy environment. An unhealthy diet is one that can cause various diseases and the most common is hypertension. A hypertensive diet is one way to deal with hypertension without any side effects. This study is to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge about the hypertension diet and the attitude of preventing hypertension recurrence in the elderly. This study is quantitative research using a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study is the elderly who visited the UPTD Malaka Health Center, Lalabata District, Soppeng Regency with a sample of 86 people, the sampling method used the purposive sampling method. The study was shown around 86 elderly respondents who had a low level of knowledge, such as 37 people (43.0%), 79 people (91.9%) had an age range of 60-74 years, 23 people (26.7%) had the last elementary education and 30 people (34.9%) did not work/housewives. The elderly who had a bad recurrence prevention attitude were 33 people (38.4%). The results of the Chi-Square analysis show that the significance value is $p = 0.02$. This figure is significant because the p value is smaller than the significant level 5% (0.05), so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. From the results of this study, it was concluded that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge about the hypertension diet and the attitude of preventing the recurrence of hypertension in the elderly at the UPTD Malaka Health Center, Lalabata District, Soppeng Regency.

Keywords: Hypertension Diet, Prevention of Relapse, Elderly people.

The Relationship of Adolescent Girls Knowledge of Breast Cancer and Awareness of Breast Self-Examination Behavior at SMA Padangsidimpuan

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Cancer is one of the most common diseases in Indonesia, including breast cancer. It is caused by single cells that grow abnormally and cannot be controlled, so that they can become malignant tumors that destroy healthy cells or tissue. The prevalence of breast cancer in Indonesia is still high caused by delays in treatment at an early stage. Breast examination is one of the examinations carried out to detect breast cancer early. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship of adolescent girls knowledge of breast cancer and awareness of breast self-examination behavior at SMA N 6 Padangsidimpuan. The study was quantitative with a cross-sectional design. It was conducted at SMA Negeri 6 Padangsidimpuan with a population of 478 respondents with a sample of 83 adolescent girls. The results showed that the majority of adolescent girls at SMA Negeri 6 Padangsidimpuan had sufficient knowledge of breast self-examination, namely 36 respondents (43.3%). It is hoped that respondents can use the study as a source of information and additional insight into breast self-examination.

Keywords : Knowledge, Breast Self-Examination

Analysis of The Habit of Consuming Sweets with Dental Health in Students of Public Elementary School 8 Pangkajene Sidenreng Rappang District

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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The data on cavities in South Sulawesi Province is 55.5%, while in Makassar City the data on cavities is 52.09%. In the age group 5-9 years, 65.51%, while the age group 5-9 years, 5.02% (Widyastuti et al., 2022). The results of Community Service were conducted by the Dental Health Study Program of ITKES Muhammadiyah Sidrap, and the data collection results on the dental health of classes IV and V totaled 44 students. For class 3 left, the average of 4.4 is high, and for class 4 average of 4.0 is moderate. So research was conducted to determine the relationship between the habit of consuming sweet foods and dental health by measuring using the DMF-T and def-t indices. The type of research used is quantitative research using the discovery research method. The sampling technique is total sampling with a total sample size of 56 students. Research. Based on the results of statistical tests using the chi square test, the result was a p value = 0.000, where the p value < 0.05, indicating that the hypothesis in this study was acceptable. of the 56 students who consumed sweet foods, there were 49 students (87.5%) who consumed sweet foods in the frequent category with high dental health as many as 23 students (41.7%) and very high as many as 26 students (46.4%) with results p value 0.000. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the habit of consuming sweet foods and dental health in elementary school students in grades IV and V at SD Negeri 8 Pangkajene, Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2024.

Keywords: Sugary Foods, Dental Health, Elementary School Students.

The Relationship Between Dietary Patterns and the Incidence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in Adolescent Girls

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) is a condition in which adolescent girls experience long-term or chronic malnutrition (calories and protein) with an Upper Arm Circumference <23.5 . Adolescents' dietary patterns will determine the amount of nutrients needed by adolescents for their growth and development. Sufficient food intake according to needs will provide sufficient nutrients for adolescents to carry out greatly increased physical activities. The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between dietary patterns and the incidence of CED in adolescent girls at the Tahfidz Wadi Al-Qur'an Islamic Boarding School. It was conducted at the Tahfidz Wadi Al-Qur'an Islamic Boarding School in Padangsidempuan City. The design of the study was cross-sectional. The population in this study were adolescent girls with a sample size of 57 respondents according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sampling technique used was total sampling. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Chi-Square alternative test. The results of the study showed that 31 people (54.4%) categorized into a sufficient dietary pattern, 26 people (45.6%) categorized in deficient category, 36 people (63.2%) categorized in a normal nutritional status, and 21 people (36.8%) had a CED category. The results of the statistical test showed that there was a relationship between dietary patterns and the incidence of CED in adolescent girls analysed with a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). The results of this study indicate that respondents with CED nutritional status have problems with their dietary patterns. Dietary patterns have a relationship with the incidence of CED in adolescent girls at the Tahfidz Wadi Al-Qur'an Islamic Boarding School.

Keywords: Dietary Patterns, Chronic Energy Deficiency, Adolescent Girls

Effect of Kinesio Tapping and William Flexion Exercise in improving Functional Ability of Non- Specific Low Back Pain in Rice Farmers

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Non-specific Low Back Pain is low back pain which is one of the musculoskeletal disorders resulting from incorrect position, posture, or in other words ergonomics. Non-specific low back pain can affect the structure and function of the body, resulting in reduced muscle strength, endurance capacity and mobility, and ability in daily living activities. Rice farming is one of the jobs that are at risk of experiencing non-specific low back pain. This study aimed to determine the effect of the addition of Kinesio tapping on the application of William flexion exercise on improving the functional ability of non-specific low back pain conditions in rice farmers. The type of research used is quasi-experimental, and data was collected through pretest - posttest control group design. With a simple random sampling technique, twenty-four people entered the study and were divided into two groups. Group 1 was given William flexion exercise, while Group 2 was given William flexion exercise with the addition of Kinesio taping. The findings of the study demonstrate significant differences in the provision of Kinesio Tapping on the application of William Flexion Exercise to improve functional abilities in non-specific Low Back Pain ($p < 0.05$). This study therefore suggested that the addition of Kinesio Tapping to the application of William Flexion Exercise is more effective in improving functional abilities in rice farmers with non-specific Low Back Pain.

Keywords: Non-Specific Low Back Pain, William Flexion Exercise, Kinesio Tapping

Development of Static Bicycle Product in The Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases in Urban Communities

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Non-communicable disease is still a burden for the country and society, urban society in particular. Ironically, 80% of them are caused by the unhealthy lifestyle of the urban society who tend to live a sedentary life, a lifestyle with very little to no exercise. Doing physical activity regularly at least 30 minutes a day can be a good way to prevent and control the noncommunicable incidence rate. In a busy urban society, less time to exercise, and even more access to the fitness centre are the complicated obstacles to having exercise, so a type of sport that is simple, easy, and safe while doing activities at home or work must be designed. In this case, we offer the use of a static bicycle. Therefore, we have to develop a static bicycle product that can be used for exercise while working at the office or in the home. This study aims to deliver static bicycle development to prevent non-communicable diseases in urban society. In this study, we used a Research and Development (R&D) method by involving 21 subjects who were diagnosed with non-communicable diseases to have a brainstorming discussion about product development. With all the subjects, we analyzed and designed the static bicycle product into a prototype form using an Autodesk Inventor 2021 application. From the discussion about the design, we obtained the following results: the colour is black, made of carbon fiber body (bar), the weight is 4 kg, the height is 418.04 cm, the 4-static bicycle base with Rubber footer and AS 1' support footer carbon fiber anti-slip, energy source from batteries, length 1140.74 cm, width 399.42 cm, and a display monitor to the pulse, rpm, and distance measurement.

Keywords: Autodesk Inventor 2021, Non-communicable Disease, Static Bicycle, Urban Society

Increasing the Remineralization Ability of Primary Teeth Enamel with the Application of Casein Phosphopeptide-Amorphous Calcium Phosphate (CPP-ACP)

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Dental caries occurs as a result of the process of demineralization of the tooth enamel surface by organic acids produced by bacteria in biofilms attached to the tooth surface. Primary teeth are more susceptible to enamel demineralization than permanent teeth because the enamel layer of primary teeth is thinner than that of permanent teeth. Casein Phosphopeptide-Amorphous Calcium Phosphate (CPP-ACP) is one of the remineralization materials in the field of dentistry that contains Casein in the form of Casein Phospho Protein (CPP), high Calcium and Phosphate, so that it can inhibit demineralization. The anticariogenic mechanism produced by CPP-ACP increases the concentration of Calcium and Phosphate ions in saliva and forms Amorphous Calcium Phosphate which has the ability to penetrate the enamel layer so that it can inhibit the demineralization process and increase remineralization. This type of research is true experimental laboratory with pretest and post test group design. As samples, teeth 71 and 81 were extracted, caries-free, without anomalies, and no fillings divided into 2 treatment groups, namely CPP-ACP application with different frequencies and durations. Observation of the improvement of the remineralization process in the samples was carried out in the laboratory on days 1, 7, and 14: There was a difference in the speed of the remineralization process in groups A and B. Remineralization was faster and occurred in group B samples that were given CPP-ACP 2x daily with a duration of 5 minutes. CPP-ACP can improve enamel remineralization ability which can be improved by increasing the duration and frequency of use.

Keywords: CPP-ACP; Primary Teeth; White Spot Lesion; Remineralization

Knowledge and Attitudes of Pre Exposure Prophylaxis Client in Puskesmas Andalas Makassar South Sulawesi 2024

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Pre-exposure prophylaxis, an effective preventive measure against the human immunodeficiency virus, has been widely implemented in public health programs across multiple nations. Pre-exposure prophylaxis programs are being implemented in Indonesia in an effort to stop the virus's spread, particularly among high-risk groups. Pre-exposure prophylaxis, a prophylactic measure against the human immunodeficiency virus, entails the use of antiretroviral medications by high-risk persons or patients. Pre-exposure prophylaxis client's attitudes and knowledge are crucial to the program's success. There is currently a dearth of information, nevertheless, about the attitudes and knowledge of pre-exposure prophylaxis client in Indonesia, particularly in Makassar. The purpose of this study is to assess the attitudes and knowledge of those who use pre-exposure prophylaxis at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar in Makassar City in 2024. A questionnaire was sent to 200 pre-exposure prophylaxis client who were registered at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar as part of the research methodology, which is a cross-sectional study. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the data and determine the knowledge and attitude levels. The study's findings demonstrated that respondents' attitudes toward using pre-exposure prophylaxis at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar were positive and their knowledge was adequate, but there was no discernible correlation between respondents' attitudes and the usage of pre-exposure prophylaxis services. Based on our results, pre-exposure prophylaxis client in Makassar, particularly those in the Puskesmas Andalas Makassar area, may benefit from enhanced education and support programs. Based on a p value higher than the widely accepted significance level (≥ 0.05), it may be concluded that there was no significant association between the respondent's knowledge and attitudes and the usage of pre-exposure prophylaxis services after the correlation test was completed. This indicates that there is no discernible relationship between the respondent's knowledge and attitudes and using pre-exposure prophylactic services.

Keywords: Pre-exposure prophylaxis, knowledge, attitudes, HIV, prevention, Puskesmas.

The Influence of the "Sigi" Media Booklet on the Knowledge and Attitudes of Posyandu Cadres regarding Nutritional Preparedness in Disasters

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Idea Room) - Online

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Nutritional preparedness in disaster situations is one of the keys to efforts to reduce disaster risk. Media is needed to convey information related to nutritional preparedness. The use of interactive educational media can improve the target's cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities. One media that can be an interactive educational medium is a booklet. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of the "Sigi" booklet media on the knowledge and attitudes of cadres regarding nutritional preparedness during disasters in Tulehu Village, Central Maluku Regency. The research method is quasi-experimental research with a pre-post test approach without control group. The subjects were posyandu cadres in Tulehu Village, selected using a purposive sampling technique who met the inclusion criteria, totaling 59 people. The independent variable is the SiGi Booklet media, while the dependent variable is the knowledge and attitudes of posyandu cadres. At the start of the research, cadres' knowledge and attitudes were measured using a questionnaire. On the second day of the research, treatment was given in the form of education and at the end of the research a post test was carried out. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test. The results of the research show that there is a significant influence between providing booklet media education on knowledge with a p value of 0.004 and there is an influence of education on cadre attitudes before and after education with a p value of 0.002. Booklets can improve the knowledge and attitudes of posyandu cadres. Suggestions for strengthening cadres are urgently needed to increase understanding and skills in mobilizing and encouraging communities to prepare nutritional preparedness during disasters.

Keywords: Booklet, Nutrition Preparedness, Cadres, Disaster

The Effect of Consumption of Seaweed and Blood Shells on Increased Haemoglobin Levels of Adolescent Girls Anemia At North Tanimbar Utara High School, Regency of Tanimbar Islands

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Inspiring Room) - Offline

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Anemia is associated with five other global nutritional issues, including stunting, underweight, overweight, exclusive breastfeeding, and wasting. Addressing anemia by increasing hemoglobin levels can be achieved through supplementation and dietary interventions. The high prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls, particularly in the North Tanimbar region of Moluccas, is attributed to iron deficiency and other factors. Anemia in adolescent girls can have negative impacts on growth, learning ability, and productivity. One approach to increasing hemoglobin levels is through the consumption of iron-rich foods such as seaweed (*Eucheuma* sp) and blood clams (*Anadara granosa*), which are rich in essential nutrients for hemoglobin synthesis. This study aims to examine the effect of consuming seaweed and blood clams on increasing hemoglobin levels in anemic adolescent girls at North Tanimbar Utara High School. The research employed a quantitative method with a quasi-experimental design and a one-group pre-test and post-test approach. A total of 45 anemic adolescent girls were sampled and divided into three groups: the control group, the seaweed intervention group, and the blood clam intervention group. The data were analyzed using dependent and independent T-tests to assess the differences in hemoglobin levels before and after the intervention. The results showed a significant increase in hemoglobin levels after the intervention in both the seaweed and blood clam groups, with p-values < 0.05. The group that consumed seaweed showed an average increase in hemoglobin levels from 9.2 g/dl to 10.8 g/dl, while the group that consumed blood clams increased from 8.63 g/dl to 9.18 g/dl. In conclusion, the consumption of seaweed and blood clams significantly increases hemoglobin levels in anemic adolescent girls. Therefore, these foods are recommended as alternative iron sources for managing anemia in adolescents.

Keywords: Anemia, Adolence, Seaweed (*Eucheuma* sp), Blood clams (*Anadara granosa*)

Efforts to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy based on Local Wisdom (tiga batu tungku) in Central Maluku District

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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Teenage pregnancy is a global phenomenon that is a health problem. Adolescent pregnancy is at risk for Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Various government efforts to deal with the problem of teenage pregnancy have been implemented but have not been able to completely prevent pregnancy in teenagers. This research aims to determine efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy based on local wisdom (Tiga Batu Tungku) in Central Maluku Regency using qualitative methods. The selection of informants was carried out using a purposive sampling technique. Data collection was carried out through in- depth interviews with Tiga Batu Tungku consisting of State/Village Government (traditional leaders), Church (religious leaders), and Education (Teachers). The research results show that Tiga Batu Tungku plays an important role in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy in Central Maluku Regency. Various efforts have been made, including the state/village government providing facilities to support adolescent posyandu services, religious leaders collaborating with relevant agencies in promoting adolescent reproductive health, integrating reproductive health material and character education into the curriculum in educational units, and schools collaborating with the health service to carry out socialization and education activities about reproductive health. With Thus it can be concluded that the involvement and cooperation of Tiga Batu Tungku in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy in Central Maluku Regency plays an important role in reducing maternal and infant mortality rates.

Keywords: Pregnancy prevention, Teenagers, Local Wisdom

Factor Analysis of The Incidence of Hypertension in Rural Communities Living in The Working Area of The Lancirang Health Center, Kab. Sidenreng Rappang

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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Hypertension is a cardiovascular disease that exceeds normal limits. This disease is often found in the surrounding community due to various factors. Hypertension is now a major problem in the world because hypertension is one of the entrances or risk factors for diseases such as heart disease, kidney failure, diabetes, and stroke. The Institute For Health Metris And Evaluation (IHME) in 2019 stated about the risk factors for premature death and disability in the world based on the Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) rate for all age groups, The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of hypertension in rural communities living in the Lancirang Health Center working area of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The population was in Sumpang mango village 189 patients, Ajubissue village 185 patients, Lasiwala village 151 patients, and Anabanna village 124 patients, so the total number of achievements of 4 villages was 649 patients. This research method used Analytical Observational with Cross Sectional Study approach. The sampling method used was total sampling, with a total sample size of 87 respondents. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis techniques. The results showed that (1) there is a significant relationship between obesity and the incidence of hypertension, which is 79%. (2) there is a significant relationship between family history and the incidence of hypertension, which is 79.3%. (3) There is a significant relationship between lifestyle and the incidence of hypertension in rural communities living in the Lancirang Health Center working area, which is 79.3%.

Keyword: Hypertension, Obesity, Family History, Lifestyle

The Role of Knowledge and Family in Improving COVID-19 Vaccination Compliance in Wolowa Health Center, Buton Regency

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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The COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020 has posed significant challenges to public health worldwide, including in Indonesia. Vaccination is a key strategy to prevent the spread of the virus; however, adherence to vaccination remains a challenge, particularly in the work area of Wolowa Health Center, Buton Regency. This study aims to analyze the relationship between community knowledge and family roles in COVID-19 vaccination compliance. A cross-sectional analytical study was conducted from October 2022 to January 2023, involving a sample of 98 respondents selected randomly from a population of 4,593. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of 0.05. The results indicated a significant relationship between community knowledge and family roles with vaccination compliance ($p=0.000, <0.05$). The study concludes that sufficient knowledge and supportive family roles significantly enhance vaccination compliance in the Wolowa Health Center work area. Continuous efforts to update knowledge about vaccination and family support are essential to improve vaccination coverage in the region.

Keywords: Knowledge, Family Role, Vaccination Compliance, COVID-19, Wolowa Health Center

Overview of Pregnancy Outcomes based on Childbirth Methods in Pregnant Women General Hospital Majene in 2023

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Anemia in pregnant women is a condition that occurs during pregnancy which is mostly caused by the mother's iron deficiency. Anemia in pregnancy is a condition of pregnant women with hemoglobin (Hb) levels $< 11\text{g / dl}$ in the first and III trimesters, while in the second trimester Hb levels $< 10.5\text{g / dl}$. If the condition of anemia experienced by pregnant women continues without proper therapy, pregnant women will experience a condition of childbirth problems that will have an impact on the outcome of their pregnancy. The purpose of this study is to describe the outcomes of pregnancy based on the method of delivery in pregnant women with anemia at General Hospital, Majene in 2023. The design of the study is a quantitative descriptive approach. The study subjects were obtained from pregnant women who visited the Hospital in Majene in the third trimester and will face the delivery process. Data taken in 2023. The number of respondents was 420 pregnant women with anemia from a total of 780 pregnant women visits. The results showed that the outcomes of pregnancy based on the childbirth method in pregnant women with anemia Hospital, Majene City in 2023, namely Most pregnant women experienced childbirth with assistance, namely 50% of childbirth with Sectio Cesarea (SC) surgery, and 27.8% through induced delivery. Meanwhile, only a small percentage of pregnant women with anemia have a delivery outcome with the normal delivery method of 22.2%. Recommendations are aimed at improving promotive and preventive programs in special groups such as pregnant women to increase prevention efforts against anemia.

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcomes, Pregnant Women, Anemia

Basic Life Support Using Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Phantom Impact on Self Efficacy in Helping Traffic Accident Victim in Ternate City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Traffic accidents are a problem that occurs in all countries in the world. Therefore, serious treatment is needed considering the large losses they cause. Pre-hospital assistance by providing Basic Life Support is very helpful for victims, this requires self-efficacy from the rescuer which can be improved through training using phantom cardiopulmonary resuscitation media. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of basic life support training using phantom cardiopulmonary resuscitation media on the self-efficacy of motorcycle taxi drivers in Ternate City. This type of research is Quasi-experiment with one group pre-post test design. Data were analyzed using the non-parametric statistical test named Wilcoxon Match Pair Test. The research results showed that the subjects were 50 respondents, the results of the normality test of self-efficacy data and the management of Basic Life Support had a p value = 0.05 so it could be concluded that the data was not normally distributed so the non-parametric Wilcoxon Match Pair Test was used. The analysis results show that asymp. sign. (2-tailed) is 0.000 where the value of 0.000 is smaller than p value = 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a change in self-efficacy and ability in carrying out basic life support techniques for victims using Phantom Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. From these results it can be concluded that there is an influence of basic life support training using phantom cardiopulmonary resuscitation media on the self-efficacy of motorcycle taxi drivers in helping traffic accident victims in Ternate City.

Keywords: Basic Life Support, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Phantom, Self-Efficacy

Reproductive Health Education for Adolescents Through Whatsapp and Modules on Healthy Adolescent Lifestyles During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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Physical and mental changes during adolescence are very important in reproductive health. Adolescents as a transition from childhood to adulthood require the role of family, peers and health workers to support their growth and development. Positive and quality support for adolescents can be demonstrated through the implementation of adolescent reproductive health programs as a concrete manifestation of support for adolescents. The Health program implementation strategy experienced many changes during the Covid-19 pandemic. Reproductive health programs can be provided online via social media platforms. The aim of this study is to analyse the effectiveness of reproductive health education for teenagers via WhatsApp and text modules on healthy teenage lifestyles during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is a quasi-experiment research with a case control approach. The sample consisted of 60 teenagers who were divided into 30 treatment groups and 30 control groups. The treatment group was given reproductive health educational interventions via the WhatsApp platform, while the control group was given text modules. Data were analysed using the t test. The research results showed that providing adolescent reproductive health education via WhatsApp was better to text modules ($p = 0.003$) and (CI 0.647 - 3.02). The use of social media platforms such as WhatsApp as a learning medium provides new experiences for teenagers. Apart from that, it also serves as a learning medium, making it easier for teenagers to learn because it can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Learning via social media also has a wide scope because it uses commercial cellular networks. So it can also be integrated with other E-Learning.

Keywords: Reproductive, Health Education, Whatsapp and Modules

Students' and Teachers' Views on Strategies to Improve the Healthy Food Environment in an Urban School Setting

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12 .00 WITA (Inspiring Room) - Offline

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Changes in lifestyle and eating habits can affect food choices for adolescents, impacting their nutritional intake. Schools play a crucial role in shaping healthy eating habits among students. This qualitative study explored the perspectives of secondary school students and teachers on strategies to promote healthy eating in schools. Three focus group discussions with students and teachers, along with one in-depth interview with the school principal, were conducted at a junior high school in Makassar city. The audio recordings were transcribed and analyzed thematically to identify key themes. Students appeared to be aware of the importance of healthy eating habits; however, they lacked a full understanding of which healthier choices to make. Students, teachers, and the school principal agreed on the significant role schools play in supporting a healthier food environment. Proposed strategies included promoting and providing healthier snacks, strengthening regulations for school canteens, educating students and parents on healthier food choices, and limiting the availability of unhealthy snacks in the canteen. The findings offer insights into strengthening the implementation of healthy school policies and developing school-based programs to improve students' healthy eating behaviors

Keywords: Adolescent, School Food Environment, Healthy School Policy, Healthy Eating

The influence of the mentoring model through social media about compliance with the consumption Fe tablet on increasing hemoglobins levels of the pregnant woman in Bulukumba

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16 .30 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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Anemia in pregnancy is a mother's condition with hemoglobin levels < 11 g. The physiological changes experienced during pregnancy will affect the number of normal blood cells during pregnancy. Providing intervention in the form of assistance regarding compliance to pregnant women to increase the compliance of pregnant women in consuming Fe tablets and can also increase hemoglobin levels in pregnant women. The aim of the research is to determine the effect of the mentoring model through social media regarding compliance with the consumption of Fe tablets on increasing hemoglobin levels in pregnant women. pregnant women at the Caile district health center. Bulukumba. This research design uses a pre-experimental research design with a one-group pretest-posttest design approach. The sample in this study was 29 people with a sampling technique using non-probability sampling with a sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. Data collection uses a checklist observation sheet filled in by the respondent. The test used was the paired T test by looking at the mean differences and the influence of pre-post assistance on hemoglobin levels. The results of the study showed that the average hemoglobin level increased after assistance was provided via social media (WhatsApp) regarding compliance with the consumption of Fe tablets. This is shown by the results of statistical tests which show a p value = 0.000 with a significance level of < 0.05 , so it can be concluded that there is a difference in the average hemoglobin levels before and after being given assistance. There is an influence of assistance through social media regarding compliance with the consumption of Fe tablets on increasing hemoglobin levels in pregnant women at the Caile Community Health Center.

Keywords: Anemia, Hemoglobin Levels, Tablets Fe

Incidents of Catcalling Among Female University Students in Makassar

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15 .00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Catcalling is a form of unsolicited communication by strangers in public spaces, expressed verbally or non-verbally. It is typically perpetrated by men against women, including female university students. The experience of catcalling can have psychological impacts on victims, potentially leading to mental health issues as it induces fear and trauma. Female students, being particularly vulnerable, are more prone to social anxiety and the negative effects of catcalling. This study aims to explore the incidence of catcalling among female university students in Makassar. A qualitative research approach with a phenomenological design was employed. The study was conducted in Makassar from June to July 2024. Prior to conducting in-depth interviews, participants were first given the JTI & PHQ-9 questionnaires. The participants included 11 informants: 10 female students who had experienced catcalling and 1 male perpetrator. Data were analysed using content analysis. The results revealed that the perpetrators of catcalling were often unknown to the victims. The incidents frequently occurred in public places such as shops, malls, convenience stores, community service sites, and areas around the university campus. The forms of catcalling experienced by the victims included verbal harassment with phrases like 'Hey girl,' 'Whistling,' 'Ckckckkiw-kiw,' 'Can I give you a ride?', sexually suggestive comments like 'How much for one night?' and 'Do you have a friend that I can book?', as well as actions like honking while driving and stalking the victims. The short-term psychological impacts on the victims included fear, disgust, discomfort, panic, anxiety, restlessness, crying, trembling, and being frozen in place. The long-term impacts involved traumatic experiences and poor body image. In conclusion, catcalling incidents have both short-term and long-term effects on the mental health of the victims, with varying experiences among the participants. There is a need for a Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force at the university level to prevent catcalling incidents that may lead to harassment and sexual violence among female students.

Keywords: Catcalling, Mental Health, Female Students

Potential Biomarker of Kidney Injury Molecule-1 as an Early Marker of Kidney Injury in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus without Proteinuria with Normal Serum Creatinine Levels

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Inspiring Room) - Offline

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Diabetic nephropathy is one of the most common complications in DM sufferers, which is the biggest cause of kidney injury. In clinical practice, the diagnosis of someone suffering from impaired kidney function is based on laboratory examinations, which are currently routinely carried out in health services in Indonesia, namely measuring the levels of urine protein, urea, and serum creatinine. However, this biological marker still has limitations, of a number of biomarkers for acute kidney injury, currently KIM-1 is the biological marker that is considered the most effective in early diagnosis of kidney injury because KIM-1 levels can predict the presence of kidney disorders before microalbuminuria occurs. KIM-1 levels are useful for predicting the progression of nephropathy in DM and are a promising biomarker for early detection of ND. This can help clinicians to take better treatment steps for nephropathy in DM sufferers. This study aims to determine the relationship between the results of examination of KIM-1 levels in DM sufferers without proteinuria and normal serum creatinine levels and the characteristics of the research subjects, namely gender, age, duration of suffering from DM, and DM category. This research is an observational analytical study, with a cross sectional and research design. The sampling technique uses a purposive sampling method. The total number of samples was 52 samples that met the inclusion criteria. The research was carried out at the Clinical Pathology and Microbiology Laboratory of Hasanuddin University State Higher Education Hospital Makassar from 1 June to 31 October 2023. The research results obtained were that there was a significant relationship between the results of the KIM-1 level examination and the characteristics of the research subjects (p value <0.05), in this case the duration of suffering from DM (years) ($p=0.000$) and the DM category ($p=0.000$). Meanwhile, there was no significant relationship between the results of the KIM-1 level examination and the characteristics of the research subjects (p value >0.05), in this case gender ($p=0.579$) and age classification ($p = 0.779$). The difference test in the group suffering from DM for a long time was using the Kruskal Wallis Test, the significance value was 0.001 ($p<0.05$), there was a significant difference in KIM-1 levels between each group for a longtime suffering from DM, then a Post Hoc Test was carried out using the Mann-Whitney Test based on the test results. In the DM category of the controlled and uncontrolled groups, it was found that there was a significant difference between the KIM-1 levels of controlled and uncontrolled DM sufferers (0.76 ng/mL and 0.91 ng/mL; $p=0.000$ $p<0.05$). Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there is a positive correlation and significant difference between KIM-1 levels and the duration of suffering from DM and DM category. In this study, it was found that there was an increase in KIM-1 levels in DM sufferers even though urine protein and serum creatinine levels were still within normal limits in DM sufferers 1 year, and there was a significant increase in KIM-1 levels in almost all uncontrolled DM sufferers who became samples in this research.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Kidney Injury Molecule-1, Proteinuria, Serum Creatinine

The Effect Of Learning Media About Healthy Snacks On Knowledge And Attitudes Of Students at SDN 38 Bora Kota Palopo in 2024

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Elementary school students have limited knowledge about healthy food and the benefits of choosing healthy snacks. They do not understand the nutritional value of various types of food or the impact of consuming unhealthy snacks on their health. Students are often exposed to unhealthy snacks around them such as fast food, soda, and other less nutritious snacks. This study aims to encourage changes in students' knowledge and consumption attitudes, specifically replacing unhealthy snacks with healthy snacks that benefit their health. Method: This study uses a pre-experimental method with a One Group Pre Post Test design to measure students' initial abilities before and after participating in learning activities. The study population was all students of SDN 38 Bora Kota Palopo in 2024, totaling 151 students. The sampling method used was Cluster Random Sampling due to the large population, resulting in 21 respondents. Data collection was done using questionnaires, and the collected data were processed and analyzed using the SPSS version 24 statistical program. Results: The study showed that the average knowledge before and after was 590, while the average attitude before and after was 2776. The knowledge p-value = 0.000 0.05, thus H₀ is rejected with a 95% confidence level. The attitude p-value = 0.001 < 0.05. There is an effect of using Video Learning Media on knowledge and attitudes about healthy snacks for students at SDN 38 Bora Kota Palopo.

Keywords: Learning media, Knowledge, Attitudes, Snacks

A Systematic Review of the Effectiveness of Social Prescribing in Improving the Health and Well-Being of the Elderly: A Meta-Analysis

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Social prescribing, a healthcare approach that connects individuals with community-based support networks, has gained increasing attention as a potential strategy to improve health and well-being. However, its effectiveness for the elderly population remains uncertain. This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of social prescribing interventions in improving the health and well-being of the elderly. A comprehensive search of electronic databases (PubMed, Scopus, CINAHL) was conducted to identify relevant studies. Inclusion criteria were randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that assessed the impact of social prescribing interventions on health and well-being outcomes in elderly populations. Quality assessment was conducted using the Cochrane Collaboration's Risk of Bias tool. Meta-analyses were performed to synthesize the findings of eligible studies. A total of 10 studies were included in the analysis. The results showed that social prescribing interventions were associated with significant improvements in [List of health and well-being outcomes, e.g., physical activity, mental health, social isolation, quality of life]. Subgroup analyses were conducted to explore heterogeneity in effects across different types of social prescribing interventions and elderly populations. This systematic review and meta-analysis provide strong evidence for the effectiveness of social prescribing in improving the health and well-being of the elderly. However, further research is needed to understand the optimal components of social prescribing interventions and their applicability in diverse settings.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Elderly, Well-Being



INFECTIOUS DISEASE & PANDEMICS

Health Literacy With Quality Of Life In People With HIV-AIDS

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Indonesia is the 5th most vulnerable country in Asia, with an accumulated number of 519,158 cases in 2022. Health literacy is essential for people with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) to avoid opportunistic infections through increased insights related to their health care. This study aims to find out how the picture of health literacy of people with HIV/AIDS. This study is a quantitative research with a Cross-Sectional Study design. The population in this study is 316 people with PLWHA undergoing treatment at Kendari City Hospital in 2023, with a sample of 177 people. Sampling of the study used Simple Random Sampling. The data analysis used is the Chi-Square Test. The results of the study were obtained from the Chi Square test based on gender, p-value (0.769) > (0,05), based on age p-value (0.598 > (0,05), based on education p-value (0,004) < (0,05), based on the length of suffering p-value (0,006) < (0,05), and based on access to information p-value (0,001) < (0,05). The results of the binary logistic regression analysis were obtained by the information access variable with Exp (B) = 3,222. The conclusion of the study is that gender and age are not related to health literacy in PLWHA, while education, length of suffering and access to information are related to health literacy in PLWHA. The variable most related to health literacy in PLWHA is access to information.

Keywords: Gender, Age, Education, Long Suffering, Access Information, Literacy, HIV/AIDS

Self-screening of HIV : Support and Obstacles to get HIV test among MSM in Makassar

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) – Offline

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The trend of HIV transmission through transsexuals tends to increase, this is aligned with the high targets for outreach to MSM in South Sulawesi, which were 5,760 for January-June 2024. One of the early detection approaches is to have an HIV test when having a risk behavior. However, this has been challenged by concerns about confidentiality and privacy. Therefore, self-screening for HIV with Oral Fluid Test is a good option to address these concerns. This study aims to explore the perception of HIV screening-test among MSM in Makassar. Data collected from FGD with 10 LSL and also an in-depth interview with 2 HIV-AIDS program in Makassar. Among LSL, self-screening for HIV is a better option as a first step to know their status instead going to health services. It only takes a short time and easy to use as there's no need for a blood test. However, in Indonesia, OFT hasn't been used for diagnostic purposes, so to confirm the results, rapid test must be performed at the health services. This situation is a barrier once again for MSM, thus many of them don't carry it out. This occurs mostly among those who have a reactive result. So, they couldn't able to start ARV therapy, because there is no confirmed diagnosis. In the meantime, there are also those who are skeptical about the OFT results because of the need for a confirmatory test. The availabilities of OFT is a relatively good HIV testing tool, but there is still a considerable demand for socialization among MSM about the importance of confirmatory testing so that people with reactive status can start ARV therapy immediately outreach worker and 1 program manager of NGO which is work in

Performance Evaluation of Antibiotic Use Monitoring Program at St. Elisabeth Sapirok Clinic

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Vision Room A) –Online

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Evaluation of the Performance of Antibiotic Usage Monitoring Program at St. Elisabeth Sapirok Clinic
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a global issue that threatens the effectiveness of bacterial infection treatments, particularly in developing countries like Indonesia. The antibiotic usage monitoring programs at community health clinics aim to reduce the risk of AMR development by enhancing compliance with antibiotic usage guidelines. This study aims to evaluate the performance of the antibiotic usage monitoring program at St. Elisabeth Sapirok Clinic, focusing on adherence to guidelines, healthcare service quality, and the satisfaction of both patients and medical staff. This research employs a retrospective observational design covering the period of 2023-2024. Data were collected from medical records, in-depth interviews with medical staff, and patient satisfaction surveys at St. Elisabeth Sapirok Clinic, South Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra. Data analysis includes descriptive and inferential statistics to evaluate changes in antibiotic usage patterns, as well as qualitative analysis for interviews and surveys. The results indicate a significant improvement in medical staff compliance with antibiotic usage guidelines following the program's implementation. Patient satisfaction surveys revealed an increase in the quality of healthcare services, while medical staff reported improved knowledge and practices in antibiotic usage. This study concludes that the antibiotic usage monitoring program is effective in improving guideline adherence and reducing antimicrobial resistance. Recommendations include the development of continuous training modules, the implementation of information technology for real-time monitoring, and enhanced collaboration with relevant health institutions in AMR control. These findings have important implications for AMR control and the improvement of healthcare quality at St. Elisabeth Sapirok Clinic.

Keywords: AMR, Resistance, Antibiotics, Compliance, Healthcare Quality

A Qualitative Study of Barriers to Disclosing Status among Women With HIV in Serodiscordant

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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This qualitative study explores the barriers to disclosing HIV status among women living with HIV (WLHIV) in serodiscordant relationships, where one partner is HIV-positive, and the other is HIV-negative. The research utilizes a phenomenological approach to deeply understand the lived experiences and challenges these women face in revealing their HIV status. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with 15 women living with HIV, as well as with female HIV support companions who assist these women. The findings shed light on the complex socio-cultural, psychological, and relational factors that influence the decision-making process regarding status disclosure. This study aims to contribute to the development of more effective support mechanisms for WLHIV in serodiscordant relationships, ultimately enhancing their quality of life and relationship dynamics. This qualitative study explores the barriers to disclosing HIV status among women living with HIV (WLHIV) in serodiscordant relationships, where one partner is HIV-positive, and the other is HIV-negative. This study identified key barriers to HIV status disclosure among women in serodiscordant relationships, including fear of stigma, rejection, and emotional distress. Participants shared their motivations for disclosing, such as seeking support and protecting their partners, while also discussing their understanding of HIV and its transmission. Based on these findings, it is recommended that healthcare providers offer tailored support for women with HIV, focusing on communication strategies, mental health counseling, and reducing stigma to facilitate safer and more open discussions about their HIV status with partners.

Keyword: Qualitative, Women, HIV

Analytical Study Of Risk Factors For The Incident Of Typhod Fever

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Typhoid fever is an endemic disease that is still a serious health problem in developing countries, including Indonesia. This disease is caused by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria and has symptoms such as prolonged fever and digestive disorders. Risk factors are related to poor hygiene behavior, inadequate environmental sanitation, and unhealthy eating habits. This research uses quantitative methods with a case control design. The research subjects consisted of 74 respondents, who were divided into 37 case groups and 37 control groups. Data was collected through direct interviews using questionnaires and from secondary data from the Balongpanggung Community Health Center, Gresik Regency. Data analysis was carried out using the chi-square statistical test to test the relationship between risk factors and the incidence of typhoid fever. Univariate analysis showed that risk factors such as the habit of eating outside the home, consuming raw food, and drinking raw water had a high prevalence among respondents. Bivariate analysis showed a significant relationship between the habit of eating outside the home and consumption of raw food and the incidence of typhoid fever. Other factors such as knowledge about the disease, family history, and hand washing habits also contribute to the incidence of this disease. This research concludes that clean and healthy living behavior and good knowledge about typhoid fever can reduce the risk of contracting this disease. Efforts to educate and increase public awareness regarding the importance of personal and environmental hygiene are needed to prevent the spread of typhoid fever. Suggestions for the government and health institutions are to strengthen sanitation and health education programs in the community, especially in endemic areas.

Keywords: Typhoid Fever, *Salmonella Typhi*, Hygiene Behavior, Environmental Sanitation, Sanitation, Eating Habits.

Study Of Knowledge Of Malaria Blood Examination Based On The Malaria Elimination Program In Keerom District

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Malaria is one of the many infectious diseases in Indonesia which is still a major public health problem. The cause of the high malaria morbidity rate is the lack of knowledge and behavior patterns of the community. Eliminating Malaria is one of the national priorities of the infectious disease eradication program. Monitoring of malaria treatment is carried out on day 3, day 7, day 14, day 21 to day 28 to study knowledge of malaria blood tests based on the elimination program. This research uses a quantitative descriptive survey method. The population of this research is residents in Keerom Regency. A sample of 100 people was taken using the probability technique. This research found that knowledge of malaria blood tests was categorized as good at 55.4%, poor at 44.6%. This study found that the majority of respondents had good knowledge about malaria blood tests. Provide understanding to the public about the importance of carrying out malaria blood tests on affected individuals, to increase the success of malaria elimination programs.

Keywords: Knowledge, Malaria, Elimination

Spatio Temporal Patterns of Tuberculosis in Makassar, South Sulawesi Indonesia

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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Information about the distribution of the tuberculosis (TB) incidence rate over time and space is necessary for the effective control of the disease. This study aims to identify the spatio-temporal pattern of TB incidence rate in Makassar, South Sulawesi. This cross-sectional study was conducted on aggregated TB data from The Indonesia national tuberculosis information system, System Information Tuberculosis (SITB) between January-December 2022 (3977 patients). Kulldorff's space-time scan statistic was used to identify TB clusters. The Getis-Ord G_i^* and Anselin Local Moran's I statistics were used for further characterisation of TB hotspots and cold spots. The highest incidence rate of TB was observed in middle west area in Makassar during 2022. According to Kulldorff's space-time scan statistic, the most likely cluster was located in 60 villages in the middle-west of Makassar between July and December 2022, with a relative risk (RR) of 1.50 (p -value= $<0,001$). Some high-trend TB statistically significant clusters were found in the same places. The TB cluster was located at Middle west Makassar. Prioritising these clusters for resource allocation could lead to more effective tuberculosis control and prevention.

Keywords: Tuberculosis Spatial analysis clustering spatiotemporal Makassar Indonesia

Descriptive Epidemiology Of The Incident Of Tuberculosis In The Working Area Of The Sikumana Health Center Kupang City Period 2021-2023

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which can attack the lungs and other organs. The purpose of this study is to determine the descriptive epidemiology of tuberculosis incidence in the working area of the Sikumana Health Center, Kupang City for the 2021 - 2023 period. This type of research uses a descriptive design with a population of 380 people with tuberculosis for the 2021-2023. Sampling used a total sampling technique of 380 patients recorded in the medical records. Data collection was carried out by visiting the health center and bringing an instrument, namely the data collection format using the medical records of tuberculosis patients. The results of the study showed that the most tuberculosis patients occurred in women (50.3%), based on the age group it was known that the most happened in the early adult age group (24.7%) which was classified as productive age, based on the type of work it was known that the most were housewives (28.2%), based on the domicile address, it was known that most of them were domiciled in Sikumana Village (34.2%) where the Sikumana Health Center itself consisted of 6 villages, based on the diagnosis of the examination, it is known that more patients are confirmed bacteriologically (64.7%) based on the anatomical location of M. Tuberculosis most attacks the lungs (88.7%), based on comorbidities, it is known that the most patients with tuberculosis do not have comorbidities (87.1%), and the most widely used OAT is category 1 (97.1%), based on contact examinations, it is known that health workers often conduct contact examinations for the closest people of TB patients (97.6%), based on the name of the referral, it is known that most of the patients come by themselves (not referred/sent) (53.2%), based on the history of treatment, it is known that the most new cases are new cases (95.8%), based on the length of treatment, the most treatment time is known to be 6 months (50.8%), based on the final results of treatment, it is known that the most patients have successfully recovered (61.8%), while based on the number of cases over 3 periods It is known that TB cases have increased with the highest number of cases in 2023, namely 167 cases.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Epidemiology, Descriptive

Evaluation Of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Case Surveillance Implementation In Soppeng District In 2024

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Dengue fever (DHF) is a worldwide public health problem that must reduce the morbidity rate by 25%. The IR (Incidence Rate) of DHF in 2021 in Indonesia was 27/100,000 population with CFR (Case fatality rate) 73,518 cases, South Sulawesi Province recorded 3,585 cases and in Soppeng Regency recorded 100 cases with IR 43/100,000 population with CFR 100 cases 2%. The purpose of this study was to determine the achievement of the implementation of the dengue epidemiological surveillance system in terms of surveillance attributes including, Simplicity, Flexibility, Acceptability, Sensitivity, Positive Predictive Value, Representativeness, Timeliness, and Data Quality carried out by respondents of surveillance officers at 17 Puskesmas, and 1 Soppeng District Health Office in 2024. Primary data Data was conducted by interview and Secondary Data was obtained from the Health Office and Puskesmas. Observational descriptive research design with structured interview techniques from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and document studies by reviewing secondary data and data collection time was conducted in May and June 2024. D3 education level 42.11%, never attended training 89.47%, overall funding of surveillance activities 33.34%, activeness of G1R1J program cadres 78.95%, and cross-sector socialization 94.74%. Based on the data processing component, the Puskesmas has performed data processing according to the guidelines 100%. Data analysis in the form of tabular presentation is 100% and graphical presentation is 73.68%. For the ability to process and present data in the form of graphs, the knowledge of program holders has not been trained, so they have not been able to present report data in the form of information using data visualization. Implementation of the Dengue Fever Surveillance System in Soppeng District has been running well but needs follow-up to improve the quality of surveillance components, as well as data dissemination with visual information media. It is recommended to intervene in the dengue surveillance system with the Google Data Studio data visualization reporting application based on android and website.

Keywords: Surveillance System, Dengue, Sulawesi, Surveillance attributes, Soppeng.

A Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Outbreak Investigation in Bontotiro Subdistrict, Bulukumba District, 2024

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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In Week 10th an increase of 5 cases of dengue fever with 1 death was reported in Basokeng Hamlet, Dwitiro Village, Bontotiro Sub-district. Investigations were carried out by FETP students together with the Rapid Response Team (RRT) of the Bulukumba District Health Office and the Bontotiro Health Center to determine the risk factors for dengue Haemorrhagic fever. This study was conducted in the 10th-13th epidemiology week using a case control study design with a ratio of 1:1, through interviews using a questionnaire. Cases are people with symptoms of dengue fever and laboratory tests (N_s1, IgG-IgM or Platelet Hematocrit) with positive results. Controls were symptomatic or asymptomatic people living in the same house or in the outbreak area, with negative laboratory test results. This study showed from 47 cases and 47 controls, the highest attack rate was 12.5 per 1000 population in Dwitiro village, with 1 case of death. The results of bivariate analysis, Travel History (OR 5.7; 95%CI 2.07-16.30), Implementing 3Mplus (OR 12.7; 95 %CI 4.29-39.3), and Knowledge of Family members related to dengue fever (OR 5.4; 95%CI 1.88-17.70) were statistically significant factors with the incidence of dengue fever. There has been an outbreak of dengue fever with laboratory confirmation in Bontotiro sub-district, the most influential factor related to the incidence of dengue fever is the factor of not implementing 3 Mplus, so we recommend prevention and control of dengue fever through education to the community and the application of 3Mplus.

Keywords: Rapid, Response, Team, outbreak, Dengue, Hematocrit

Local Habits and Culture as Risk Factors for Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Case Study at Teminabuan Community Health Center, South Sorong, 2024

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant global health issue, particularly in developing countries like Indonesia. The Southwest Papua region, specifically in the Teminabuan Health Center area of South Sorong Regency, has shown a concerning rise in pulmonary TB cases. This study aims to identify behavioral factors related to the incidence of pulmonary TB, such as window-opening and -closing habits, coughing etiquette, sputum disposal practices, and smoking. Additionally, it explores the association of these behaviors with local culture, including the common practice of consuming betel quid, which may influence TB transmission. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study employs a quantitative approach. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using logistic regression to determine the relationships between behavioral factors, betel quid consumption practices, and the incidence of pulmonary TB. The study involved 97 respondents from the Teminabuan Health Center area. Of these, 76.29% were indigenous Papuans, 44.33% consumed betel quid, and 43.33% had the habit of spitting betel quid indiscriminately. Bivariate analysis revealed that window-opening and closing habits, improper coughing etiquette, and indiscriminate sputum disposal had significant relationships with pulmonary TB incidence.

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Health Behavior, Sputum Disposal, Local Culture

The Influence Of Life Skill Education (LSE) Strategies In Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients On Prevention Of Household Contact Infringement In North Sumatra

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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In Indonesia, pulmonary tuberculosis is still a public health problem because it is the country with the second highest number of TB cases in the world after cardiovascular disease in all age groups and is number one among infectious diseases. Pulmonary TB disease attacks most of the productive age group and tends to infect their families. household contact, especially to range groups, especially to children with low socio-economic levels. The aim of this research is to develop a life skills education model for TB sufferers using an effective Life Skills Education (LSE) strategy model to prevent TB transmission, especially among household contacts. This research uses a quantitative type of research using a quasi-experimental design with a two group pre-test and post test design, namely an intervention group and a control group to identify the effect of the Life Skills Education (LSE) strategy, namely the implementation of Life Skills Education for TB sufferers on preventing transmission from household contacts. The population of this study is all TB sufferers in the largest area in North Sumatra. The number of samples was 231 sufferers in urban areas and 129 sufferers in rural areas. Based on the Friedman non-parametric test to see changes in knowledge, attitudes and actions towards preventing TB transmission from household contacts. Meanwhile, the comparison of scores between groups used the Mann-Whitney test. It was found that health education through lecture method learning with the LSE module can improve knowledge, attitudes, and in urban and rural areas. statistically all significant $p < 0.05$. It is recommended for Health officers to provide education using the LSE module to change the behavior of TB sufferers to prevent transmission from household contacts, especially in urban areas, in increasing knowledge, attitudes and actions, it is enough to be given the module as learning material. Meanwhile, in rural areas, module and lecture learning methods need to be applied to be more applicable in increasing understanding regarding the disease, so that it is in accordance with the government's TB Elimination program by 2030.

Keywords: Life Skills, Pulmonary TB, household contacts

An Evaluation To Herd Immunity Behavior Of People After Covid-19 Vaccination Implementation At Makassar City

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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This study aims to explore an evaluation on herd immunity behavior of people after Covid-19 vaccination implementation at Makassar City. A qualitative descriptive as research type., and designed by analytic, explorative, explanative, phenomenological, comparative, and evaluative. Makassar City as location. Total population is 1,052,330 people targeted as to receive the Covid-19 vaccine for phase I, II, III in 2020-2022. Amount 250 people of vaccine recipients as sample (by purposive sampling). All of data collected to use literature study, observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation way. A Likert scale as research instrument. A qualitative used to analysis. Result, evaluation to the people herd immunity behavior after the Covid-19 vaccination is relatively varied and not optimal. This is influenced by amount of supporting and trigger factor indicators. Any herd immunity behavior classified as better are the indicator of people confidence over their body's immunity condition after vaccination. A moderate classification are concern over the problem of body immunity and its post-vaccination effects. Less or lowest behavior include their frequency to do visit at the Central Health Service Unit (UPPK) to their health controlling when they have been experienced illness disturbance, and their behavior to enforcing health protocols norms or regulation. Keywords: Evaluation, herdimmunity, post-vaccination, behavior

Keyword : Immunity, Behavior, Vaccination



MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

Factors Related to The Incidence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) In Pregnant Women at The Lawawoi Health Center, Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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Abstract: Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) is an adult condition that causes erratic health intake (energy and protein) over a long period, causing a less-than-ideal Body Mass Index (BMI), below 17.00, to be precise. The purpose was to determine the factors related to the incidence of KEK in pregnant women at the Lawawoi Health Center, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The type of quantitative research uses a cross-sectional study methodology, which emphasizes the time of measurement/observation of independent and dependent variable data. Results: The results of the chi-square test were obtained with a p-value of $0.306 > 0.005$, income was obtained with a p-value of $1,000 > 0.005$, education was obtained with a p-value of $1,000 > 0.005$, age was obtained with a P-value of $0.011 < 0.005$. This shows no meaningful relationship between knowledge, income, and education and Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) incidence in pregnant women. Meanwhile, there is a significant relationship between age and the incidence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) in pregnant women. Conclusion: There is nothing meaningful about the relationship between knowledge, income, education, and Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) incidence in pregnant women. Meanwhile, there is a significant relationship between Age and Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) incidence in pregnant women at the Lawawoi Health Center in Sidrap Regency.

Keywords: Knowledge, Income, Education, Age, Pregnant Women, KEK

The Effectiveness of Flashcards Media in Increasing Parents' Knowledge and Perceptions About the Reproductive Health of Elementary School-Age Children

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) is an adult condition that causes erratic health intake (energy and protein) over a long period, causing a less-than-ideal Body Mass Index (BMI), below 17.00, to be precise. The purpose was to determine the factors related to the incidence of KEK in pregnant women at the Lawawoi Health Center, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The type of quantitative research uses a cross-sectional study methodology, which emphasizes the time of measurement/observation of independent and dependent variable data. The results of the chi-square test were obtained with a p-value of $0.306 > 0.005$, income was obtained with a p-value of $1,000 > 0.005$, education was obtained with a p-value of $1,000 > 0.005$, age was obtained with a P-value of $0.011 < 0.005$. This shows no meaningful relationship between knowledge, income, and education and Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) incidence in pregnant women. Meanwhile, there is a significant relationship between age and the incidence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) in pregnant women. There is nothing meaningful about the relationship between knowledge, income, education, and Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) incidence in pregnant women. Meanwhile, there is a significant relationship between Age and Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) incidence in pregnant women at the Lawawoi Health Center in Sidrap Regency.

Keywords: Knowledge, Income, Education, Age, Pregnant Women, KEK

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An emergency is an unexpected, dangerous event that occurs suddenly and is life-threatening which will lead to death. The maternal mortality rate is still a health problem that cannot be reduced in Indonesia. The DR.PP Magretty Hospital, Tanimbar Islands Regency, is the only hospital in the Tanimbar Islands Regency which is a referral place for the 13 Community Health Centers in the Tanimbar Islands Regency. The research aims to analyze the incidence of maternal emergencies. This research uses a descriptive method by obtaining retrospective data from the medical records of patients who experienced maternal emergencies at the DR.PP Magretty Hospital, Tanimbar Islands Regency. The population of this study was pregnant, labor, postpartum, and who experienced emergencies in January - December 2022, while the sampling technique was total sampling. The research results showed that the highest cases of maternal emergencies were Preeclampsia/eclampsia 42 (17.87%) cases, Abortion 42 (17.87%) cases, Intrauterine Fetal Death (IUFD) 36 (15.31%) cases, Hyperemesis Gravidarum 19 Cases (8.08%), long second stage 19 (8.08%) cases, premature rupture of membranes (PROM) 18 (7.65%) cases, retained placenta 17 (7.23%) cases, placenta previa 11 (4.68%) cases, Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) 9 (3.82%) cases, Old First Stage 8 (3.40%) cases, Disturbed Ectopic Pregnancy 5 (2.12%) cases, Uterine atony 4 (1.70%) cases, Serotinus 3 (1.27%) cases, Uterine Rupture 2 (0.85%) cases. In conclusion, it is hoped that this maternal emergency case can be prevented from occurring by carrying out early detection and carrying out appropriate and fast treatment and referral.

Keywords: Emergency, Maternal, Pregnancy, Labor, Postpartum

Factors That Influence The Accuracy of Delivery Complementary Feeding In The Working Area of The Kolonodale Health Center

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Giving MP-ASI too early has an impact on the health of the baby, including diarrhoea. This is because the baby's digestive system is not ready to accept food other than breast milk, causing a reaction in the digestive system. Based on preliminary studies, some mothers give MP-ASI at the age of under 6 months. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the appropriateness of giving MPASI to infants in the Working Area of the Kolonodale Public Health Center, North Morowali Regency. The type of research used is analytic research with a cross-sectional approach and the sampling technique used is a total sampling of 65 respondents. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate using the Chi-Square test. This study shows that of the six variables analyzed bivariate using the SPSS application for a value of $\alpha = 0.05$ it was found that there was a significant relationship between socioculture with a p-value = 0.001, and family support with a p-value = 0.000 to the appropriateness of giving MP ASI and there is no relationship between knowledge, attitudes, education and work variables on the accuracy of giving MP ASI. Socio-cultural and family support influence the accuracy of complementary feeding. It is recommended that health workers provide more frequent communication, information and education related to proper complementary feeding.

Keywords: Complementary Feeding, Babies

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Pregnancy, a natural process, can bring about significant physical and psychological changes, particularly in women with high-risk pregnancies. These changes can have a profound impact on their quality of life, and poor quality of life during pregnancy has been linked to complications such as preterm delivery and restricted fetal growth. This research aims to analyze the influence of high-risk pregnancy predictor factors on the quality of life of pregnant women at Pangkajene Health Center, Sidenreng Rappang. The type of research used is quantitative research with a cross-sectional study design. The population is all pregnant women who undergo pregnancy check-ups during 2022. We used the accidental sampling method and determined the sample size with the Lameshow formula, resulting in 87 participants. The sample was selected through accidental sampling, and data were collected using structured questionnaires that assessed various factors affecting quality of life, including maternal age, employment status, parity, birth spacing, pregnancy history, and history of hypertension. Data were analyzed using Statistical analysis involving univariate and bivariate tests with chi-square analysis. The results indicated that birth spacing ($p=0.015$), previous pregnancy history ($p=0.017$), and history of hypertension ($p=0.035$) significantly influenced the quality of life of pregnant women. In contrast, factors such as maternal age ($p=0.777$), employment status ($p=0.327$), parity ($p=0.704$), and maternal height ($p=0.155$) did not significantly impact quality of life. These findings suggest that addressing issues related to birth spacing, previous pregnancy complications, and hypertension can significantly improve the overall well-being of high-risk pregnant women. By enhancing our focus on these factors, we can potentially contribute to a better quality of life and a reduced risk of complications during pregnancy, offering hope for improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Keywords: Quality of Life, High-Risk Pregnancy, Maternal Health, Birth Spacing, Hypertension

Analysis of the validity and reliability of the atomic habits parenting of instrument for early detection and prevention of stunting in children under five years of age

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Atomic habits in childcare are one way to detect and prevent stunting. A valid and reliable instrument is needed that can be used as an early detection tool and the right way to prevent stunting. To evaluate the validity and reliability of the atomic habits parenting of instrument to prevent stunting, measure the association of atomic habits to prevent stunting with the proportion of stunting in children under five. This study was a cross-sectional study, conducted in three districts namely Jeneponto, Barru, and Sinjai Districts of South Sulawesi, a sample size of 900 children aged 0-59 months. Anthropometric data were collected by trained nutritionist enumerators, and supervised during data collection (February-August 2024). Validity and reliability with Cronbach alpha test, sensitivity and specificity with Receive Operating Curve and association of atomic habits with stunting with Chi Square test. The Cronbach alpha value of the childcare atomic habits parenting of instrument consisting of sanitary hygiene, feeding, caring, and health seeking behaviour were 0.913; 0.881; 0.827 and 0.824 respectively, which were declared valid and reliable. Receive Operating Curve found that the atomic habit score that had the best sensitivity and specificity. The evaluation of the validity and reliability of the Atomic Habits parenting instrument to prevent stunting has shown that the instrument is valid and reliable. Therefore, it is appropriate to use this instrument as an Atomic Habits-based method for stunting prevention.

Keywords: Atomic Habits, Parenting, Stunting Prevention

Literature Study on Challenges and Issues in Child Health in Indonesia

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Child health is a crucial aspect in determining the quality of life and development of a nation. In Indonesia, the main challenges in child health include high prevalence of stunting and malnutrition, limited access to healthcare services, high incidence of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhea, as well as increasing prevalence of mental-emotional disorders in children and adolescents. This study aims to explore these challenges and identify potential solutions. The research used a literature study method by collecting and analyzing secondary data from various sources, including government reports, academic research, and publications from international health organizations. The collected data includes statistics on disease prevalence, access to healthcare services, and mental health conditions of children in Indonesia. This study used a descriptive approach to identify the main challenges and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented and recommended solutions. The research results showed that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesian children under five reaches around 27.7%, with limited access to healthcare services in remote areas. About 20% of the population in those areas have difficulty accessing basic medical care. ARI and diarrhea remain the main causes of morbidity and mortality in children, contributing around 25% and 15% of total cases of childhood diseases, respectively. In addition, around 9.8% of children and adolescents experience mentalemotional disorders, exacerbated by academic pressure, family issues, and exposure to social media. Government efforts through various health programs have not been optimal due to lack of coordination and uneven distribution of resources. The proposed solutions include improving coordination between sectors, expanding access and improving the quality of healthcare services, and providing better education in nutrition. Specifically for mental health, it is recommended to increase psychological services in schools and enhance mental health awareness campaigns. Community-based approaches are also identified as effective strategies.

Keywords: Child Health Stunting, Malnutrition Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Diarrhea, Mental Health Indonesia.

Evaluating the Benefits of Pelvic Rocking for Cervical Dilation Acceleration during the First Stage of Labor in Primiparous Women at Mandiri Midwifery Practice Adelfi Telussa, Saumlaki, Tanimbar Islands Regency

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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Labor in primiparous women often involves an extended first stage, which can increase the risk of complications and discomfort. A prolonged cervical dilation phase can affect labor duration and outcomes. Pelvic rocking, a non-pharmacological technique involving forward and backward movements of the pelvis, is thought to enhance cervical dilation by improving pelvic mobility and reducing muscle tension. Despite anecdotal support for its benefits, systematic research on its effectiveness for primiparous women is limited. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of pelvic rocking in accelerating cervical dilation during the first stage of labor in primiparous women and to assess its impact on the duration of this stage and maternal comfort. A quasi-experimental design with a pretest-posttest approach was used. Sixty primiparous women who initiated spontaneous labor were randomly assigned to two groups: an intervention group receiving pelvic rocking and a control group receiving standard care. Pelvic rocking was performed every 30 minutes during the first stage of labor. Cervical dilation was measured periodically, and maternal comfort was assessed using pain scales and satisfaction questionnaires. The intervention group showed a significant acceleration in cervical dilation compared to the control group. The average time to reach 4 cm dilation was 4 hours in the intervention group, compared to 6 hours in the control group ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, the intervention group reported higher comfort levels and reduced pain during labor, as evidenced by lower pain scores and higher satisfaction ratings. Pelvic rocking effectively accelerates cervical dilation during the first stage of labor in primiparous women and improves maternal comfort. This technique offers a beneficial non-pharmacological option for managing labor, potentially reducing labor duration and enhancing the overall labor experience.

Keywords: Pelvic Rocking, Cervical Dilation, First Stage of Labor

Non-Adherence to Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation Among Pregnant Women: Influencing Factors and Nutritional Status

Thursday 10 October 2024 | 10.15 – 11.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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Malnutrition in pregnant women significantly impacts both maternal and fetal health. Data from recent national health survey indicates that the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women is 27.7%, despite a >90% coverage of iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation, with only a 20% adherence rate consume > 90 tablets as standart. This study aims to present data on non-adherence to IFA supplementation based on the nutritional status of pregnant women and the factors influencing it. This study utilizes secondary data from the SSGI 2022 survey, encompassing 6,254 pregnant women who received IFA out of a total of 8,340 pregnant women. The inclusion criteria were women of reproductive age who were currently pregnant, aged 15-49 years. Logistic regression was employed for statistical analysis. Non-adherence to IFA supplementation was notably high, exceeding 40% among both pregnant women with and without protein-energy malnutrition (PEM). The prevalence of non-adherence was higher in women with PEM (44.9%) compared to those without PEM (40.7%), with a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.027$). The primary reasons for non-adherence included not yet finishing the tablets, forgetfulness, nausea, and vomiting. Additionally, some pregnant women did not perceive the need for IFA supplementation, especially those who had not received the tablets. Influencing factors on adherence included nutritional status,maternal age. And gravida. Education level and age at first pregnancy were found to have no significant relation to adherence based on multivariate analysis. The findings indicate a lack of adequate education for pregnant women on the importance of IFA supplementation, as dietary intake alone is insufficient.

Keywords: Factor, Iron Folic Acid Supplementation, Non-adherence, Nutritional status, Pregnant women

Longitudinal Study of Stunting Prevalence: A Comparative Approach Using Stepwise and Backward Regression Models in Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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Stunting remains a significant public health issue in Indonesia, influenced by various socioeconomic and health-related factors. This study compares the effectiveness of backward and stepwise regression methods in identifying determinants of stunting prevalence at the provincial level using longitudinal data from the 2022 SSGI and 2023 SKI surveys. Both models included the percentage of households receiving social assistance, low birth weight, and complete basic immunization. The backward model included pregnant women consuming more than 90 iron tablets, while the stepwise model included antenatal care (at least four visits). Increased social assistance was associated with higher stunting prevalence, indicating poverty as a critical factor. Higher percentages of pregnant women consuming iron tablets and those with adequate antenatal care visits were linked to reduced stunting, emphasizing the importance of maternal health interventions. Complete basic immunization showed a negative association with stunting, while low birth weight consistently exhibited a positive relationship. The backward regression model demonstrated better results, with a higher adjusted R-squared value (0.760) compared to the stepwise model (0.748). Comprehensive health and social policies are essential for reducing stunting in Indonesia.

Keywords: Antenatal Care, Immunization, Iron Tablets, Poverty, Survei Kesehatan Indonesia 2024

Distribution of Stunting and The Determinan in South Bulagi: A Spatial Analysis

Thursday 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Ballroom)- Online

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Stunting is a national and world nutritional problem. In Banggai Kepulauan Regency, the prevalence of stunting in 2021 is 24.4%. The highest incidence was in South Bulagi Subdistrict with a prevalence of 36.5%. This research aims to describe the spatial distribution of stunting incidents and the determinan in South Bulagi Subdistrict. This is a descriptive observational study involving all stunted toddlers, namely 74 toddlers. Data analysis uses a spatial analysis with Geographic Information System approach. The research results showed that 16.2% of mothers of toddlers were stunted with a history of anemia during pregnancy, 74.2% were not exclusively breastfed, and 60.3% of toddlers had incomplete immunization. Clean water is available in all villages (100%). Spatial analysis shows that the percentage of stunted toddlers with a history of maternal anemia during pregnancy is highest in Sabelak Village (66.7%); history of non-exclusive breastfeeding 100% in Toi-toi, Pipilogot paipaisu, and Mangais Villages; and incomplete immunization history, namely 100% in Balalon and Pipilogot Paipaisu Villages. The distribution of stunting incidents and its determinants are not same in every village. More studies and different prevention are needed based on each determinant.

Keywords: Stunting, determinant, spatial analysis, South Bulagi

Education through E-Book Media on High Risk Pregnancy in Continuum of Midwifery Care to Increase Pregnant Women's Knowledge in the Makassar City Health Center Working Area

Thursday 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room B)- Offline

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E-Book on high risk pregnancy is the development of an educational model by utilizing technology to make it more attractive and easily accessible to pregnant women. to determine the use of e-books in increasing the knowledge of pregnant women about high risk of pregnancy. Pre-Experimental with One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design approach on 35 respondents in the working area of the Makassar City Health Center. The results of the study were analyzed by the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test with an increase in the average score in the pretest from 62.8 to 83.1 in the posttest. The Z value is -3,742 and the p-Value is 0.000, that means there is an effect of the use of E-Book media on increasing the knowledge of pregnant women about the high risk of pregnancy. The use of e-books has been proven to increase pregnant women's knowledge about the high risk of pregnancy, as an effort to prevent early pregnancy complications.

Keywords: E-Book, Knowledge, High Risk Pregnancy, Continuum of Care

The Relationship Of Secondhand Smoke Exposure During Pregnancy With Newborn Weight At Sadabuan Community Health Center Padangsidimpuan City

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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Newborn weight is an important predictor of growth and survival of infants. Smoke exposure can inhibit the absorption of micronutrients which affect the health of pregnant women and their fetuses. Micronutrients are very important in supporting every stage of pregnancy, placenta and fetus to achieve a healthy pregnancy. Pregnant women in developing countries often experience malnutrition and smoke exposure can reduce micronutrient deficiencies with health consequences for the fetus. Smoke exposure during pregnancy has consistently been reported to reduce blood flow to the placenta, thereby increasing the risk of fetal growth disorders and can also increase the risk of miscarriage, low birth weight, and respiratory tract disorders in infants. The objective of the study was to determine the relationship of secondhand smoke exposure during pregnancy with newborn weight. The study was a cross-sectional design with consecutive sampling techniques. It was conducted at Sadabuan Community Health Center, Padangsidimpuan City. Data collection was conducted for 1 month. The sample of the study were 55 pregnant women with gestational age 37 weeks. Level of secondhand smoke exposure was measured by questionnaire. Data were analyzed by One-Way-Anova test. The results showed that pregnant women were not exposed to cigarette smoke for 11 samples (20%), mild exposure for 25 samples (45.4%), moderate exposure for 16 samples (29.1%), heavy exposure for 3 samples (5.5%). The results showed that the average birth weight was lower in the group of pregnant women with high levels of exposure to cigarette smoke the mean value was 2594.67 +- 179.626 grams. The conclusion of this study there is significant association between Secondhand Smoke Exposure During Pregnancy with newborn weight.

Keyword: Secondhand Smoke Exposure, Newborn Weight

Analysis of Risk Factors of Stunting Incidence in Children Aged 6-59 Months at Sadabuan Health Centre Working Area 2024

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem caused by prolonged insufficient nutritional intake, leading to growth disorders and resulting in a height that is not appropriate for age. Various risk factors contribute to stunting incidence in children, including maternal knowledge, parenting practices, the children nutritional status (Z-score), economic status, and environmental sanitation. The objective of the study was to analyse the risk factors of stunting incidence in children aged 6-59 months. The study was quantitative with cross-sectional design. It used purposive sampling techniques, with a sample size of 60 children meeting the inclusion criteria at the Sadabuan Health Centre working area. Bivariate data were analysed using the Chi-square test, and multivariate data were analysed using multiple logistic regression. The Chi-square test results showed a relationship between maternal knowledge ($p = 0.024$), parenting practices ($p = 0.003$), children nutritional status ($p = 0.000$), and environmental sanitation ($p = 0.013$) with stunting incidence in children aged 6-59 months. However, there was no relationship found between economic status ($p = 0.168$) and stunting incidence. The results of multiple logistic regression analysis showed that children nutritional status was the most influential risk factor for stunting ($p = 0.003$) Exp: (CI 95%) 4.854 (1.588-9.678). Thus, children nutritional status affects the stunting incidence in children aged 6-59 months because during this period, children are in a rapid growth phase and require adequate and balanced nutritional intake. Insufficient nutrition, both in quantity and quality, can hinder the growth and development of body organs, including the brain and immune system. Sustained nutritional deficiencies can cause height growth disorders, which are the primary characteristic of stunting. Adequate nutrition supported by good parenting practices can reduce the risk of stunting in children.

Keyword: Children, Risk Factors, Stunting

Relationship Between Family Determinant Factors Towards Exclusive Breastfeeding In The Work Area Of Batunadua Community Health Center, Padangsidempuan City

Thursday 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room)- Online

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Providing exclusive breast milk (ASI) is the best investment for children's health and intelligence. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months has a significant impact on reducing infant mortality due to diarrhea and pneumonia. Exclusive breastfeeding in developing countries has succeeded in saving around 1.5 million babies/year. Based on that data, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends only giving exclusive breast milk until the baby is 6 months old. This study aims to analyze the relationship between family-determining factors and exclusive breastfeeding. This research design was quantitative research with a descriptive correlation design. The sampling technique used was a total sampling technique. This research will be carried out in the Batunadua Community Health Center Working Area, Padangsidempuan City for 5 months from April to September 2022. Research interventions are carried out by visiting or monitoring using research questionnaires and anthropometric measurements every month. The collected data was analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis using SPSS. The research results have a p value < 0.1 (0.000), which means there is a relationship between mother's knowledge toward breast milk, a p value < 0.1 (0.001), means there is a relationship between family support for exclusive breastfeeding, a p value < 0.1 (0.024) means there is a relationship between family habits towards breast milk. The p value is < 0.1 (0.011), means there is a relationship between family support for exclusive breastfeeding. The conclusion from the findings of this study provides evidence that maternal knowledge, family support, large/small family and family habits have a relationship with exclusive breastfeeding. To health workers, families, midwives, especially mothers who have babies, to increase education and information about exclusive breastfeeding, and better monitor mothers who have babies by paying attention to age, parity, socio-economics, and other factors that can improve the quality of health services.

Keywords: Determinants, Family, Exclusive Breastfeeding

Prenatal Education in the Perspective of Islam and the Local Wisdom Culture of the Bugis Tribe Sidenreng Rappang

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom)- Offline

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Every mother wants the baby to be born safely, grow and develop healthy and intelligent, to get these expectations parents start by educating the baby in the womb. Prenatal education is education provided from the womb until the child is born. The phenomenon that develops in the community is that there are parents who pay less attention to education for the fetus they are carrying, even though this is contrary to the objectives of child education in Islam with Bugis local wisdom culture. This research uses a qualitative paradigm that aims to examine in depth the application of education in pregnant women's classes, then measure the results of modification of prenatal Islamic education in the community in the Bugis Sidenreng Rappang tribe. From the results of in-depth interviews with respondents, it was found that generally (1) Most pregnant women perform the 5 daily prayers, but only a few know the benefits of the 5 daily prayers for the fetus in the womb; (2) Only some mothers routinely read the Qur'an and do not know the benefits and effects of reading the Qur'an on the fetus; (3) Good behavior such as giving alms to help neighbors in general pregnant women do it; (4) Consuming nutritious halal food and drinks and mothers know the benefits to themselves and their fetuses; (5) All pregnant women studied who used traditional birth attendants to accompany them during pregnancy until delivery, including seven-monthly events 70% of pregnant women studied did so. From this study it is suggested that education and improvement of prenatal care should be the concern of parents, religious figures, traditional figures, community figures, health providers, collaboratively systemized and sustainable to give birth to a superior generation and Islamic character.

Keyword: Education, Prenatal Period, Role of Parents, Superior Generation.

The Effect of Baby Massage on Breastfeeding Duration at an Independent Midwife Practice in Sidrap District

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room)- Online

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Massaging babies can help prolong and increase the duration of breastfeeding. Among the many potential benefits of infant massage include strengthening the bond between mother and child, relieving muscle tension, boosting immunity, and encouraging normal blood flow. Through relaxation, massage can increase a baby's desire to breastfeed as it can help him feel more relaxed. The type of research used was a quantitative experiment, with a pre-experimental design. This study used a one group pre test – post test design. There is no comparison group (control) in this design. The population in this study were babies who came. The population in this study were all babies who came to be massaged at the Rosmawaty Midwife Independent Practice, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, totaling 30 babies. Using a sampling technique, namely total sampling, where the number of samples taken is the same as the population and the sample in this study was 30 babies. The results showed that from the statistical analysis of breastfeeding duration, there was an increase in duration which was previously abnormal or less than 10 minutes, increasing to the range of 10-30 minutes or could also be said to be normal. This was also evident from the statistical analysis which showed that there were 30 infants who experienced an increase in duration (positive rank) with an average increase of 15.50. Wilcoxon test analysis shows that there is a difference in the value and increase before and after baby massage on the duration of breastfeeding with a p-value of 0.000 which means <0.05 , this indicates that there is an effect of baby massage on the duration of breastfeeding in the Independent Practice Place.

Keyword: Baby massage, duration of breastfeeding, breast milk, independent practice

The Relationship between Exclusive Breastfeeding History and Growth of 6-12 Month old Babies in The Working Area of The Samataring Health Center, Sinjai District

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room)- Offline

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The lack of exclusive breastfeeding can be a threat to child development. Breast milk is the main food for infants because it contains optimal nutrients for infant growth and development. Breast milk contains all the nutrients needed for optimal child development. Breast milk contains taurine, a form of egg white substance that is only found in breast milk. Infants who experience growth and development disorders will experience growth deviations and developmental deviations. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of exclusive breastfeeding history with the growth and development of infants 6-12 months in the working area of the Samataring Health Center, Sinjai Regency in 2024. The method to be used in this study is a quantitative method with a cross sectional study approach. The population in this study were all toddlers aged 6-12 months who lived in the working area of the Samataring Health Center, Sinjai Regency in 2023 as many as 123 people. The sampling technique in this study used probability sampling. The number of samples was 55 people. The chi-square statistical test output p-value 0.010 (growth) and p-value 0.023 (development) is smaller than 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between exclusive breastfeeding history with the growth and development of infants 6-12 months in the working area of the Samataring Sinjai Health Center. So it is expected that the Puskesmas should increase promotional and educational efforts to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keyword: Growth, Development, Exclusive Breastfeeding, History

Determinant Factors Analysis Of Maternal Anemia In Indonesia: A Systematic Review

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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Anemia is a global health problem that affects 37% of pregnant women and overcome the complications birth outcome. Determinant factors that contribute to the occurrence of maternal anemia need to be studied further systematically as an effort to prevent complications of mortality in mothers and babies. The aim of this study is to identify the main determinant factors associated with the incidence of maternal anemia in Indonesia. Systematic review study regarding the determinants of maternal anemia in Indonesia by searching for articles published from January 1 2014 to December 31 2023 through the Medline/Pubmed, Proquest, Sciencedirect databases, and manual searching. Articles searching used MeSH terms and keywords with a study population of pregnant women and an analytical observational study design. The results of the searching and screening found 22 articles that met the eligibility criteria. The determinant factors in the article were identified as a result of bivariate and multivariate analysis which were provided statistically significant (p value < 0.05) that resulting in 29 variables. These determinant factors consist of BMI or nutritional status of pregnant women, maternal weight, educational level of pregnant women, iron tablet consumption and level of compliance, ANC, zinc intake, family income level, knowledge about nutrition, ferritin status, gestational age, protein intake, vitamin A intake, vitamin C intake, vitamin D intake, parity, diet, chronic energy deficiency (CED), age of pregnant mother, husband's support, living environment, history of bleeding, vitamin B intake, calcium intake, physical activity, maternal height, occupation, pregnancy interval, upper arm circumference status, attitudes about nutrition. The main determinant factors that are significantly related to the incidence of maternal anemia include the level of education of pregnant women, body mass index (BMI) or nutritional status of pregnant women, parity, chronic energy deficiency (CED) and age of pregnant mother.

Keywords: Determinant, Pregnancy, Anemia, Indonesia

The Relationship of Porphyromonas Gingivalis Bacteria in The Oral Cavity of Pregnant Women to Low Birth Weight (LBW)

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room A)- Offline

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Dental and oral health is often ignored by Indonesian society. The results of Basic Health research in 2018 showed that 57.6% of the Indonesian population experienced dental and oral problems (Riskesda RI. 2018). One of them is pregnant women. During pregnancy, hormonal changes trigger an excessive gum response to plaque, blood vessels tend to be more susceptible to bacteria, resulting in periodontal disease. To overcome this, pregnant women should improve their mouth cleaning habits so as not to cause gum disease and LBW. The research aims to determine the accuracy of the number of Porphyromonas Gingivalis bacterial colonies in pregnant women on LBW. This research uses an analytical observational model. The research sample was 12 pregnant women. Data were collected using direct observation sheets during examinations at health centers and sampling sets when collecting saliva to check for bacterial colonies in the oral cavity. Data analysis used taxonomic analysis, statistical tests used the t-test to test the accuracy of the relationship between the number of colonies of Porphyromonas gingivalis bacteria and LBW. The results showed that of the 12 samples, only 6 samples of Porphyromonas Gingivalis bacteria were found in the oral cavity and no cases of LBW were found. The results of the t-test showed that there was no significant relationship between Porphyromonas Gigivalis bacteria in the oral cavity of pregnant women and LBW. It can be concluded that there is no relationship between the presence of Porphyromonas Gigivalis bacteria in the oral cavity of pregnant women and LBW.

Keywords: Porphyromonas Gingivalis bacteria, Oral cavity, LBW

Analysis Of The Suitability Of Providing Mp-asi To Children Age 6-24 Months At The Pangkajene Health Center, Sidrap District

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room A)- Offline

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The main health problem at the moment is one of the factors in child deaths. Inappropriate provision of food causes children to suffer from diarrhea, respiratory tract infections, and can have stunted growth and development, such as stunting. The community habit of giving MP-ASI aged 6 months, according to (WHO), mothers should breastfeed their children aged 0-6 months with exclusive breast milk and give MP-ASI according to age 6-24 months, so the mother's knowledge is more important, if the mother doesn't know enough and understand that guidance is needed, but guidance is in the form of material because the level of education, even parity, can also influence the suitability of giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months. The aim of this research is to determine the suitability analysis of giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months at the Pangkajene Community Health Center, Sidrap Regency in 2024. A total of 40 respondents used stratified random sampling. This type of research uses a quantitative research design, with a cross-sectional correlation analysis method. Based on the results of cross-sectional statistical tests, it was found that the p value was ($p=0.00$), so it was concluded that there was a meaningful or significant relationship because the value was not more than 0.05. Meanwhile, the statistical test of maternal education level ($p=0.238$) and maternal parity ($p=0.293$) did not have a significant relationship because the value was more than 0.05. The conclusion is that mother's knowledge has a significant relationship, while education and parity have no significant relationship with the suitability of giving MP-ASI to children aged >6-24 months at the Pangkajene Community Health Center, Sidrap Regency.

Keywords: Knowledge, Education, Parity, MP-ASI

Intestinal Worm Infection Among Students of Pampang Elementary School, Makassar City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room B)- Offline

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Intestinal worm infection is related to environmental conditions and can be transmitted through soil. Toddler age group and elementary school are the highest contributors to the prevalence of intestinal worm infection in Indonesia. Ninety percent of intestinal worm infection cases are contributed most by children aged 7-12 years. Children at that age are susceptible to intestinal worm infection because their activities are mostly related to the soil. Intestinal worm infection for a long time can cause malnutrition which leads to stunting and decreased learning ability in children. This study aims to describe intestinal worm infection among students of Pampang Elementary School, Makassar City. The research sample was 40 students in grades 3 and 4 of Pampang Elementary School who were chosen using purposive sampling method. Students who had nails that passed through the skin layer and/or nails that looked dirty were chosen as samples. Respondent's fingernail clippings were taken to be examined for the presence of worm eggs and worms as well using the flotation method. The results showed that 100% of the samples contain for worm eggs and 15% of the samples were positive for *Ascaris lumbricoides*. This shows that all respondents are at risk of being infected with intestinal worms if they do not wash their hands properly before eating. Intestinal worm eggs can enter the body and then develop in the intestines and causing long-term health problems. There is a strong need for early detection, health education especially about personal hygiene, and effective treatment to reduce infection of intestinal worms.

Keywords: School-Age Children, Intestinal Worms, Worm Eggs Nail Hygiene

Analytical Study of the Incidence of Anemia in Pregnant Women at the Parangia Community Health Center, Selayar Islands Regency

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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Anemia is a significant health problem in pregnant women, especially in developing countries. This study aims to analyze factors related to the incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the Parangia Community Health Center, Selayar Islands Regency. This research used a survey method with a cross-sectional design involving 48 pregnant women as respondents. Data was collected through direct interviews and analysis using SPSS. The research results showed that the prevalence of anemia in pregnant women at the research location was 31.3%. There was a significant relationship between pregnant women's knowledge and consumption of iron (Fe) tablets and the incidence of anemia, but no significant relationship was found between maternal age and the incidence of anemia. This research emphasizes the importance of increasing pregnant women's knowledge regarding nutrition and consumption of iron tablets as an effort to prevent anemia.

Keywords: Anemia, Pregnant Women, Knowledge, Consumption of Iron Tablets.

The Relationship Of The Role Of Health Personnel Towards Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Behavior In The Working Area Of The Kakaskasen Health Center, Tomohon City

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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The adolescent period is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. In this period the adaptation process begins from the surrounding environment which has an influence on the lives of teenagers. If in this period teenagers do not have a self-concept, they will fall into detrimental things because at this age they are vulnerable to being influenced by other people, either directly or indirectly, which are related to biological things that affect the quality of their life in the future. This research is a quantitative research with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study was the number of teenagers who came to visit the youth posyandu, namely 85 people with the research sample using a purposive sampling technique and the calculation using the Slovin formula so that the resulting sample was 70 respondents. Data analysis in research uses univariate, bivariate. The results of the research show that there is a relationship between the role of health workers on the behavior of preventing teenage pregnancy in the Kakaskasen Community Health Center Working Area with a value of $p=0.000 < 0.05$,

Keywords: The Role of Health Worker.

Risk of Nutritional Problems among Toddlers in Buffering Region of The Prospective National Capital (Case Study in Balikpapan)

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Ballroom)- Offline

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Nutritional problems during growth age are still a global problem where this nutritional problem is one of the important supporting factors in achieving the Human Development Index in a nation. The 2022 Global Nutrition Report shows that the current global nutritional crisis is a continuation of the impact of Covid-19. Toddlers can be at risk of nutritional problems such as wasting, stunting, malnutrition and undernutrition. Therefore, anticipatory steps are needed to strengthen efforts to prevent and control the risk of health problems in toddlers. This research aims to determine the risk of health problems among toddlers in Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan Province. This research design is descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach, using quantitative data obtained from a survey of 4 Posyandu, integrated toddler service post located in 3 sub districts in Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan Province. The research population was all toddlers who visited Posyandu in Sub Districts of West Balikpapan, Central Balikpapan and South Balikpapan. Sampling used a purposive sampling technique based on sample criteria and 78 toddlers were obtained. The results of the study showed that out of 78 toddlers, there were 9 toddlers (11.5%) who were in the category of risk of malnutrition and 20 toddlers (20.5%) in the category of risk of undernutrition. and it was found that there were 2 toddlers (2.6%) who were at risk of stunting. This can be a reference for determining strategies for preventing and controlling the risk of health problems in toddlers for health policy making in East Kalimantan Province

Keywords: Toddler, Stunting, Nutritional Problem

Effectiveness of the Labor Planning and Complication Prevention Program (P4K) in Reducing the Risk of Complications Among Pregnant Women at Ambon City Community Health Center

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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Labor Planning and Complication Prevention Program (P4K) is a crucial initiative in reducing the risk of complications among pregnant women. Despite its widespread implementation, the effectiveness of the program in reducing childbirth complications needs to be thoroughly evaluated to ensure its success in field practice. The study was conducted in the working area of the Ambon City Health Center, aiming to analyze the effectiveness of the P4K program in reducing the risk of complications among pregnant women and assess its impact on childbirth outcomes. The study uses an observational design with a quantitative approach. The sample consists of 200 pregnant women divided into two groups: 100 women who participated in the P4K program and 100 women who did not. Data were collected through questionnaires and medical records to evaluate complications such as preeclampsia, postpartum hemorrhage, and preterm birth. Data analysis was performed using chi-square and t-test statistical tests to compare the incidence of complications between the two groups. The study found that pregnant women participating in the P4K program experienced a significant reduction in the risk of childbirth complications compared to the control group. The incidence of preeclampsia and postpartum hemorrhage decreased by 30% in the program group, while preterm birth rates dropped by 25%. Compliance with the program was positively associated with better childbirth outcomes, including a reduction in low birth weight. The Labor Planning and Complication Prevention Program (P4K) has proven effective in reducing the risk of complications among pregnant women.

Keywords: P4K, pregnant, pregnancy complication

Phenomenological Study Of Adolescent Pregnancy Among Adolescents (Aged 15-19 Years) Living In Coastal And Tourism Area (Case study at the working area of Waiwerang Health Center, East Flores District, in 2023)

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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Adolescent pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs at a relatively young age, which is less than 20 years old. Various factors that cause pregnancy in adolescents include lack of knowledge, attitudes, lack of parental roles, education, socio-culture, peers and low access to sources of information. This study aimed to understand the phenomenon of adolescent pregnancy among adolescents aged 15-19 years in coastal and tourist areas, Specifically, at the Waiwerang Health Center, East Flores District, in 2023. This study used a phenomenological approach to explore adolescents' perceptions of pregnancy and their experiences with health services during pregnancy. The results show that adolescents in the area face a variety of challenges, including a lack of physical and mental readiness, limited family support, and minimal access to adequate health services. It is suggested that there is an increase in sexual education in schools, strengthening family support and the development of more adolescent-friendly health services.

Keywords: Adolescent Pregnancy, Pregnancy Perception, Health Services, Adolescents, Family Support, Sexual Education, Phenomenological Approach

Factors Related To The Interests Of Fertilizer Age Couples In Choosing Iud Contraception Devices In Ujung Gurap Village, Padangsidempuan City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Idea Room)- Online

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Contraception is one of the most effective ways to increase family resilience, health and safety of mothers and children. Current government policy regarding family planning leads to the use of long-term contraceptive methods, the Intra Uterine Device (IUD) is one of the most effective and safest long-term contraceptive methods. The aim of this research is to identify factors related to the interest fertilizer age couples in choosing an IUD contraceptive in Ujung Gurap Village, Padangsidempuan City in 2024. The type of research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional study approach design. The population in this study were all fertilizer age couples aged 15-45 years in Ujung Gurap Village, Padangsidempuan City. The sample in this study was 75 fertilizer age couples 15-45 years using the accidental sampling method. The analysis used Chi Square test. The results of this study indicate that knowledge (0.001), attitude (0.001) and husband's support (0.009) are related to the interest fertilizer age couples in choosing an IUD contraceptive. The conclusion was that husband's knowledge, attitudes and support were related to interest in choosing the IUD contraceptive device. It is recommended that husbands participate in socialization so that husbands can support their wives in using an IUD.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Husband's Support, IUD

A Study Of Dating Behavior In Adolescents In Archipelago And Tourism Areas As A Risk Factor For Premarital Sexual Behavior (Case Study On Adolescents In South Semau District)

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom)- Offline

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Courtship behavior is an activity carried out by two opposite sexes, both men and women, who want to have a special relationship and in it there is a feeling of love, and sexual desire. Risky dating behavior will have an impact on premarital sexual behavior. The purpose of the study is to describe how adolescent dating behavior in South Semau sub-district, archipelago and tourism areas is a risk factor for premarital sexual behavior. A type of qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. The informants in this study are five people as the main informants and three people as supporting informants. The results of the study showed that the age of the first time the informant dated was 15 years old. This means that the informant has changed partners one to four times, which is shown by the length of the informant's dating period, which is in the range of six months to one year. The experience of dating can cause a person to be permissive to sexual behavior. This makes experienced teenagers more daring to behave and kiss when dating. The activities carried out by the five informants during the courtship started from just holding hands, hugging, hugging, kissing on the cheek, lips to texting, but there was one informant who admitted that he dared to touch the sensitive parts of the partner during the quiet and dark atmosphere and the appearance of sexual desires. The conclusion of this study is that adolescent dating behavior in South Semau sub-district, archipelago and tourism has referred to risky dating behavior where it is one of the factors for premarital sexual behavior. Adolescents are expected to make good use of social media such as looking for information about healthy dating styles, being able to avoid risky dating behaviors and not being easily influenced by the surrounding environment such as peer behavior whose dating behavior has led to premaritalized sexual behavior.

Keywords: Dating Behavior, Adolescents, Premarital Sexual Behavior

The Relationship Between Dietary Patterns and Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) in Fertile Women

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Online Class)- Online

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Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) is a condition of nutritional inadequacy among fertile women. This study aims to analyze the relationship between various dietary patterns and the occurrence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) in fertile women who married at a young age within the working area of Puskesmas Lawawoi. The primary focus of this research includes carbohydrate, animal protein, plant protein, fat, vegetable, and fruit consumption patterns. Data was collected through surveys and analyzed using chi-square tests to evaluate the hypothesis regarding the relationship between dietary patterns and KEK status. The analysis results indicate that carbohydrate consumption patterns do not have a significant impact on the incidence of KEK (p-value = 0.374). Similarly, animal protein (p-value = 0.491), plant protein (p-value = 0.110), and fat consumption patterns (p-value = 0.376) also do not show significant relationships with KEK. In contrast, fruit consumption patterns show a significant relationship with KEK, with a p-value of 0.014, indicating that less frequent fruit consumption is associated with a higher risk of KEK. Meanwhile, vegetable consumption patterns do not show a significant relationship with KEK (p-value = 0.773). In conclusion, among the various dietary patterns studied, only fruit consumption patterns have a significant relationship with the occurrence of KEK in fertile women within the Puskesmas Lawawoi area. These findings suggest the need for special attention to fruit consumption patterns in efforts to prevent KEK, although other dietary patterns do not significantly impact KEK status

Keywords: Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK), Fertile Women, Dietary Patterns

Impact of Zink and Probiotics Combination: Changes in Blood Fat and Blood Sugar Levels in Obese and Obese Children

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Ballroom) - Offline

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Childhood obesity is a global health problem that can affect various aspects of health, including weight, metabolism and gut health. Several studies have shown that zinc deficiency can affect metabolism and weight regulation, while *Lactobacillus casei* strain Shirota, as a probiotic, can affect gut health and microbiota. The combination of the two could potentially offer a new approach in managing childhood obesity by improving metabolism, supporting gut microbiota balance and reducing body weight. This study aims to determine anthropometric changes and fat profiles consisting of blood glucose levels, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL), low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and triglycerides in obese children after receiving *Lactobacillus casei* strain Shirota and zinc. This type of experimental research by giving a combination of *L. casei* in dosage form and Zinc as much as 20 mg in syrup form was given for 2 months. The sample was elementary school students aged 6-12 years in the working area of Kassi-Kassi Health Care Makassar City, totalling 8 people. Primary data, namely anthropometric data, nutritional intake and levels of GDS, Total cholesterol, Glyceride, HDL and LDL will be collected before and after the intervention, namely from May to July 2018. Data analysis using paired t test if it meets the normal distribution requirements. The results showed that there were changes in weight and height after the intervention ($p < 0.05$), for GDS there was a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) while for blood fat in this case total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL and HDL decreased insignificantly ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, changes in blood sugar decreased significantly while blood fat levels decreased insignificantly.

Keywords: Zinc, *Lactobacillus casei* strain Shirota, blood fat, blood sugar.

Analysis Of Food Security In Families With Stunted Toddlers In The Working Area Upt Sudiang Health Center, Makassar City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Inspiring Room) - Offline

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Stunting in toddlers occurs due to abnormal physical growth and is influenced by various factors, including family food security and food availability. Stunting can be prevented if contributing factors are well managed. When food insecurity occurs within a household, it has the potential to increase the proportion of stunting cases. The aims of the study was to analyze food security in families with stunted toddlers. This research was an observational analytic study using a cross-sectional approach conducted in 2024. The research sample consisted of 78 toddlers aged 12-59 months who experienced stunting (short and very short) in the working area of the Sudiang Health Center, Makassar City. Data collection was carried out through interviews using a questionnaire. The study variables included food availability, food security, and stunting. Data analysis was conducted using the Chi-Square test. The results showed a significant relationship between food security and food availability with the incidence of stunting ($p=0.000$). Most family food security was classified as moderately to severely insecure, while household food availability was classified as low, caused by financial limitations in purchasing food, leading to suboptimal nutritional intake for children. Therefore, nutritional education is necessary to prevent stunting by ensuring adequate food needs at the family level, and new programs and innovations focusing on improving local food and empowering families are needed to enhance household food security, which in turn can reduce stunting rates in the community.

Keywords: Food Security, Household, Stunting, Toddlers

Factors Related To Infant And Child Feeding Practices And The Nutritional Status Of Infants Under Two Years Of Age In Oeltua Village Baumata Health Center Working Area

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Kupang Regency is in the fourth position of incidents stunting the highest is in East Nusa Tenggara Province with a nutritional problem rate of 27.4% of short toddlers and 19.8% of very stunted toddlers. Data measuring nutritional status in Oeltua Village in 2022 shows that it is 38.4% of children under five underweight, amounting to 18.1% of children under five stunting, and 15.4% toddlers wasting. Infant and young child feeding behavior (IYCF) in Indonesia to reduce stunting rates and improve quality of life according to targets SDGs also still low. This study aims to determine factors related to infant and child feeding practices and the nutritional status of toddlers in Oeltua Village, the working area of the Baumata Community Health Center. The research was carried out in Oeltua Village in December 2023, and data analysis used calculations Rank-Spearman. This type of research is an analytical observational approach cross sectional and the sample size was 76 mothers. The research results showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and IYCF ($p=0.025$), and there was a relationship between maternal education and IYCF ($p=0.000$) as well as a significant relationship between IYCF and nutritional status of young people ($p=0.016$). However, there was no significant relationship between household income and IYCF ($p=0.793$), and there was no significant relationship between mother's employment and IYCF ($p=0.409$). The conclusion of this research is that the factors of maternal knowledge and maternal education have a significant relationship with IYCF, and there is a significant relationship between IYCF and the nutritional status of young children. Advice to health workers to provide more education to mothers, especially regarding feeding babies and children according to age standards, how to properly store breast milk, and explain to mothers the risks of giving early complementary feeding.

Keywords: Infant and Child Feeding Behavior, Status Nutritional Status, Baby under two years

Investing In The Future: The Effectiveness Of Mentoring In Preventing Child Marriage

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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Child marriage is a significant social problem in many developing countries, including Indonesia. This practice not only violates children's rights but also negatively impacts their health, education, and future economic potential. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of mentoring programs as a strategy to prevent child marriage among high-risk communities. The research method used was quantitative research with a quasi-experimental design, where the intervention group that received the mentoring program was compared with the control group that did not receive the intervention. The research sample consisted of 200 people, 100 teenagers and 100 parents who have teenage children, the sample was divided into an experimental group of 100 people (getting assistance) and a control group of 100 people (not getting assistance). Each group consisted of parents and adolescents. Data were collected through pre-test and post- test surveys. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was used for quantitative data corresponding to non-normal distribution. The significance statistic is defined as $p < 0.05$. The results of the analysis showed that the mentoring program significantly reduced the risk of child marriage in the experimental group compared to the control group ($p=0.000$). In conclusion, mentoring programs have proven to be effective in preventing child marriage. They can be used as a model intervention that can be applied in other areas with similar conditions. Investing in mentoring programs not only protects children's rights but also provides long-term benefits for individuals and society as a whole

Keywords: Child Marriage, Mentoring, Prevention, Children's Rights, Education

HBsAg Early Detection in Pregnant Women Can Prevent Liver Cell Infection in Sinjai District: Evaluation of Surveillance System, 2024

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Idea Room) - Offline

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World Health Organization has set targets to eliminate viral hepatitis as a global public health threat 2030. Elimination targets include >95% coverage of hepatitis B screening in pregnant women and 100% coverage of children aged 9-12 months from HBsAg reactive mothers. National data shows low coverage of HBsAg testing among pregnant women (60.3%) and children born from HBsAg reactive mothers who were tested at 9-12 months (26%). Evaluation of the surveillance system to prevent mother-to-child transmission was conducted to assess the current surveillance system, in an attempt to achieve 2030 hepatitis B virus elimination target. Hepatitis B program management guidelines were used to evaluate the system in a descriptive observational method on march-july 2024. Structured questionnaire interviews were conducted with 96 respondents from 16 puskesmas including hepatitis program managers, MCH program managers, doctors, laboratorians, puskesmas heads and administrative heads to assess the surveillance component, simplicity and acceptability of the surveillance system, while the hepatitis database on SIHEPI application was analyzed to assess data quality and timeliness. Results: Data collection was not accordance with the technical. Simplicity, the SIHEPI application was easy to use (100%), program managers understood the principles of preventing mother-to-child transmission (56.25%), and the flow of recording, reporting and monitoring was complicated (37.50%). 43.75% of data on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B was cross-program utilized. Completeness and timeliness were lacking (8% and 68.65%). The surveillance system for prevention of mother-to-child transmission has not achieved its goals (infants are still infected by their mothers). The application is easy to use, but the surveillance system is perceived as difficult to understand and complicated, acceptance is low, data quality is poor and timeliness of reports is lacking. We recommend increasing the officer's capacity, monitoring data quality and reports's timeliness.

Keyword: Hepatitis B, Prevention, Transmission, Mother, Child

The Effect of Nutrition Education Video on Increasing Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) of Early Childhood Children at Nurul Ilmi Kindergarten

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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This study analyzes the Effect of Nutrition Education Videos on the Improvement of Clean & Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) of Early Childhood Nurul Ilmi Kindergarten. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of nutrition education videos in improving early childhood knowledge of Nurul Ilmi Kindergarten on clean & healthy living behavior (PHBS). The research approach used is a quantitative approach with the type of Quasi Experimental Design research. The population in this study is the early childhood of Nurul Ilmi Kindergarten which consists of 2 classes totaling 36 children. The sampling in this study is the total population. The samples in this study are 18 samples of the control group and 18 samples of the intervention group. The data collection techniques used are observation, tests, and documentation. The data analysis technique uses descriptive statistical analysis and non-parametric statistical analysis using the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test. Based on the results of data analysis, the level of categorical knowledge was obtained in the experimental group of 27.8%, while in the control group it was 5.56%. The test results show sig. (2-tailed) $0.002 < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. So it can be concluded that watching nutrition education videos has a significant influence on the level of knowledge of clean and healthy living behaviors in early childhood kindergarten Nurul Ilmi.

Keywords: Nutrition Education, PHBS, PAUD

Effectiveness of Providing Healthy Local Snacks on the Nutritional Status of Pregnant Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED)

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Online Class) - Offline

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Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) among pregnant women in Indonesia, where CED is defined by an upper arm circumference of less than 23.5 cm and a BMI below 18.5 kg/m². With a prevalence of 17.3% in Indonesia, the intervention involved 54 pregnant women in Purbalingga, Bogor, and Serang City receiving local snacks for four months. Results showed significant improvements in body weight, BMI, haemoglobin levels, and CED conditions, with $p < 0.05$. Adherence to snack consumption also notably increased. The study demonstrated that healthy local snacks are an effective and accessible supplementary nutrition source, enhancing the nutritional status of pregnant women and supporting optimal intake during the first 1000 days of life. This study employed a pre-experimental design using a pretest-posttest approach without a control group. The study population consisted of pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) across three locations (Purbalingga Regency, Bogor Regency, and Serang City), with an Upper Arm Circumference (UAC) of less than 23.5 cm. The sample included 54 participants. Measurements were taken before and after the intervention of providing healthy local snacks in packaged forms. The packages were as follows: Package one included lempur ayam and serabi kimca; Package two included dadar gulung and pastel ayam; Package three included sosis solo and talam jagung manis; Package four included cilok ayam with peanut sauce; Package five included risoles ayam and bolu kukus; Package six included cilok filled with quail eggs. Packages were distributed daily, with Package one on Mondays, Package two on Tuesdays, Package three on Wednesdays, and so on, for four months with an average energy content of over 350 kcal. The intervention ran from September to December 2023. There was a statistically significant increase in body weight from baseline to the end of the intervention ($p < 0.05$), indicating a positive effect of the intervention on the weight of pregnant women. The increase in Body Mass Index (BMI) was also significant ($p < 0.05$), indicating an improvement in BMI. Haemoglobin (Hb) levels increased significantly after the intervention ($p < 0.05$), signalling an improvement in iron-related nutritional status. Changes in Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) were also significant ($p < 0.05$), demonstrating the intervention's effectiveness in reducing CED. Increased adherence to consuming healthy local snacks also contributed to the success of the intervention. Adherence to Consumption of Healthy Local Snacks Pair ($n = 54$) df p-value mean SD Initial Adherence 65.23 8.45 53 0.000 Final Adherence 85.23 7.45 53 0.000. This indicates that providing healthy local snacks improved adherence among pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED). Providing healthy local snacks improves body weight, BMI, haemoglobin (Hb) levels, and CED status in pregnant women. Adherence to the consumption of healthy local snacks increased significantly after the intervention. Healthy local snacks are effective and accessible as a source of nutrition for pregnant women in Indonesia

Keywords: Healthy local snacks, Nutritional status of pregnant women, Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED), Pregnancy nutrition, Nutrition intervention.

Perceived barriers and enablers to take iron supplementation regularly among adolescent girls in Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Non-compliance with iron supplementation consumption contributes to the high rate of anaemia among adolescent girls in Indonesia. This study aims to explore the barriers and enablers perceived by adolescent girls on consuming iron supplementation regularly in Indonesia. Design study is a qualitative through 8 focus group discussions (FGD) conducted in Makassar City and Padang City of Indonesia. It involved thirty- two adolescent girls grades 8 and 9 from total four Junior High Schools. The data collected were in the form of barriers and enablers perceived by informants of iron supplementation consumption using a social cognitive theory framework. Transcripts were coded and analysed thematically. Average age of the informants was 13,65?0,60 years. The data showed that all informant received iron supplementation at school, but the majority of adolescents did not consume this iron supplement regularly. The main themes related to barriers to regular iron supplementation consumption Taste and smell that respondents dislike, prohibited by parents, previous negative experiences in consuming supplements provided by school, the perception that iron supplementation consumption causes more blood volume during menstruation. Driving factors Self-awareness of the benefits felt after consuming TTD, trust in what is given through school is good, and positive support from parents and peers in consuming iron supplementation. It is necessary to develop behaviour change strategies to overcome perceived barriers and maximize supporting factors in consuming iron supplementation among adolescent girls in Indonesia.

Keywords: Iron Supplementation, adolescent girls, barriers, enablers

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One of the global strategies launched by WHO and UNICEF to reduce infant mortality and neonatal mortality is exclusive breastfeeding. Globally, the rate of exclusive breastfeeding is still low compared to the target requirements for improving maternal and child health. There is an increase of the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding every year in Indonesia, but it has still not reached the target of 80%. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of counseling using booklets on breastfeeding self-efficacy of breastfeeding mothers in Padang City and Lima Puluh Kota Regency. This study uses a quantitative approach. The design of this research is quasi-experimental with pre and post tests. Researchers provided counseling using booklet to breastfeeding mothers in the treatment group and did not provide treatment to breastfeeding mothers in the control group. The dependent variables of this research are breastfeeding self- efficacy (BSE) and exclusive breastfeeding behavior and the independent variable is counseling. The population is all respondents who took part in the previous study, totaling 56 people. Samples were taken through purposive sampling with a total sample of 50 respondents divided into two intervention (counseling) and control (no counseling) groups. Counseling was carried out 6 times with a week's interval at each meeting. The data analysis used was Wilcoxon to determine the significance of BSE and mother's behavior before and after counseling, and Mann Withney to determine whether there was an effect of counseling in the intervention group and control group on BSE. The results showed that there was an effect of counseling using booklet media on BSE before and after education in the intervention group and control group with $p < 0.05$. Counseling using booklet media influenced the increase breastfeeding self efficacy.

Keywords: Counseling, booklet, breastfeeding self-efficacy, breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding.

Overview Of Protein Intake, Dietary Diversity, Nutritional Status (Length-for-age) In Children

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Breastmilk can fulfill the nutritional needs of infants 0-6 months. However, after 6 months of age, need for nutrients starts to exceed therefore babies must be introduced complementary foods that are diverse and rich in protein to support the child's growth. This study aims to determine the intake of animal and vegetable protein, food diversity, and nutritional status (length-for-age) in children aged 6-23 months in the working area of Maros Baru Health Center. This study was an analytic observational study using cross-sectional design. Samples were obtained using multistage simple random sampling technique as many as 171 infants aged 6-23 months. Nutrient intake was measured using 24-hour food recall questionnaire and dietary diversity using MDDC questionnaire. There were 42.7% of stunted infants. The daily total protein intake of stunted infants (15.80 g) was lower than in non-stunted infants (19.65 g). The daily animal protein intake of stunted infants (11.10 g) was lower than in non-stunted infants (17.15 g). The vegetable protein intake of stunted children (2.30 g) was higher than in non-stunted children (1.90 g). The level of food consumption diversity among stunted children was lower than in non-stunted children. Daily total protein intake and daily animal protein intake from complementary foods in stunted children were lower than in non-stunted children, and the level of food diversity in stunted children was lower than in non-stunted children. There is a need for a health nutrition program for stunted infants regarding the provision of complementary foods that are rich in protein, diverse to support child growth and development.

Keywords: Stunting, Protein Intake, Dietary Diversity, Children

Analysis of health efforts related to stunting prevention in the Hulonthalangi Community Health Center area, Gorontalo City; Studi Qualitative

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Health cadres are an extension of activities at the Community Health Center, but there are difficulties in recruiting and retaining skilled health cadres in dealing with stunting incidents. This research aims to determine the role of health cadres in efforts to prevent stunting in the work area of the Hulonthalangi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City. The research method was carried out using a qualitative method with a case study approach. The results of the research show that the role as a motivator, health cadres inspire and encourage active community participation in inviting mothers to posyandu and giving directions to mothers to provide nutritious food. The role as administrator, health cadres manage the registration process, reporting on the development of toddlers from posyandu activities. As educators, health cadres provide health information to mothers of toddlers, to increase understanding of nutrition and healthy eating patterns. Conclusion is that the role of health cadres in efforts to prevent stunting in the Hulonthalangi Health Center Working Area, Gorontalo City is carried out with reference to the role of cadres as motivators, administrators and facilitators even though they still experience obstacles in the new health cadres.

Keywords: Health Cadres, Stunting, Toddlers, Qualitative

The Effect of Nutrition Intervention Using Dadih Functional Bread during Pregnancy to Increase Birth and Length of The Baby in West Sumatra Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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Poor health and nutritional status of pregnant women before and during pregnancy has an impact on maternal mortality, infant mortality, effects on pregnancy, and effects on babies born. One of the long-term effects caused by maternal malnutrition during pregnancy is disruption of the child's growth and development after birth, such as stunting. This study generally aims to determine the effect of providing functional bread made from red beans, soybeans, and corn with the addition of curd vla on preventing stunting and increasing body weight and length of infants aged 6-9 months as a long-term target in supporting government programs in an effort to reduce the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia, especially in West Sumatra Province. This study uses a quantitative approach. This study used a randomized controlled trial design which was a continuation of intervention research to see the effect of giving functional curd bread on the weight and length of babies aged 6-9 months. The population is all respondents who took part in the previous study, totaling 65 people. Samples were taken through purposive sampling with a total sample of 50 respondents divided into two intervention and control groups. The data analysis used was Independent Sample T Test to determine the effect of supplementation on weight and length of the babies. There is an effect of the intervention of dadih functional bread on the average weight and length of babies compared to the placebo group ($p < 0.01$). Adding additional food in the form of functional curd bread dadih functional bread to pregnant women can have an effect on the weight and length of the baby when they are 6- 9 months old.

Keywords: Dadih Functional bread, pregnant mother, baby weight, baby length, 6-9 months

Factors Causing The Incident Of Malnutrition In Children In West Nusa Tenggara Province

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Online

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Nutritional problems in children are one of the impacts of imbalances in health nutritional status in some developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that the number of malnourished children in the world in 2020 had reached 768 million people, an increase of 18.10% from the previous year, namely 650.30 million people. The aim of this research is to look at factors that can influence the incidence of malnutrition in West Nusa Tenggara Province based on previous research. The research method used in this research is literature review research which is reviewed systematically. The results of a review of research articles show that there are several factors that cause malnutrition in children in West Nusa Tenggara Province, namely economic status, educational status and parenting patterns.

Keywords: Malnutrition, Children, Economic status, Education, Parenting style

Health Program and Nutritional Determinants of Pregnancy Anemia: A Case-Control Study

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

Izzatul Arifah¹, Erlangga Yusa Bachtiar², Dimas Septian Ibrahim³

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Pregnancy anemia is a significant issue in Indonesia's public health. The modifiable risk factors of pregnancy anemia were nutritional and health program factors. The renewed recommendation of minimum Antenatal Care (ANC) visits, named K6 (six visits) ANC in relation to pregnancy anemia, has not been widely studied. This research was intended to examine determinants of pregnancy anemia in individuals (parity, family wealth index, and maternal health literacy), nutritional and health program factors (K6 ANC visits compliance and iron and folic acid (IFA) consumption) in Boyolaly Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. This facility-based case-control study was conducted in three areas of Primary Healthcare Centers. The case was 60 pregnant women whom health providers diagnosed as having anemia, and the control was 60 who did not. The multi-logistic regression analysis was deployed to analyze the determinants of anemia. The result showed that the factors associated with pregnancy anemia were parity, family wealth index, maternal health literacy, K6 ANC visits compliance, and IFA consumption. Meanwhile, variables that were not significantly related were birth interval, gravida, monthly expenses, and daily iron intake. Further analysis showed that pregnant mothers who followed the recommended ANC were 13.8 times more likely to experience pregnancy anemia than those who did not (p-value

Keywords: Case-control, IFA supplementation, K6 ANC visit, Pregnancy anemia

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Padang City, as the capital of West Sumatra Province, serves as a key referral center for various diseases and has the largest population of young children among the regencies/cities in the province. In Padang City, the Early Detection and Intervention Stimulation of Growth and Development (SDIDTK) service recorded the lowest achievement rate for toddlers at 66% at the Ikua Koto Public Health Center, which also reported the highest prevalence of developmental disorders at 2.6% among the toddlers served. This study aims to identify the factors associated with the growth and development status of children aged 1-3 years in the Ikua Koto Public Health Center area in 2024. This quantitative study was conducted in August 2024 using a cross-sectional design and included a sample of 64 toddlers (aged 1-3 years) selected using probability sampling techniques. Data collection was carried out using a validated questionnaire. The study passed ethical review. Data analysis was performed using the chi-square test for bivariate analysis and logistic regression for multivariate analysis. The results revealed significant associations between a history of low birth weight ($p = 0.002$), environmental sanitation ($p = 0.002$), and maternal knowledge ($p = 0.010$) with the growth and development status of children. Among these factors, environmental sanitation emerged as the most dominant factor (POR = 19.105). Therefore, improving environmental sanitation and encouraging mothers to actively participate in stimulating, training, and developing their children's psychological and motor skills are crucial for enhancing child growth and development outcomes.

Keywords: Toddlers (ages 1-3), Growth, Development

Evaluation of Breastfeeding Mothers Intake after Extra Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO) and Nutrition Education Intervention

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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It is important for breastfeeding mothers to have adequate intake to breastfeed their children. Can the Extra Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO) and Nutrition Education Intervention improve the intake of breastfeeding mothers? The research design was an RCT experimental study conducted in 2 health centres in Makassar City. The study population was breastfeeding mothers of infants who were exclusively breastfed (0-6 months) or still breastfed for children 6-24 months. The study sample was taken randomly 30 breastfeeding mothers each control and intervention group of 15 people. The intervention was conducted for 14 days by giving EVOO as much as 2 tbsp every day and nutrition education to the intervention group, while the control group only received education. The intake of breastfeeding mothers was measured by 24-hour recall at the beginning and end of the study. Data were analysed using SPSS with chi-square test with a significance of $p < 0.05$. In the intervention group, there was an increase in intake in the good category (80% RDA), namely: energy by 17.6%, protein by 6.7%, fat by 26.3%, carbohydrate intake did not increase. In the control group there was no increase in intake in the good category (80% RDA) except fat increased by 6.7% while energy intake remained 40%, carbohydrate remained 6.7%, protein even decreased by 20%. The intake of breastfeeding mothers in both intervention and control groups was still low $< 80\%$ RDA except for fat intake in the intervention group which was 86.7%. EVOO and education interventions improved breastfeeding mothers' intake more than nutrition education alone. PMT is needed to improve breastfeeding mothers' intake.

Keywords: Evaluation, education, breastfeeding mothers.

Factors that Related With the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services for Pregnant Women in the Puskesmas Batua Working Area, Makassar City in 2024

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that 810 women died due to pregnancy complications. The number of deaths among pregnant women in South Sulawesi Province reached 174 cases. Based on districts/cities, the most deaths were in the city of Makassar with a total of 21 cases. Therefore, efforts need to be made to accelerate the reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), one of which is by carrying out antenatal care (ANC) examinations. This research aims to find out the factors that affect the utilization for pregnant women in the working area of Batua Health Center, Makassar City. This research uses a quantitative type of research, with a cross-sectional study approach. The population in this study were all pregnant women who had visited K4 at Batua Health Center, namely 80 pregnant women. The sample in this study used a totalsampling of 80 pregnant women with sample criteria, namely pregnant women in the third trimester of pregnancy. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between education ($p = 0.003 < 0.05$), employment ($0.039 < 0.05$), knowledge ($p = 0.009 < 0.05$) and husband's support ($p = 0.021 < 0.05$) with the utilization of antenatal care services for pregnant women in the working of Batua Health, Makassar City and there is no significant relationship between age ($p = 0.551 > 0.05$), availability of health service facilities ($p = 0.871 > 0.05$), accessibility ($0.814 > 0.05$) and maternal condition ($0.162 < 0.05$) with the utilization of antenatal services for pregnant women in the working area of the Batua Health Center, Makassar City. In this study, education, employment, knowledge and husband's support had a significant relationship with the utilization of antenatal care services for pregnant women in the Batua Community Health Center working area, Makassar City.

Keywords: factors, pregnant woman, service utilization, antenatal care

Physical Quality And Nutritional Content Of Instant Porridge Using Local Raw

Wednesday, 10 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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One effort to overcome nutritional problems in toddlers aged 6-24 months is by providing complementary foods with breast milk. The characteristics of complementary breast milk foods must meet the Minimum Dietary Diversity, namely four types of food ingredients in the form of cereals/tubers, nuts, dairy products, animal protein sources and vegetables. Instant porridge using local raw materials is one of the appropriate complementary food choices for breast milk. The aim of this research is to analyze the physical quality and nutritional content of instant porridge formulas using local raw materials. This research is a pure experiment with a completely randomized design. The local raw materials used are corn flour, rice flour, tapioca flour, tilapia fish meal, carrot flour, milk powder, celery and salt. The research was carried out for five repetitions to produce the best instant porridge formula based on the results of organoleptic tests carried out by seven expert panelists. Proximate tests and mineral tests were carried out to determine the nutritional content of instant porridge. The research results showed that the best instant porridge formula was a recipe of 45g corn flour, 5g wheat flour, 2g tapioca flour, 5g tilapia fish meal, 15g carrot flour, 13g milk powder, 10g celery flour and 1g salt. The color quality of the instant porridge is golden yellow, the dominant aroma of corn, the texture is very smooth and the taste is quite sweet. Laboratory test results show that every 100g of instant porridge contains 47.32% Carbohydrates, 18.09% Protein, 10.82% Fat, Energy as calories 359.02 Kcal, Crude Fiber 8.52%, Fe 12.14 mg/kg, Calcium 148.37 mg/kg, Zn 22.01 mg/kg.

Keywords: Instant porridge; nutritional content, corn flour, tilapia fish meal, carrot flour



CHRONIC DISEASE & COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Development of Pumpkin Seed Coffee Formulations with Enhanced Nutritional and Antioxidant Properties

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Environmental pollution elevates free radical levels in the body. Antioxidants are essential to combat these free radicals. Coffee and pumpkin seeds are rich sources of antioxidants. This study aimed to evaluate the nutritional content and antioxidant activity of various pumpkin seed coffee formulations. Pumpkin seed coffee was formulated with varying coffee to pumpkin seed ratios: formula A (80:20), formula B (70:30), and formula C (60:40). Standard methods were used to analyze carbohydrate (Luff-Schoorl), protein (Kjeldahl), fat (Soxhlet), fiber, moisture, and ash (oven drying). Vitamin A and C content were determined by UV-VIS spectrophotometry, while mineral content (Zn, Cu, Fe) was measured using Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers (FAAS). Antioxidant activity was assessed using the DPPH method with spectrophotometry. Formula A exhibited the highest carbohydrate and fiber content, while formula C had the highest protein and fat content. Fiber and moisture content did not differ significantly among formulas. Vitamin A content was highest in formula A, while vitamin C content was similar across all formulas. Formula C showed the highest levels of Zn and Fe, while formula A had the highest Cu content. The antioxidant activity also increased with increasing pumpkin seed content, with formula C demonstrating the strongest activity. Overall, formulations with a higher proportion of pumpkin seeds demonstrated improved nutritional and antioxidant profiles. This suggests the potential of pumpkin seed coffee as a functional beverage rich in nutrients and antioxidants.

Keywords: antioxidant, functional drink, nutritional properties, pumpkin seed coffee

Risk Factors of Malnutrition among the Elderly in Ende City

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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The elderly are a group that is vulnerable to health problems and malnutrition which results in malnutrition due to physiological decline or reduced food intake into the body. This study aims to determine the risk factors associated with malnutrition in the elderly in Ende City. The type of research is an analytic survey with a cross-sectional design, purposive sampling technique as many as 76 people. The relationship between risk factors and the nutritional status of the elderly was analyzed using the chi square test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between family support and the nutritional status of the elderly (p-value = 0,001 0,05). It is concluded that family support and consumption patterns are risk factors for malnutrition in the elderly.

Keywords: Elderly, family support, consumption patterns, health issues, malnutrition

Can lack of physical activity cause kidney function problems? A Cross-Sectional Study in Kendari City

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Chronic kidney disease is a silent killer disease, where sufferers only go to hospital for treatment when they are in the stage of kidney failure. The prevalence of chronic kidney failure tends to increase in Kendari City. The current phenomenon is that urban communities are provided with facilities both at work and at home, which encourage very high levels of sedentary behavior. The study aimed to analyse the influence of physical activity on kidney function disorders in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. This research used quantitative method with a cross sectional study approach. This study was conducted in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia, which recruited 136 subjects aged between 24-70 years. The participants were interviewed and tested urine. The dependent variables are protein-urine and health status. The independent variables are daily physical activity. Data analysis used chi- Square and Cramer's V statistical tests. This study suggests that of 136 people, 45 people (33.1%) had normal activity, 23 people (16.9%) had high activity, and 68 people (50%) had low activity. People with low activity tend to have a high proportion of moderate (29.4%) and high (27.9%) protein levels, but there are still many who are normal (32.4%). The results of the chi-square test show that there is a significant relationship between physical activity and urine protein levels. but the effect is low (p value=0.000, Cramer's V=-.295). Physical activity has a significant but low effect on kidney function disorders in people in the Kendari City area.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease, physical activity, proteins.

Suitability of Medication Prescribing for Diabetes Mellitus Based on Therapeutic Algorithms in Makassar's Community Health Centers (CHCs)

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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The appropriate use of medications in diabetes mellitus (DM) management is crucial for achieving optimal therapeutic outcomes. Evaluating the conformity of drug prescriptions with therapeutic algorithms is essential in ensuring effective treatment for DM patients. This study aims to analyze the suitability of medication use in DM patients based on therapeutic algorithms at community health centers (CHCs) in Makassar City. A cross-sectional study was conducted in five CHCs involving 299 DM patients, consisting of 108 males and 191 females. Demographic data (gender, age, education, occupation) and medication use were collected. The rationality of drug use was assessed based on indication, drug selection, dosage, and patient suitability. Biguanides, particularly metformin, were the most commonly used drugs (60.3%), followed by sulfonylureas (29%) and insulin (10.7%). The overall suitability of medication use based on therapeutic algorithms was found to be 86%. The majority of DM patients at the surveyed CHCs received medication consistent with therapeutic guidelines, reflecting a high level of conformity in drug prescribing practices.

Keywords: Medication suitability, Diabetes Mellitus, Therapeutic algorithms

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Stroke is second leading cause of death worldwide which of effect can impact on quality of life. This study aims to analyze correlation of risk factors in causing stroke and the impact on quality of life, also to compare stroke types between coastal and non coastal area. This research is quantitative study conducted in case control and retrospective cohort study. Population is 22 hemorrhagic and 28 ischemic stroke patients. Using simple random sampling, the study involved 19 hemorrhagic and 19 ischemic stroke patients. The data was obtained using medical record and AqoL-4D questionnaires. Data were analyzed by Chi Square Test and Odds Ratio with result on hypertension to hemorrhagic stroke shows $X^2:8.189$, $p:0.004$, $OR20.000$, ($\Phi 0.522$), cholesterol shows $X^2:7.049$, $p:0.008$, $OR 0.109$ ($\Phi -0,485$), diabetes shows $X^2:0.468$, $p:0.495$, and coastal area shows $X^2:8.744$, $p:0.003$, $OR 11.556$ ($\Phi 0.533$). Meanwhile, hemorrhagic stroke to bad quality of life shows $X^2:8.744$, $p:0.003$, $RR 3.8787$ ($\Phi 0.533$). The conclusion is that hypertension and coastal area are risk factors in causing stroke hemorrhagic, diabetes has no correlation to type of stroke, cholesterol tends to link to Ischemic stroke, also, hemorrhagic stroke is risk faktor in causing poor quality life.

Keywords: Hemorrhagic Stroke, Hypertension, Coastal Area, Quality of Life

Tuberculosis (TB) and Hypertension: Literature Review

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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The double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is increasing in Low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major health problem in these countries and the burden of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension continues to increase. Although the National Tuberculosis (TB) Program provides free treatment for TB patients, patients still have to pay out of pocket, which places a significant economic burden on households. In Indonesia, heart disease (Soulmate factor hypertension) is the number one absorber of national health insurance Indonesia/BPJS claims, with financing in 2023 increasing by 45.619% from the previous year. Knowledge about how these diseases affect each other is still limited. This is why it is important to investigate the relationship between the two diseases through a literature review. The aim of this systematic review of the literature was to evaluate the evidence for an association between hypertension and TB. This systematic review was conducted through 6 (six) Steps. The main focus of the study was hypertension in TB disease. A systematic database search was conducted using the following combination of search terms: Tuberculosis and Hypertension, Tuberculosis and Hypertension, Correlation of TB with hypertension. The limitation was only on articles in the English language and Human species. The inclusion criteria for the study focused on studies containing data on arterial hypertension among TB patients since 1984, while the exclusion criteria for the study were studies on TB and portal hypertension, studies on Abdominal TB and Hypertension, Renal Hypertension, and Pulmonary Hypertension. Furthermore, a summary of the evidence on the relationship between Hypertension and Pulmonary TB is presented and discussed. The results of this study found that 20 articles based on the above criteria were selected to be presented in the discussion. Most of the articles were quantitative research designs and 2 (two) case studies were selected in this systematic review. The relationship between TB and hypertension obtained from this study focused on two topics, namely 1) The prevalence of hypertension in TB patients 2) Potential biological mechanisms underlying the possible relationship between hypertension and TB. The evidence supporting an association between TB and hypertension presented in this literature review should be interpreted with caution due to the lack of well- designed studies. Given the global prevalence of TB and hypertension, well-designed studies are needed to inform future efforts to identify and treat TB with hypertension.

Keywords: Tuberculosis (TB), Hypertension, Literatur Review, Prevalensi, Potensial biological

The Impact of Health Problems on the Quality of Life in Older Adult

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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The quality of life (QoL) in older adults is significantly affected by various health problems, making it a crucial area of study. This research aimed to analyze the QoL of elderly individuals with different health conditions. This study was conducted in September 2023 and utilized a cross-sectional design. Twenty-five participants aged over 45 years were selected purposively, who visited the posyandu for the elderly at Community Health Centers. The QoL was assessed using the European Quality of Life instrument (EQ-5D), with problem data in the QoL domains presented as percentages. Utility scores based on participant characteristics and health problems were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests to determine significant differences between groups. The findings revealed that pain was the most frequently reported issue, affecting 68% of participants. The mean utility score and Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) score for elderly individuals with multiple health problems were 0.69, 0.3 and 0.78, 0.4, respectively. A significant difference was observed in the utility scores and VAS values between elderly participants with sleep disorders and those without, with p-values of 0.01 and 0.013, respectively. However, no significant differences were found among those with cardiovascular, respiratory, musculoskeletal, or digestive conditions. The study concludes that the QoL among elderly individuals with health problems is generally low, with sleep disorders identified as a major contributor to this reduction. These findings emphasize the need for targeted interventions to address sleep disorders and enhance the overall well-being of older adults.

Keywords: Aging, Quality of life, Disese

The Impact of Family Support on Medication Adherence Among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients: A Focus on Appraisal Support

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a significant global health issue, with Type 2 DM posing severe complications if not properly managed. Medication adherence is crucial for effective disease management, yet remains suboptimal, particularly in Indonesia. Family support plays a vital role in enhancing self-care practices, including medication adherence, among diabetic patients. This study examines the relationship between family support and medication adherence among Type 2 DM patients with a focus on how different types of family support influence treatment adherence. A cross-sectional study was conducted at the Tamalanrea Health Center, Makassar, during June and July 2024, involving 83 purposively selected respondents. The Hensarling Diabetes Family Support Scale (HDFSS) measured family support, while the Medication Adherence Rating Scale (MARS-10) assessed adherence. Bivariate analysis using the Mann-Whitney U test examined the relationship between family support and medication adherence. The study found that overall family support had no statistically significant relationship with medication adherence ($p = 0.052$). However, an important relationship was identified between appraisal support a specific type of family support involving positive feedback and medication adherence ($p = 0.040$). The study also noted high overall adherence rates (92.8%) but low adherence to routine check-ups (91.6% non-adherence). The findings suggest that while overall family support may not significantly impact medication adherence, specific types of support, particularly appraisal support, are crucial for promoting adherence among Type 2 DM patients. Interventions should therefore focus on enhancing family involvement, particularly in providing positive reinforcement, to improve compliance and overall diabetes management. Additionally, the low adherence to routine check-ups indicates the need for a more holistic approach to diabetes care, addressing all aspects of self-care, including regular medical oversight.

Keyword: Diabetes Mellitus, Family Support, Medication Adherence, Type 2 Diabetes, Self-Care Management, Appraisal Support.

The Effect of Implementation of Deep Breath Relaxation Therapy with Blowing Propellers on the Quality of Life of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Patients with diabetes mellitus experience negative impacts on various aspects of life, the treatment they undergo, and the physical condition that is vulnerable to changing their everyday lives, so it is easy to experience stress and anxiety followed by a decrease in quality of life. This study aims to determine the effect of applying deep breath relaxation therapy by blowing propellers on the quality of life of patients with diabetes mellitus at the Siko Health Center, Ternate City. The design of this study was a quasi-experiment with a pre-and post-test and a control group design. The sample number in this study was 70 people with diabetes mellitus, and a simple random sampling technique. Data were analyzed using t-dependent and t-independent tests. The results of the t-dependent test showed a significant difference in the average score of the quality of life of the intervention group before and after the application of deep breath relaxation by blowing propellers, which amounted to 270.14 increased to 303.03 ($p = 0.001$), further analysis showed a significant increase in score on the quality of life components including physical health ($p = 0.04$), psychological ($p = 0.001$), and environmental ($p = 0.004$). In contrast, social relations did not significantly increase in score ($p = 0.07$). The t-independent test results also showed that after applying breath relaxation therapy by blowing propellers, there was a significant difference in quality of life between the control and intervention groups ($p=0.019$). Age, gender, marital status, education level, and occupation were not associated with quality of life. At the same time, the length of illness showed a significant relationship with quality of life after applying deep breath therapy by blowing propellers. Deep breath therapy intervention with blowing propellers that begins with training and then counseling four times is effective for improving the quality of life of patients with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Relaxation, Deep Breathing, Quality of Life, Diabetes Mellitus

Online Food Delivery Habits and Body Image Are Associated with Percent Body Fat but Not BMI Among Nutrition Students in Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are increasing globally, with obesity as one of the significant risk factors. The habit of consuming online food delivery (OFD) contributes to rising obesity rates. Additionally, a negative body image can lead to unhealthy eating behaviors, which can also result in obesity. This study aims to investigate the association between OFD habits and body image with percent body fat and BMI. This cross-sectional study was conducted among nutrition students at the Public Health Faculty, Hasanuddin University, using a total sample of 160 participants selected through systematic random sampling. OFD habits and body image were assessed, and percent body fat was measured using the In Body 270 Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA). The study found significant relationships between OFD and negative body image with percent body fat ($P < 0.05$). Respondents who used OFD had a higher proportion of obesity compared to those who did not use OFD (86.2% vs. 69.4%, respectively). Additionally, those with a negative body image had a higher percent body fat compared to those with a positive body image. Different results were observed when correlating with body mass index (BMI), where respondents with a negative body image had a lower proportion of obesity compared to those with a positive body image (23.3% vs. 32.8%). The habit of consuming OFD and body image are more closely related to body fat percentage because both directly affect the fat composition in the body. Meanwhile, BMI may not show the same relationship as it does not differentiate between weight from fat and weight from muscle. Thus, while these factors influence body fat percentage, they may not significantly impact BMI due to the limitations of BMI as a measurement method.

Keywords: Online Food Delivery, Percent body fat, BMI, Body Image, Non-Communicable Diseases

The Relationship Between Physical Activity and Work Stress with the Incidence of Metabolic Syndrome Among Employees with Central Obesity at the Rectorate of Hasanuddin University

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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Metabolic syndrome is a non-communicable disease that has shown a continuous increase in incidence. Factors suspected to be associated with the occurrence of metabolic syndrome include physical activity and stress. This study aims to examine the relationship between physical activity and work stress with the incidence of metabolic syndrome among employees with central obesity at the rectorate of Hasanuddin University. This research employed an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted at the rectorate building of Hasanuddin University during August - September 2022. The population in this study consisted of all employees in the rectorate building, totaling 460 individuals, with the target population being employees with central obesity in the rectorate, totaling 113 individuals. The study sample consisted of 102 employees with central obesity who met the inclusion criteria, selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using appropriate measurement tools and questionnaires, then processed and analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The results of the study showed no significant relationship between physical activity and work stress with the incidence of metabolic syndrome among employees with central obesity at the rectorate of Hasanuddin University ($p > 0.05$). However, a relatively high prevalence of metabolic syndrome was found, amounting to 31.37%. There is a need to create a healthier work environment for employees at Hasanuddin University, especially for those at high risk of degenerative diseases

Keywords: Central Obesity, Worker, Stress, Physical Activity

Model of Physical Environmental and Social Support for Repair the Quality of Life of Patients with Diabetes Mellitus Type II in Barombong, Makassar City

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Offline

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DM is a heterogeneous metabolic disorder that occurs when blood glucose levels increase due to inadequate insulin production. Based on data from the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), the number of people with type II DM in Indonesia will increase from 19.5 million in 2021 to around 28.6 million in 2045. DM disease has a large mortality rate and can affect a person's productivity and quality of life. WHO classifies quality of life can be measured by 4 domains including domain I physical health, domain II psychological, domain III social relationships and domain IV environment. This study aims to examine the relationship between characteristic, physical environment and psychological on quality of life of type II diabetes mellitus patients at the Barombong Public Health Center, Makkasar City. This study is a quantitative research with an analytical observational approach using a cross- sectional design. The population size in this study is 578 individuals, sample calculation using the WHO formula yielded a sample size of 385 individuals with predefined exclusion an inclusion criteria. The sampling technique employed is simple random sampling (SRS), and the hypothesis test used is chi-square. The results of bivariate statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between quality of life with age ($p=0,000$), length of suffering ($p=0,000$), temperature ($p=0,000$), noise ($p=0,000$), education ($p=0,000$), occupation ($p=0,000$), and income ($p=0,000$). There was no relationship between gender ($p=0,111$) and marital status ($p=0,228$) on quality of life. Based on logistic regression analysis, the factors that most influence quality of life are age ($p=0,000$) and length of suffering ($p=0,000$). Age and length of suffering are the most dominant variables associated with quality of life with a probability level of 99,9%.

Keywords: Physical Environment, Social, Quality of Life, Diabetes Mellitus Type II

The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Quality of Life of Hypertension Patients In the Working Area of Aere Health Center

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 10.15 – 11.00 WITA (Innovate Room B) - Online

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Hypertension is a disease that is still widely found in society. Hypertension will have an impact on the quality of life of sufferers. The relationship between emotional intelligence and the quality of life of hypertension patients is characterized by difficulty in controlling their emotions and difficulty in establishing relationships even with those closest to them. This study aims to determine the relationship between emotional intelligence and the quality of life of hypertension patients in the working area of Aere Health Center, East Kolaka Regency. This type of research is quantitative research with a Cross Sectional analysis design. The population in this study was 135 people, the sampling technique using simple random sampling obtained a sample of 57 respondents. The analysis method used is the Chi Square Test. The results of this study obtained a significant value of $p = 0.001$ or less than 0.05 which indicates that there is a relationship between emotional intelligence and the quality of life of hypertension patients. It is expected that the Aere Health Center, East Kolaka Regency and families will try to improve the quality of life of hypertension patients by providing education, motivation, and activity programs that can improve the emotional intelligence of patients.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Quality of Life, Hypertension

Overview Of Ultra Processed Food Consumption With Nutritional Status And Blood Pressure In Adolescents

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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Adolescents represent a nutritionally vulnerable age group, where dietary intake plays a critical role in preventing nutritional deficiencies during growth. One key component of adolescent diets is ultra-processed food (UPF), which is often linked to adverse health outcomes. This study aims to assess the relationship between ultra-processed food consumption patterns and nutritional status as well as blood pressure in adolescents attending Catholic Junior High School Sudiang and Christian Elim High School in Makassar. Methods: A quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional design was conducted. A total of 195 adolescents aged 13-18 years were selected through proportional random sampling. Ultra-processed food consumption was measured using a Semi-Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ). The findings revealed that 25.6% of the adolescents were overweight and 21% were obese. Elevated blood pressure (BP) was observed in 14.4% of the sample, and 8.2% had stage 1 hypertension (HTN). Notably, 17.1% of obese adolescents had stage 1 HTN, and 24.4% had elevated BP, while 8% of overweight adolescents had stage 1 HTN and 14% had elevated BP. A significant correlation was found between the amount of UPF consumption and nutritional status (p -value = 0.047). However, no significant correlation was observed between the frequency of UPF consumption and nutritional status (p -value = 0.312), the amount of UPF consumption and BP (p -value = 0.289), or the frequency of UPF consumption and BP (p -value = 0.059). Conclusions and the study concludes that there is a significant correlation between the amount of ultra-processed food consumption and nutritional status in adolescents. Further research and public health interventions are recommended to address the impact of UPF on adolescent health.

Keywords: Ultra-processed Food (UPF) Blood Pressure Nutritional Status

Impact Of Nutrition Intervention On Body Weigh, Sugar Levels And Risk Of Metabolic Diseases In Individuals With Type 2 Diabetes

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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Type 2 diabetes is a health problem and one of the fastest growing health emergencies worldwide. Diabetes affects 422 million adults worldwide and, according to estimates, is expected to affect 643 million people by 2030. The purpose of this study was to look at the impact of nutritional intervention on body weight, blood sugar levels and risk of metabolic disease in individuals with type 2 diabetes. This study was quantitative and observational with a cross-sectional design that distributed questionnaires to individuals with type 2 diabetes. The results show that there was a significant impact of nutritional intervention, namely body weight and blood sugar with $p < 0.05$. Therefore, it is necessary to make adjustments in the intervention program to evaluate dietary components that may be more effective in reducing the risk of metabolic disease and it is necessary to carry out long-term monitoring of individuals with type 2 diabetes who undergo nutritional intervention to see the effect of sustainable impact on the risk of metabolic disease. It is important to integrate a multidisciplinary approach in nutrition interventions, such as collaboration with nutritionists, physicians and metabolic disease specialists, to improve intervention effect and to address various health issues related to Type 2 Diabetes.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes, Nutrition Intervention, Body Weigh, Sugar Levels, Risk of Metabolic Diseases



ENVIROMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Hygiene Factors and Their Influence on Performance and Safety Behaviour

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Performance and safety behavior are very important in a company such as PT PLN (Persero) UP3 Parepare. Therefore, research is needed to determine what hygiene factors influence workers' performance and safety behavior to achieve company goals without work accidents. The data collection technique employed in this research involves primary data in the form of questionnaires. Questionnaires were distributed and processed using Smart PLS 4.0. The analytical tool utilized in this research is Partial Least Square (PLS), a multivariate statistical technique that compares multiple dependent variables. The research results show that the significance test of T-statistics values and P-values allows for the determination of the causal correlation direction and influence of all criteria as outlined in table: (1) X1: Working Condition Aspects exhibit a positive and significant effect of 0.335 on Y1: Performance with a statistic value of 4.412 and exhibit a positive and significant effect of 0.248 on Y2: Safety Behaviour with a statistic value of 3.197; (2) X2: Salarie Aspect exhibit a positive and not significant effect of 0.137 on Y1: Performance with a statistic value of 1.551 and exhibit a positive and not significant effect of 0.069 on Y2: Safety Behaviour with a statistic value of 0.705; (X3) Company Policy and Administration Statement exhibit a negative and not significant effect of -0.138 on Y1: Performance with a statistic value of 1.351 and exhibit a negative and not significant effect of -0.116 on Y2: Safety Behaviour with a statistic value of 1.216; (4) Supervision Aspect exhibit a positive and significant effect of 0.193 on Y1: Performance with a statistic value of 2.192 and exhibit a positive and significant effect of 0.525 on Y2: Safety Behaviour with a statistic value of 6.407.

Keywords: Hygiene Factors, Performance, Safety Behaviour

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RSUD Kudungga is a government hospital in Kutai Timur located at Soekarno Hatta street, in the middle of a residential area. In hospital waste management of waste, Kudungga Hospital has used a Waste Water Treatment Plant (IPAL). Based on the data obtained by the author in 2021, there is still a problem in the wastewater treatment process, namely the amount of Ammonia (NH₃-N) levels which exceeds the levels stipulated according to the Minister of Environment Regulation No. 5 of 2014 Lamp. XLIV B and Permen LH No. 68 Years 2016. Based on these problems, the authors are interested in conducting research on the WWTP of Kudungga Hospital and determining the quality of wastewater pollution from treatment using sampling techniques in the laboratory. The research method used is descriptive through data collection which is then analyzed to get an overview of the hospital wastewater treatment system. The research method is Descriptive. The results of this study, can be concluded that most of the results of laboratory test parameters there still an increase in Ammonia (NH₃-N) levels first quarter: 1.76 mg/L, second quarter: 1.36 mg/L third quarter: 4.75 mg/, dan third quarter: 0.98 mg/L and the discovery of Total Coliform the I, II, III, and IV > 4839,2 Per 100ml. The conclusion that can be drawn is, with the presence of Total Coliform in the laboratory test results, shows that the processing has not worked perfectly. It is hoped that a risk assessment analysis will be carried out for problems that will arise if the laboratory results have not improved

Keywords: Wastewater, WWTP, ammoniac concentration

Test of the Effect of Eco Enzyme Concentration Variations in Reducing Airborne Microbial Counts

Wednesday 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Offline

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The Air Quality Life Index (AQLI), published by the Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC), states that the average Indonesian is estimated to lose 2.5 years of life expectancy due to air quality that does not meet standard quality thresholds. If room occupants spend more than 8 hours daily in spaces with unhealthy air, it can negatively impact health, performance, and productivity. Therefore, to control the microbiological quality of indoor air, it is recommended to perform disinfection using disinfectants. This study aims to examine the effect of eco enzyme concentration variations in reducing airborne microbial counts. The research design is a Quasi-Experimental study in the form of a Pre-Post Test Control Group Design. The research location for sample collection is in the classrooms of SMA Negeri 12 Makassar City, and sample examination is conducted at the Microbiology Laboratory of the Department of Environmental Health. The population in this study is the airborne microbial count in classrooms at SMA Negeri 12 Makassar City. The sample for this study was selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were analyzed using the One-Way ANOVA test. The results of the One-Way ANOVA test on eco enzyme concentrations of 25%, 50%, and 75% showed a significant difference in the variations of eco enzyme concentrations. The 75% concentration had a greater effect in reducing airborne microbial counts with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$. It is recommended that the public consider using eco enzymes as an environmentally friendly alternative disinfectant to control indoor air quality.

Keywords: Eco Enzyme; Disinfectant; Airborne Microbes; Indoor Air Quality

The Hidden Toll of Tailoring: Musculoskeletal Disorders

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) among tailors pose a significant health issue, affecting both worker's well-being and industrial productivity. Tailors frequently encounter non-ergonomic postures and repetitive motions, which can result in muscular and joint pain and injuries. This study aimed to analyze the prevalence of MSD complaints among tailors. Employing a descriptive observational research design, 41 participants were involved. Data on MSD complaints were collected using the Nordic Body Map questionnaire and subjected to univariate analysis to identify affected body regions. The findings revealed that 73.27% of respondents (n=30) experienced MSD complaints categorized as 'slightly painful', while 26.83% (n=11) reported 'painful' complaints. Moreover, 82.9% (n=34) of all respondents reported 'slightly painful' lower back complaints, and 17.1% (n=7) indicated 'painful' back complaints. This study concludes that a majority of tailors experience MSD complaints, primarily characterized as 'slightly painful', with the lower back as the predominantly affected area.

Keywords: musculoskeletal disorders, occupational health, tailor, ergonomic risk factors, repetitive strain injury

Rodent Control in the Traditional Market Using Non-toxic Treatment and Integrated Pest Management

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Offline

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Rat control is one way to suppress the rat population which can become pests or harm humans through disease or damage caused by rats. Rats in traditional markets have always been a problem, however, research discussing rat control in traditional markets is still limited. This research aims to determine the effect of controlling rats in grocery kiosks in traditional markets in Surakarta, Indonesia. The research used experiment method with a pre-post test method with a control group. The sample of this study was food kiosks in Surakarta traditional markets with high rat density index. The index was measured using traps before and after treatment using one live trap for 2 nights and recorded. Kiosks with a high trapping index (>1) were selected as treatment & control samples. Types of treatment using non-toxic measures consisting of 1) installing single live traps, 2) installing vetiver oil as a repellent, 3) increasing knowledge of rat control and 4) integrated pest control (all control apply). The change of density index, before and after experiment, were recorded and tested using ANOVA statistical analysis. The results showed that there was a significant difference ($p=0.003$) in mouse density between treatment methods. Treatment with a single live trap reduced the rat trapping index by 50% and integrated control by 84%. Integrated pest management showed a significant difference in index before and after treatment ($p=0.016$). In conclusion, integrated rat control is recommended to reduce rat density in traditional markets compared to a single treatment to be effective and successful.

Keywords: Rat control, traditional market, integrated pest management

Multipath Particulate Dosimetry (MPPD) Model Respirable Dust Among Mineral Ore Processing Workers

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Mineral ore processing generates dust that poses a significant health risk to workers due to prolonged exposure. The aerodynamic properties of this dust allow it to be inhaled and deposited deep within the respiratory tract, increasing the risk of impaired respiratory function. This study aimed to quantify and assess the health risk associated with respirable dust exposure among workers in mineral ore processing areas using the Multipath Particulate Dosimetry (MPPD) Model. The MPPD model was employed to estimate the deposition of dust particles in various regions of the respiratory tract. Personal respirable dust monitoring data from 2021 to 2024 were analysed to calculate total deposition, regional deposition, and deposition fraction in each generation of airways. The average personal respirable monitoring concentration over the past four years (2021-2024) was 0,2391 mg/m³, with annual averages of 0,2835 mg/m³, 0,2626 mg/m³, 0,1441 mg/m³, and 0,2661 mg/m³, generally within the permissible exposure limit (PEL). The MPPD model simulation results for 2021 showed a maximum mass deposition rate 2,74 x10⁻³g/min and a maximum mass deposition per area of 7,374 x10⁻³ g/m². Particle size, shape, density, and airflow velocity were identified as the key factors influencing dust deposition. Understanding dust distribution within the respiratory tract can provide more effective recommendations for dust exposure control and respiratory protection for workers in the mineral ore processing industry.

Keywords: health risk assessment mineral ore processing industry Multipath Particulate Dosimetry (MPPD) respirable dust exposure

Analysis of the Using of Personal Protective Equipment among Seaweed Farmers in Benteng Subdistrict, East Wara District, Palopo City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Occupational contact dermatitis is a skin disease that arises as a result of work, which is generally caused by a history of contact with specific allergens and irritants at work. This research uses an observational analytical study design with a cross-sectional study approach. The sampling technique was carried out using total sampling, namely 32 respondents. The data collection was carried out using a questionnaire sheet. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique uses univariate and bivariate analysis with Fisher's exact test. The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between length of work ($p= 0.021$), use of PPE ($p=0.008$), and length of contact ($p=0.006$) with the incidence of contact dermatitis in Seaweed Farmers in Benteng Subdistrict. However, there is no relationship between personal hygiene ($p=0.240$) and the incidence of contact dermatitis among seaweed farmers in Benteng Subdistrict, Palopo City in 2023.

Keywords: Contact Dermatitis, Work Period, Personal hygiene, Personal Protective Equipment, dan Length of contact.

Relationship between Toluene Concentration and RQ Toluene with Neurotoxic

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Online

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Toluene is very dangerous for human health. Workers who use toluene as a solvent can be exposed to the risk of health problems such as dizziness, vertigo, eye irritation, skin irritation, respiratory problems, liver, kidney, and central nervous system disorders. This study aims to determine the relationship between concentration and characteristics of non-carcinogenic risk of toluene with neurotoxic effects in five industries in the Surabaya area. This is an observational study with a cross-sectional design conducted on five industries in Surabaya that uses toluene as a solvent in the production process, namely in industries in Osowilangun, Ketintang, Jemursari, Kalijudan, and AUP. The population in this study was a total of 90 workers exposed to toluene in the five industries. The research sample of 77 people was taken using the accidental sampling method. The variables studied in this study were toluene concentration, toluene RQ and neurotoxic effects. A total of 50 workers (65%) have unsafe RQ. A total of 48 (62.3%) workers had neurotoxic effects. There was no relationship between toluene concentration and RQ toluene with neurotoxic effects ($p \text{ value} > 0.05$). The majority of workers (52%) are in locations with toluene concentrations below the threshold limit value; The majority of workers (65%) have 50 unsafe RQs, and A total of 48 workers (62.3%) had neurotoxic effects; Respondents exposed to toluene concentrations above the threshold are at risk of having a neurotoxic effect of 1.38 times greater than respondents exposed to toluene below the threshold, respondents with RQ values in the unsafe category are at risk of having a neurotoxic effect of 1.4 times greater than respondents with RQ values in the safe category. RQ of toluene is the primary determining neurotoxic.

Keywords: Toluene, Risk Quotient, Neurotoxic, Safety Of Work

The Relationship between Home Sanitation and the Behavior of Home Occupants with the Incidence of Diarrhea in Toddlers in Oesapa Subdistrict, Kupang City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Innovate Room C) - Offline

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The impact of low levels of sanitation coverage can reduce the quality of life of the community, contamination of drinking water sources for the community, and an increase in environmental- based diseases such as diarrhea. Based on the 2021 East Nusa Tenggara Province Health Profile, shows that cases of toddler diarrhea in Kupang City, especially in Oesapa Village, continue to increase from 2019 to 2023. This research aims to determine the relationship between house sanitation and occupant behavior with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Oesapa Village, Kupang City. This research was conducted in Oesapa Village, which is one of the working areas of the Oesapa Community Health Center, Kupang City. The research design used was a cross sectional study. The total sample was 80 mothers of toddlers in Oesapa Village using Simple Random Sampling sampling techniques. Data analyzed using the Chi-Square test showed that there was a relationship between house sanitation ($P=0.001$) and occupant behavior ($P=0.002$) with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Oesapa Village, Kupang City. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between house sanitation and occupant behavior with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Oesapa Village, Kupang City.

Keywords: Toddler Diarrhea, Home Sanitation, Occupant Behavior

Work Stress in Ground Support Equipment (GSE) Workers at PT. Gapura Angkasa Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 10.15 – 11.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

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Work stress is a detrimental physical and emotional response caused by an imbalance between perceived demands and the individual's resources and abilities to cope with those demands. PT. Ground Support Equipment (GSE) workers are highly active due to the increase in dense air transportation. These task demands can affect the mental burden on each worker which will cause work stress in GSE workers. Purpose. This study aims to determine the factors related to work stress in GSE workers at PT. Gapura Angkasa Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport Makassar. This type of research is analytical and observational with a cross-sectional approach. The population in the study were GSE workers at PT. Gapura Angkasa Sultan Hasanuddin Makassar International Airport has as many as 55 workers with a sampling method using total sampling. The data collection technique in this research is filling out questionnaires and interviews using questionnaires from the American Institute of Stress, NASA-TLX, and NIOSH Generic Job Stress. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariate using the chi-square test. This study shows a relationship between age ($p = 0.008$), marital status ($p = 0.000$), length of service ($p = 0.000$), mental workload ($p = 0.003$), and physical work environment ($p = 0.000$) with work stress in GSE workers. While work shifts ($p = 0.260$) are not related to work stress in GSE workers at PT. Gapura Angkasa Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the variables of age, marital status, length of service, mental workload, and physical work environment are related to work stress. While work shifts have no relationship to the incidence of work stress in GSE workers at PT. Gapura Angkasa Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport. It is recommended that companies review the workload and schedules of GSE workers periodically so that they do not have excessive workloads which can become a factor of work stress.

Keywords: Work Stress; GSE Workers; Mental Workload

Identification of Synthetic Sweeteners (Cyclamate) in Tea Beverage Packages in Kalumata Village of Ternate City

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Vision Room) - Offline

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Cyclamate is a low-cost artificial sweetener that is approximately thirty times sweeter than sugar. However, artificial sweeteners may pose health risks, and studies have linked cyclamate in tea beverages to an increased risk of Diabetes Mellitus. Diabetes Mellitus is quite high in Ternate City. Packaged tea drinks are among the products that may contain this additive. This study aims to determine whether cyclamate is present in packaged tea drinks or not. It is a descriptive study involving the collection of eight samples from vendors in the Kalumata Subdistrict of Ternate City. The cyclamate test was conducted at the Environmental Chemistry Laboratory of Ternate Health Polytechnic using a cyclamate rapid test kit as a qualitative measure. The results revealed that six out of the eight samples contained cyclamate. This study indicates that cyclamate, an artificial sweetener, was found in 75 percent of the packaged tea drinks tested. This finding raises concerns about potential health risks, particularly the link between cyclamate and Diabetes Mellitus. Given these results, consumers are advised to be cautious when selecting packaged tea drinks and to pay close attention to product ingredients. The possible health risks associated with artificial sweeteners emphasize the importance of informed choices. Additionally, it is recommended that the government Ternate City, particularly agencies that responsible for food distribution and safety, regularly inspect the ingredients of food and beverages sold by vendors. These efforts are crucial in ensuring public health safety and preventing potential health issues related to the consumption of artificial sweeteners like cyclamate.

Keywords: Artificial sweetener, beverage, cyclamate, food additive, health

Inspection of Kota Baru Market Sanitation in Ternate City Health Centre Working Area

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 10.15 – 11.00 WITA (Vision Room) - Offline

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Market sanitation involves monitoring and improving the market environment to address environmental pollution, disease transmission, and other health concerns. The purpose of this research is to assess the environmental health of markets within the working area of the Ternate City Health Centre. This study utilized a survey method, with observations conducted using sanitation inspection tools for public places. The observed variables included market environment factors such as clean water supply, public toilets, wastewater disposal, waste management, counselling facilities, and firefighting equipment. The findings revealed that there is one public water tap available, though it is mossy. There is one functional public toilet and one non-functional toilet; the operational toilet is clean but emits an unpleasant odor. Public toilets are only accessible on market days (Wednesday and Saturday). Wastewater disposal channels are only found near the main entrance of the market, and the surrounding areas lack adequate wastewater disposal infrastructure. There are two garbage bins placed in different locations, but scattered trash is still prevalent due to the bins' insufficient capacity. Additionally, there are no counselling facilities or evacuation route signs; only signs pointing to the public toilets are present. There is also no firefighting equipment available. The results of this study highlight significant gaps in market sanitation within the working area of the Ternate City Health Centre. Limited access to clean water, inadequate waste disposal systems, and a lack of essential facilities such as firefighting equipment and proper signage pose potential health risks to market visitors. To enhance public health and safety, it is recommended that the local authorities take steps to improve sanitation conditions by increasing waste management capacity, ensuring functional public facilities, and providing essential infrastructure such as firefighting equipment and proper signage.

Keywords: Inspection, market sanitation, public places

Study on Eco Kinetics of Heavy Metal Pollution at River Sediment ASGM Area in Gorontalo Province, Indonesia

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Vision Room) - Offline

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Environmental pollution results from human activities that introduce organisms and substances into the environment, surpassing quality standards. Eco kinetics is the movement of a toxic substance in ecosystem. A kinetics substance in the environment form or accumulate the fate of a substance depending on the chemical, biological, and physical nature of the poison as well as the conditions happened at one place. This study aimed to clarify the heavy metal pollution of sediments in the river basin nearby the ASGM sites in Gorontalo Province, Indonesia. Sediment samples were collected both in the experimental area consisted of 9 samples of clay and 27 samples of sand respectively and three samples were collected in the control area. Those samples were then analyzed by applying Particle-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) in the Cyclotron Research Center, Iwate Medical University, Japan. The results showed that the concentrations of Hg, Pb, As, and Zn ranged from 0 to 334 ug/g, 5.5 to 5.5 to 1,930 ug/g , 0 to 18,900 ug/g, and 0 to 4,923.2 ug/g, exceeded the limits recommended by the US Protect Agency (1991), and the Indonesian Government Regulation Number 38, 2011. Furthermore, river sediments taken from along the river mining sites are contaminated by Hg, Pb, As, and Zn and has a vital point to curb some risk.

Keywords: heavy metal pollution; river sediments; ASGM; Gorontalo; PIXE

The Relationship Between Physical Environmental Characteristics With The Density Of Aedes Sp Larvae In The Working Area Of Antang Community Health Center

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 15.00 – 16.30 WITA (Vision Room) - Offline

Erniwati ibrahim¹, Muhammad Haerul Aziz², Ruslan La Ane La Ane³

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The occurrence of dengue disease is inextricably linked to the interaction between dengue disease vectors and humans through the role of the environment as a medium of interaction. Containers or receptacles are part of the physical environment as a reservoir of water that can be a breeding site for Aedes Sp mosquitoes. This study aims to determine the relationship between the characteristics of the physical environment based on the type of container, the surface (texture) of the container wall, the colour of the container, the location of the container, the condition of the container cover with the density of Aedes Sp mosquito larvae in the Antang Puskesmas Working Area of Makassar City. The type of research used is quantitative research using a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study was 144 houses which were determined using the Stratified Proportional Random Sampling technique. Data collection using observation sheets. Then the data was processed using the chi-square test. The data is displayed in tabular form accompanied by a narrative. Results: The results of bivariate analysis found that there was a relationship between container type ($p=0.008$), container wall texture ($p=0.000$), container color ($p=0.000$), container location ($p=0.019$), and container condition ($p=0.001$) with the density of Aedes Sp larvae. The type of container, the texture of the container wall, the colour of the container, the location of the container, the condition of the container cover have a relationship with the density of Aedes Sp larvae in the Antang Puskesmas Working Area of Makassar City. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that related parties, in this case the Makassar City Health Office and Antang Health Centre, encourage more regular larval examination activities and eradication of mosquito nests by promoting the 3M Plus program in the environment by involving community participation such as One House One Jumantik and run consistently.

Keywords: Characteristic, Container, Larva, Density

Exploring the Correlation Between Attitudes and Compliance with Personal Protective Equipment Usage Among Mining Workers

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 10.15 – 11.00 WITA (Online Class) - Online

Mahfuddin Yusbud¹, Lalu Muhammad Saleh², Angeline Natasha Pradevy³

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Mining workers face a high risk of occupational accidents. These workers are responsible for mining, processing, exploring, and distributing mineral resources. PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) explores ore containing copper, gold, and silver, transforming it into concentrates. Workers who use personal protective equipment (PPE) can minimize the severity of work-related accidents and occupational diseases. Compliance with PPE usage is therefore crucial. Compliance is a form of human behavior that adheres to established rules, orders, procedures, and discipline that must be followed. This study aims to analyze the relationship between workers' attitudes and compliance with PPE usage. The research is quantitative, using a cross-sectional study design. The sample size is 176 individuals, drawn randomly from the entire Special Project Department of the Central Services Division at PTFI, which consists of 324 workers. The collected data were analyzed using the chi-square test with JASP software and presenting the data in the form of frequency distribution tables, cross-tabulations, and narratives in accordance with the research objectives. The chi-square analysis results show that attitude ($p=0.004$) has a significant relationship with PPE compliance, while work tenure ($p=0.237$), education ($p=0.202$), knowledge ($p=0.229$), and age ($p=0.462$) do not have a significant relationship with PPE compliance. The attitude variable has a significant relationship with worker compliance in using PPE. PTFI should implement a rewards or recognition system for employees who consistently comply with proper PPE usage. This can serve as motivation for other workers to follow suit, with rewards taking the form of appreciation or moral and material support for employees who adhere to PPE usage guidelines.

Keywords: Compliance, PPE, Attitude, Mining, Rewards

Spatial Analysis of *Oncomelania hupensis lindoensis* Habitat and Schistosomiasis Patients in East Lore District, Poso Regency

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

Syamsuar Manyullei¹, Hasanuddin Ishak², Grace Glory Girikallo³, Rudi Hendro Purtanto⁴, Amir Su'udi⁵

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Schistosomiasis is caused by a trematode worm of the type *Schistosoma japonicum* with an intermediate host of the snail *O. hupensis lindonesis*. The existence of the *O. hupensis lindonesis* snail and its habitat has a role in the transmission of *Schistosomiasis* in East Lore District. This study aims to analyze the spatial distribution of snail habitat and *Schistosomiasis* sufferers in East Lore District. This study uses a descriptive research design with a spatial approach. The snail survey was carried out in Winowanga Village and Maholo Village by sweeping 9 habitats of *O. hupensis lindoensis* snails and observing 43 *Schistosomiasis* sufferers using the parameters of the distance of the patient's house to the habitat of *O. hupensis lindoensis*. The coordinate points of the snail habitat and the patient's house were taken using GPS and analyzed at the North Lore *Schistosomiasis* Laboratory for cercaria examination. The results showed that the *O. hupensis lindoensis* snail that onfirmed positive for cercaria was found in several habitats, namely waterways, brown plantations, rice mill swamps, and rice field irrigation. Cercaria infection in *O. hupensis lindoensis* snails in Winowanga Village and Maholo Village was 7.8%, 10%, 14.2% and 20% respectively. Meanwhile, 17 houses of *Schistosomiasis* sufferers are located at a distance of < 1 km from the habitat of cercaria-positive snails. Based on the research, the distribution pattern of snail habitats in Winowanga Village and Maholo Village is grouped in certain areas and there are still many people with *Schistosomiasis* who live side by side with the habitat of the *O. hupensis lindoensis* snail.

Keywords: Spatial analysis, *Oncomelania hupensis lindoensis*, *Schistosomiasis*.

Relationship Between Sanitation Hygiene of Refillable Drinking Water Depots and Coliform Bacteria Contamination in Industrial Areas in Morosi District

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 13.00 – 14.00 WITA (Vision Room A) - Offline

Nur Alya¹, Erwin Azizi Jayadipraja², Fitri Yanti³

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Refillable drinking water depots in Indonesia have not fully met the established health standards, particularly around the Industrial Estate in Morosi District. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the sanitary hygiene of Refillable Drinking Water Depots and Coliform bacteria contamination in the Industrial Area of Morosi District. This research is an observational analytic study using a cross-sectional design. The population of this study included all refillable drinking water depots in the Industrial Estate of Morosi District, totaling 7 depots, with a sample size of 7 depots. The sampling technique used was total sampling. Data analysis was conducted using the Pearson Correlation test. The results showed that out of 7 depots, Coliform bacteria were found in 6 refillable water depots, and only 1 depot was free of bacteria. The correlation test results indicated a strong correlation between the sanitation of depot premises (p-value = 0.009; $r = -0.878$), the sanitation of depot equipment (p-value = 0.021; $r = -0.831$), and the hygiene of depot handlers (p-value = 0.042; $r = -0.771$) with the presence of Coliform bacteria in refillable drinking water. The conclusion of this study is that there is a strong relationship between the sanitary hygiene of refillable drinking water depots and Coliform bacteria contamination in industrial areas in Morosi District. It is recommended that depot managers focus on maintaining depot cleanliness, ensure the proper functioning of drinking water sterilization equipment, and adhere to depot operational standards. Additionally, the government and local health agencies should establish and enforce standards to ensure that drinking water depots meet health requirements.

Keywords: Refillable drinking water depot, Hygiene, Coliform, Equipment, Handlers

Analysis of Factors Associated with Contact Dermatitis among Workers in the Nickel Ore Processing Industry in Morosi District

Wednesday, 09 October 2024 | 14.00 – 15.00 WITA (Vision Room A) - Offline

Nanda Clara Ramadhany¹, Erwin Azizi Jayadipraja², Rahmawati³

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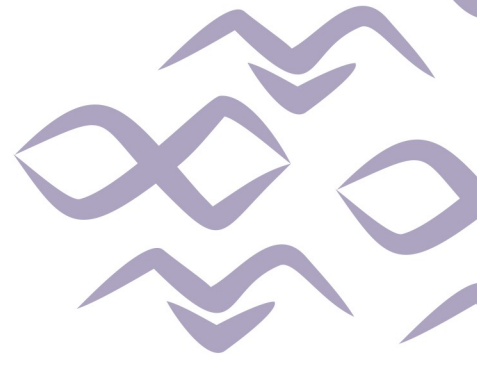
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Contact dermatitis is a common skin disease among industrial workers. The prevalence of dermatitis was 19.5% in 2021, 21.7% in 2022, and 23.1% in 2023. This study aimed to analyze factors associated with contact dermatitis among workers in the nickel ore processing industry in Morosi District. This study employed a quantitative design using an analytical approach with a Cross-Sectional Study design. The population consisted of all workers in the nickel ore processing industry involved in smelting, totaling 245 individuals residing in Morosi District. The sample comprised 71 individuals selected through simple random sampling. Statistical analysis included Chi-square tests and measures of association. Chi-square test results showed significant p-values for age (0.000) and o coefficient (0.505), duration of contact (0.000) and coefficient (0.507), frequency of contact (0.001) and coefficient (0.399), personal protective equipment (0.023) and o coefficient (0.270), and personal hygiene (0.000) and coefficient (0.827). The study concluded that there is a moderate relationship between age and duration of contact with contact dermatitis. There is a weak relationship between frequency of contact and use of personal protective equipment with contact dermatitis and a strong association between personal hygiene and contact dermatitis among workers in the nickel ore processing industry in Morosi District. Recommendations for industry workers include implementing comprehensive personal protective equipment and maintaining personal hygiene to prevent and mitigate contact dermatitis. Future research could focus on experimental studies applying innovative approaches to prevent and address issues related to contact dermatitis.

Keywords: Contact Dermatitis, Workforce, Nickel Industry



CLIMATE CHANGE & HEALTH

Community-based smoking behavior control among fishermen on Kodingareng Island

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Community-based interventions are considered effective in controlling comprehensive smoking behavior problems. The purpose of this study was to assess community-based smoking behavior control among fishermen on Kodingareng Island, Makassar City. This study used a Mix Method Exploratory with a PAR (Participation Action Research) approach. The study was conducted on Kodingareng Island, Sangkarrang Island District, Makassar City. Informants consisted of 10 smokers, 4 wives of smokers, 4 community leaders, 2 health workers and 1 cigarette seller. The research sample was 250 smokers taken by purposive sampling. The results of the study showed that fishermen's smoking behavior was influenced by knowledge, attitudes, intentions, social norms and conditions that facilitate smoking behavior itself. The results of the Mc Nemar statistical test showed that there was an effect of community-based intervention on knowledge, attitudes, intentions and smoking habits based on smoking places. However, there was no effect on smoking habits based on the number of cigarettes consumed each day. It was concluded that community-based control can influence smoking behavior among fishermen on Kodingareng Island.

Keywords: Community-based control, Smoking behavior control, Fishermen's smoking behavior, Cigarettes, Island.

Climate Crisis, Socio-Health Vulnerability and Resilience: Researching Climate-Induced Disasters in Eastern Indonesia

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

Sudirman Nasir¹

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Presenting Author:

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Climate crisis is the most difficult challenge we face today. Many regions in Indonesia, particularly the eastern part of the archipelago, are suffering from various climate induced disasters e.g. flood, drought, extreme weather and extreme heat that become more frequent and severe, worsen the livelihood of people both in the coastal and hinterland and in the rural and urban areas. The series of disasters caused by intersected environmental and socio-economic factors severely damaged basic infrastructures such as water and sanitation, roads, health and education facilities. These disasters facilitated significant environmental and social changes and produced multiple shocks at individual, community and institutional levels resulted in numerous deaths, diseases, disability, poverty and the deterioration of people's quality of life. Based on several studies that I led, I will explore how climate crisis and climate-induced disasters intersect, triggered socio-health vulnerability and affect people differently in eastern Indonesia. The studies found that some groups of people are more vulnerable (e.g. children, women and young girls, people with disability, the elderly, indigenous population) and therefore need to be supported and prioritized in climate and disaster mitigation. However, these vulnerable groups are by no means passive agent in facing climate crisis and climate-induced disasters. In most cases they showed various coping strategies and resilience to survive and to mitigate the impacts of the crisis and disasters. However, to be more effective, these resilience and coping strategies should be more supported and complemented by comprehensive Government policies and programs. To do so, our ability to work with and to learn from the lived experience of these vulnerable groups is essential. Cultural sensitiveness to the vulnerable groups and capacity to utilize various local social and cultural resources are key principles in our efforts to co-design, co-develop and strengthen climate and disaster mitigation in the region.

Residential Area Public Facilities and Infrastructure as Dimensions in Developing Healthy Island Indicators in South Sulawesi

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

Nurul Syahriani Salahuddin^{1*}, Sukri Palutturi², Agus Bintara Birawida³, Healthy Hidayanty⁴, Tri Joko⁵, Syamsiar S. Russeng⁶, Suriah⁷, Wahiduddin⁸

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A sustainable healthy island can be supported by a sustainable residential area system that is well planned and equipped with adequate public facilities and infrastructure. The synergy between environmentally friendly residential areas and efficient facilities and infrastructure is key in creating a healthy and comfortable island environment for all its people. This research aims to identify residential areas with public facilities and infrastructure, as a dimension in developing healthy island indicators in South Sulawesi. This research is a descriptive research with qualitative methods. Data collection was conducted using in-depth interviews, participant observation, and secondary data. The number of informants was 5 people. This study found that the residential area of public facilities and infrastructure is a dimension in developing healthy island indicators by looking at three aspects in domestic wastewater disposal, waste management, housing and settlements. Domestic wastewater disposal in the islands does not treat waste before being discharged into the sea and there is still a lack of availability of IPAL (wastewater treatment plant) on small islands in South Sulawesi. Waste management on small islands is still difficult to overcome because island communities tend to throw garbage into the sea, the unavailability of trash bins according to the type of garbage. Housing and settlements on small islands do not pay attention to the availability of roads, drainage and sanitation in disaster-prone areas; construction of houses in accordance with the RTRW; meeting the standards of livable houses that meet the requirements of healthy homes. Residential areas, public facilities and infrastructure play an important role in creating healthy islands. There is a need for special policies on small islands related to effective and safe domestic waste management systems on the island, integrated and sustainable waste treatment systems and planning and construction of housing on the island must pay attention to sustainable aspects, such as efficient energy use, environmentally friendly design, and wise land use.

Keyword: Housing, Facilities, Indicators, Infrastructure, Healthy Island

Shadows Mental Health : Inhibiting Journey Going to Healing Tuberculosis

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Tuberculosis (TB) and disturbance mental health is often happen simultaneously. Study This aiming For analyze impact disturbance mental health towards compliance treatment And results treatment on TB patients. Research methods This use design qualitative with approach phenomenology. Subject study as many as 10 people who are comorbid TB patients treated in several service health Good House Sick and community health center in Makassar City. Data collected in a way periodic during period treatment . Result study show that TB patients with disturbance mental health has level compliance more treatment low And risk more tall experience failure treatment compared to with TB patients without disturbance mental health. Disorders mental health can hinder success TB treatment. Integration service mental health in TB control programs is very important important For increase results treatment.

Keywords: Mental health , Comorbid TB

The Influence of Climate Change on Vulnerability of Metal Caused Diseases: a Case Study of Mobilization of Metal Elements on The Incident of Dermatitis In a Community Around The Mine, Amonggedo District, Konawe Regency

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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Climate change is closely related to human activities in the industrial sector. Open-pit mining activities encourage global warming, increasing carbon dioxide concentrations and shifting weather patterns resulting in changes in environmental tone. Amonggedo District in Konawe Regency is an area that borders two morphologies, namely Plain Morphology and Mountain Morphology, so it directly faces Residential Settlements and active areas of productive plantations and agriculture, with laterite nickel deposits layered with limonite and saprolite. Amonggedo Community Health Center data shows an increase in dermatitis cases since 2020, there were 223 cases, in 2021 there was an increase of 370 cases and in 2022 there were 336 cases. Assessing the metal mineral composition of soil using the Undimensional Cross-sectional Sample Method using SNI 8520:2018ICS13.030.10 with XRF testing. Metal mineral composition in water using the prospective sample area method using SNI 6989.59:2008ICS13060.50 through the ASS test. Public Health Study using Cross-sectional Study with a sample size of 95 respondents using the che square test. The results of metal measurements in soil sediments show that the levels of Ni, Fe, Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Cr exceed NAB with metal levels of > 0.01 . The results of measuring metals in water show that the metal content in water elements exceeds the NAB at both the inlet and outlet, namely TSS, Fe, Ni, Co, Pb. $> 0,01$ mg/ltr. Test data analysis Chi-Square for the knowledge variable, a value is obtained X^2 count $>$ X^2 table ($25,235 > 3,841$) and a value is $p = 0,537$ showed that there was a moderate relationship between knowledge and the incidence of dermatitis. The personal hygiene variable is obtained by value X^2 count $>$ X^2 table ($33,355 > 3,841$) and a value is $p = 0,614$ This Indicates that there is a strong relationship between Personal Hygiene with the incidence of dermatitis. The variable using the dug well gets a value X^2 count $>$ X^2 table ($50,536 > 3,841$) and a value is $p = 0,550$. All result has been represented that there is a moderate relationship between the use of dug wells and the incidence of dermatitis in the Amonggedo Community Health Center Working Area, Amonggdo District, Konawe Regency.

Keywords: Climate, Environment, Mining, Heavy Metals, Disease.



POSTER PRESENTATION

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Abstract: Introduction: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is still a significant health problem, including in Indonesia. The castor plant has been known to have larvicidal properties against Aedes species mosquito larvae in several studies, but studies are needed on the residual effects of castor leaf larvicides to evaluate potential risks and long-term effects and review of castor leaf extracts against non-target organisms. Methods: This study also reviewed the effect of the effectiveness of castor oil plant leaf extract residue on the mortality of Aedes species vectors and the effects on non-target organisms. Residue testing was carried out on days 1, 4, 7, 14, 21, 28 and 35. While the effects on non-target organisms were observed until the 7th day after treatment. Results: The residue of castor oil plant leaf extract showed p-values ??in young leaf extracts using hexane, ethyl acetate, ethanol and distilled water solvents, respectively, were 0.02, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01. The pvalues ??in old leaf extracts using hexane, ethyl acetate, ethanol and distilled water solvents, respectively, were 0.02, 0.10, 0.03, 0.01. Meanwhile, the effect of castor oil plant leaf extract (using 4 solvents) of both young and old leaves on non-target organisms (guppy fish) did not cause mortality in fish during 3 experiments. Conclusion: There is an effect between the residual time of giving castor oil leaf extract and larval mortality. Castor oil leaf extract does not cause mortality effects on guppy fish.

Keywords: Residual effects, castor bean leaves, non-target organisms, DHF

The Incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and its associated factors in Toddlers Around The Antang Waste Disposal Site Makassar City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 09.45 – 10.15 WITA

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ARI is the main cause of morbidity and mortality due to infectious diseases in the world. ARI has symptoms such as fever, cough for less than 2 weeks, runny or stuffy nose and sore throat. ARI is also known as Influenza Like Illness. WHO stated that in 2016 the incidence of ARI in developing countries was around 15%-20% of deaths in children under five, in 2017 it was around 24%-49% of deaths, and in 2018 around 21.7%-40% of deaths in children under five due to ARI. In Indonesia in 2018 the incidence of ARI per 100 children under five was 20.06%. While the prevalence of ARI in Makassar City in 2018 was 6.69% and based on data from the Makassar City Health Office in 2020, the total cases of ARI in children under five reached 22,522 cases. This study aims to determine the factors associated with the incidence of ARI in toddlers around the Antang waste disposal site Makassar City in 2021. The type of research used is analytic observational using a cross sectional study design. The population in this study were all toddlers aged 12-59 months and living around the Antang landfill area, Tamangapa Village, Makassar City in 2021, namely 736 people with a total sample of 251 people. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling. Data were analyzed using SPSS univariate and bivariate with Chi-square test. The results showed that the number of children under five who suffered from ARI was 67 people (26.7%) and 184 people did not suffer from ARI (73.3%). The results of statistical tests showed that low birth weight baby ($p=0.016$), immunization status ($p=0.031$), and family smoking habits ($p=0.001$) had a relationship with the incidence of ARI in children under five. Meanwhile, gender ($p=0.648$), exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0.096$), use of mosquito repellent ($p=0.169$), household expenses ($p=0.746$), and exposure to garbage odors ($p=0.068$) showed no correlation with the incidence of ARI in toddlers. Mothers should carry out Antenatal Care (ANC) examinations at health care facilities to improve the mother's physical and mental health so that she can give birth to a normal baby. Mothers should also always bring their children immunized and keep their children away from fathers or other families who smoke in the house so that children can avoid ARI disease.

Keywords: ARI, LBWB, Immunization Status, Smoking, Landfill

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The success of the Drug and Food monitoring program carried out by The Indonesian Food and Drug Authority is measured by its impact on public, through the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of the public in choosing safe and quality Drug and Food. Objected of the study is to determine the knowledge, attitudes and behavior which are the composite index of public awareness in choosing safe and quality Drug and Food in Indonesia. A quantitative method is utilized in this study, featuring a cross-sectional, non-interventional design. The data was collected through a survey conducted in 34 provinces. Respondents are people who use Drug and Food aged 17-65 years. The number of samples is 18,201 respondents with sample determination using stratified two-stage sampling. The survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire through face-to-face interviews, using the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing method. Data analysis was carried out through index calculation, descriptive analysis, comparative test with analysis of variance and correlation analysis. As a results, the publics knowledge level in 89,32, attitudes score 88,16 and behavior reach 76,51, all classified as good. Additionally, the public awareness index stands 84,64, also within the good category. The ANOVA test revealed statistically significant differences between the public awareness index and respondent demographics. The correlation between the knowledge aspect and behavior has the largest value (0.624) compared to other aspects, meaning that increasing knowledge about Drug and Food will have a positive impact on behavior. Therefore, government needs to improve the quality and quantity of communication, information and education programs to increase public knowledge in choosing safe and quality Drug and Food.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Behavior, Drug and Food, Public Health.

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Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No P.56/Menlhk-Setjen of 2015 concerning the procedures and technical requirements for the management of hazardous and toxic waste from health care facilities where unused drug are included in the category of B3 pharmaceutical waste or hazardous and toxic materials. In accordance with these Regulations, pharmaceutical waste management is something that must be known by following specific procedures and technical requirements. Therefore, the disposal of leftover drug, damaged and expired drug must be carried out in the correct manner so as not to cause pollution that damages the environment and interferes with health. The study aims to determine public knowledge regarding the proper disposal of unused, damaged, and expired drugs. A quantitative method was employed in this study, utilizing a cross-sectional and non-intervention design through a survey conducted across 34 provinces. The survey involved a sample of 18,201 respondents, selected using a stratified two-stage sampling method. The results indicated that 22.33% of the public understood how to dispose of unused drug. The analysis, performed by cross-tabulating knowledge with demographics such as region, gender, age, education, and occupation, revealed key insights. Urban residents demonstrated a higher knowledge of proper drug disposal compared to rural areas. Additionally, men were more knowledgeable about disposal methods than women, with a higher percentage of males aware of the correct practices for discarding unused drugs. In terms of age, the 25-35 age group demonstrated a higher percentage of awareness than other age groups. Similarly, as education level increased, so did the percentage of those knowledgeable about drug disposal. Among different occupations, employees had the highest awareness. Therefore, the government needs to increase socialization and education to the public about how to properly dispose of unused drug.

Keywords: Unused Drug; Damage Drug; Expired Drug; Public Knowledge.

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New challenges and opportunities for health services emerge regularly. Hospitals, as one of the health services, must adapt and respond to changes to provide optimal health services. One important aspect of hospital success is continuous learning. Continuous learning is how health workers acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies that enable them to adapt to change, implement best practices, and provide high-quality care. This article aims to describe the process of sustainable learning as a strategy to improve organizational performance at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital. This is a quantitative study with a descriptive approach involving 40 SPEAK AND LEARN thematic teams at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital. The implementation of the SPEAK AND LEARN program was followed by 62.5% by teams and 37.5% by individuals. Thematic team topics, 45% service standards, 35% communication and education, the other 20% is competitive advantage. Of the 40 teams scheduled to attend coaching and mentoring classes, 57.5% have completed the program, 27.5% are still in the process, 15% are merged into related teams. This article provides an overview of the effectiveness of innovation management through the SPEAK AND LEARN Program that supports the achievement of organizational performance. This program can be adopted and adapted by other organizations.

Keywords: SPEAK AND LEARN, Sustainable Learning, Thematic Teams

BRISK WALKING ON BLOOD PRESSURE IN ADOLESCENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF SIMPONG HEALTH CENTER

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Based on 2018 Riskesdas data, the prevalence of hypertension in the aged population 18-24 years old was 13.2% with 14.8% being in school. According to SKI 2023, the prevalence of hypertension aged 15-24 years is based on diagnosis as much as 0.3% and based on measurements as much as 9.3%. Hypertension in general attacks in old age, but as time goes by, there is a shift where hypertension also attacks teenagers and even children. Research purposes This is to analyze the effect of brisk walking on blood pressure Adolescents in the Simpong Community Health Center Working Area in 2024. This research is a Quasi Experimental research with a Pretest Posttest With Control design. The population of this research is teenagers in work areas Simpong Community Health Center with a sample size of 50 people consisting of 25 groups treatment and 25 control groups. The sampling technique is a method Purposive Sampling. The analysis used is univariate and bivariate analysis. The results of this study show the average Systolic Blood Pressure of the group pretest treatment was 137.72 mmHg and decreased at posttest to 115.28 mmHg. Then the average Diastolic Blood Pressure of the treatment group pretest was 87 mmHg decreasing to 78.40 mmHg. In the control group The average pretest Systolic Blood Pressure was 127.40 mmHg increasing at time posttest was 129.20 mmHg, the average pretest Diastolic Blood Pressure was 84.64 mmHg and at posttest it was 85.36 mmHg. There is a relationship There is a significant relationship between providing brisk walking physical activity and reducing blood pressure Blood in Adolescents with a p-value of 0.000

Keywords: Tekanan Darah, Remaja, Aktivitas Fisik Jalan Cepat

Sexual Behavior as a Risk Factor For HIV/AIDS Transmission in Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) Groups at The Regional General Hospital of Kendari City

Thursday, 10 October 2024 | 11.00 – 12.00 WITA (Innovate Room A) - Offline

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HIV/AIDS cases occur mostly in productive age with the highest percentage in men. One of the risk factors contributing to the incidence of HIV/AIDS is the group of men who have sex with men (MSM). This is due to risky sexual practices in this group. At the Kendari City Hospital, there has been a significant increase in new cases of HIV/AIDS every year, especially in the MSM group. The average proportion of the number of HIV/AIDS cases in MSM in 2021 was 65.4%; in 2022 it was 74.3%, and in 2023 it was 77.1%. This study aims to analyze sexual behavior as a risk factor for HIV/AIDS transmission in the group of Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) at the Regional General Hospital of Kendari City. This type of research is quantitative research with a case control design. The study population consisted of 349 cases and 423 controls. The minimum sample size taken was 75 case subjects and 75 control subjects. So that the total number of subjects in this study was 150 people, with sampling using random sampling. Data collection was carried out through observation and interviews using questionnaires. Data analysis was carried out descriptively, epidemiologically and logistic regression analysis. The results of the study obtained the Odds Ratio (OR) value for condom use of 7.154; the number of sexual partners of 21,000; oral sex of 3.267; and licking the anus of 3.163. The conclusion of this study is that condom use, number of sex partners, oral sex and licking the anus are behavioral risk factors for HIV/AIDS in the group of Men Having Sex with Men at the Kendari City Hospital. It is expected that the Kendari City Health Office will increase socialization activities about condom use and examination of sexually transmitted infections as an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS, especially for the MSM group. This can be done through cross-sectoral cooperation with other agencies as well as the involvement of NGOs and working together with the community.

Keyword: Behavior, Transmission, HIV, MSM

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