



BOOK *OF* ABSTRACT

The 2nd Mulawarman International Conference
on Tropical Public Health

2023

PUBLIC HEALTH FACULTY
MULAWARMAN UNIVERSITY



BOOK OF ABSTRACT

PUBLIC HEALTH FACULTY MULAWARMAN UNIVERSITY
THE 2ND MULAWARMAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON TROPICAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Theme :
"Global Health for Sustainable Forestry
Development to Support The New National Capital
City (IKN) Transition"

7-8th September 2023
Via Hybrid Meetings

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ABOUT THE THE 2ND MULAWARMAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Mulawarman International Conference on Tropical Public Health (MICTOPH) is an annual international conference organized by the Faculty of Public Health (FPH), University of Mulawarman. This activity aims to contain and unite various constructive and comprehensive ideas, which will become the basis for efforts to solve problems in the field of public health. The first MICTOPH was successfully implemented in 2022 by inviting speakers from four countries (Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Australia) and involving several universities, including the University of Jember, the University of Halu Oleo, and the University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan as co-hosts.

For The 2nd MICTOPH will raise a topic related to "Global Health for Sustainable Forestry Development to Support the New National Capital City (IKN) Transition". This event are implementation on September 7th-8th 2023 and co-hosted by Jember University, Halu Oleo University, and Mahasarawasti Denpasar University. The 2nd MICTOPH will be held on hybrid conference by inviting speakers from Dr. Ida Bagus Putra Partama (Fordasnas Indonesia), Assoc. Prof. Kraichat Tantrakarnapa (Mahidol University Thailand), Febi Dwirahmadi, SKM., MSc.PH., Ph.D. (Griffith University Queensland), and Adjunct Prof. Dr. Glenn Laverack (United Emirates Arab University).



CONFERENCE ABSTRACT





**ABSTRACT
ORAL PRESENTATION**





THE 2ND MICTOPH: MULAWARMAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL PUBLIC HEALTH:

GLOBAL HEALTH FOR SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT THE NEW NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY (IKN) TRANSITION

Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals: Southeast Asia Perspectives

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Southeast Asia countries consist of 10 member states officially called as a short name of ASEAN. The population was over 600 million, covers an area of 1.7 million square miles, and distributed GDP approximately 6.5% of Global. The engagement of ASEAN members aims to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development, and promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries. The statement "Leave No One Behind" was raised and launched for all countries members. ASEAN also adopted the UN Sustainable Development for member states to build an ASEAN Community is inclusive, sustainable, resilient and dynamic. The key findings on ASEAN SDGs indicated that an average of 13% of the total population were living below the countries poverty lines in 2018 and the rural poverty rate was higher in rural areas as of 18%. The prevalence of stunting and wasting based on the WHO Child Growth Standards varied across AMS, with an average of 27.0% of children under 5 years of age experiencing stunting and an average of 8.6% experiencing wasting in the ASEAN region in 2016. There was a wide variation in the under-five mortality rate across ASEAN countries, from 2.6 to 64.0 of 1,000 children having passed away before they reached their fifth birthday in 2016. Participation of children aged 5 or 6 years old and below in organized learning averaged 78.8% in the region. On child marriage, the proportions of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 were 1.6% and 14.0% respectively in 2016. People in the ASEAN region generally had access to improved drinking water and improved sanitation facilities, with averages of 83.8% and 79.7% of the population in 2018 respectively. Overall, 92.0% of the people in the ASEAN region had access to electricity in their homes in 2018. Overall, real GDP per capita in the ASEAN region grew by 4.5%, while real GDP per employed person rose by 4.3% in 2018. The unemployment rate averaged 3.7% in the ASEAN region for population aged 15 years and over. Overall, the share of manufacturing value added in real GDP in the region was 19.1%, while the share of manufacturing employment in total employment was 12.6% in 2018. Coverage of mobile-cellular signals reached 78.6% of the region's population in 2018. Overall, natural forests in the AMS have remained stable over 2016-2018 and accounted for 43.8% of the total land area in 2018. In ASEAN, all 10 AMS have adopted national statistical plans which are under implementation and had conducted a population and housing census over the last 10 years. The pandemic of COVID-19 has significantly affected many countries that might have effect after 2020, it was the challenge in all countries. At the country level, there should be more strengthening of the capacity in each SDG and its indicator. A case study of Thailand, the integrating of sufficiency economy philosophy of his Majesty's King Bhumibol development approach and BCG (Bio-Circular-Green Economy) model was implemented to achieve "sustainable development". In addition, ESG was employed for many organizations particularly commercial or industrial sectors. It was a challenging issue for many countries to achieve their goal in 2030.



2nd MICTOPH

Key Challenges and strategies for empowerment and health in forest city development

Glenn Laverack

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United Arab Emirates University

Abstract

What is empowerment and why is it important to maintain healthy communities in forest city development? Why does community engagement also play such an important role and what can we learn from other programs in an international context? The presentation will provide an understanding of some of the key challenges and strategies to help communities to empower themselves to lead healthy lives and to have mutual benefits for sustainable forest city development.

2nd MICTOPH



2nd MICTOPH

Abstract of Keynote Speech
The 2nd Mulawarman International Conference on Tropical Public Health (MICTOPH)
Samarinda, Indonesia, 7-8 September 2023

Sustainable Forest and Public Health
By Ida-Bagus P. Parthama, Ph.D

A healthy forest, is a forest that serves its function well. The function is multiple, both tangible and intangible, encompassing various goods and services. Forest goods include almost anything we use or consume in daily life; from toilet paper to high-end furniture, from natural fruit or bush-meat to herbal medicine, from fire-wood to third-generation biofuel. Indonesia is a country endowed with the third largest tropical rain forest, after Brazil and Republic of Congo. It covers about 120 million hectares, two-third of Indonesia land area.

Sustainable forest management has a long history in Indonesia, namely the management of teak forest in Java which started during the colonial era several hundred years ago. With that strong correlation between forest and community health, sustainable forest is also a part the IKN. The new capital of Indonesia's is envisioned to be a forest city. It is realized from the outset that a healthy capital city must be with a healthy environment including forests. For that matter, the IKN is purposively designed to a city in the forests, meaning a great portion of its landscape will be in the form of forest or perennial plantations.

Public health and forests are entwined, and scientific evidence demonstrate so. Forest will contribute positively to public health, by providing goods and services, only if forests are healthy and sustainably managed. Therefore, all human must be in one vector, one vision, namely to keep the world forest healthy. The One-health principle, namely human and environment health must be adopted and practiced world-wide.



2nd MICTOPH

Abstract

Systemic approach of building disaster resilience in the Anthropocene era

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In this Anthropocene era, disasters and crises reflect the social, political and economic environment within which they occur, and their associated tensions and dilemmas. The 2023 Global Risk Report that was launched by the World Economic Forum, suggested that six of ten top global risks in the next decade are related to environmental and societal crises (e.g. failure to mitigate climate change, failure of climate change adaptation, natural disaster and extreme weather events, etc).

Disaster is a systemic process, thus, for a city, resilience must address the system of systems that makes up a city. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation must be mainstreamed in all developmental agendas within the city. Integration of resilience and sustainability across city agencies and within city functions must be applied horizontally and vertically.

2nd MICTOPH



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Relationship between Water Quality with Dental Health in Communities Consuming Post-Coal Mining Void Water
- Authors of Abstract** : Verry Asfirzal^{1,2}, Iwan Muhamad Ramdan³, Krishna Purnawan Candra⁴, Swandari Paramita⁵
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Background Dental and oral health is still a significant problem in East Kalimantan, where almost 73% of the population of East Kalimantan has problems with oral health. Water quality is considered one of the main factors in tooth decay caused by demineralization of the enamel. In coal mining, the potential for water acidity is primarily due to pyrite sulfide minerals and low fluoride ion content..

This study aimed to analyze the relationship between water quality and the level of dental health in people who consume post-coal mining void water

Material and Methods The research was conducted in post-coal mining void water in Bengkuring, Samarinda, East Kalimantan, on 30 patients to look at the Dental Caries Index using the DMFT (Decay Missing Filling Tooth) index examination. The acidity level and the fluorine content in post-coal mining void water were conducted in the Water Quality Laboratory of the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Mulawarman University. The acidity level was measured using a pH meter. Fluorine content was measured using a spectrophotometer.

Results The results showed that 68% of patients showed a very high DMFT index, meaning they had more tooth decay, missing and filling. The laboratory results show that the pH is within normal limits, and the fluorine level is below the standard limit. The results showed a relationship between fluorine content and dental health (DMFT) levels in people who use post-coal mine void water.

Conclusion More education is needed for the public to improve dental health, especially in tooth decay, missing, and filling. Education is also needed to increase fluorine from other sources, such as fluorine toothpaste.

Keyword : Dental Health, Water Quality, DMFT, Void



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract	: CHARACTERISTICS OF EMERGENCY PATIENTS FROM PALARAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER : DESCRIPTIVE STUDY
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Background : Emergency services are important, and required in every health facility, especially in tropical area. In tropical areas, where various environmental factors and diseases can pose unique challenges, the need for good quality emergency services is particularly vital to ensure timely and effective care for patients. There are two types of cases that can be distinguished in general, namely trauma and non-traumatic cases.

Objective : This study aimed to define the characteristics of patients treated at the Palaran Community Health Center emergency unit from June to July 2023.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This was a cross-sectional study using descriptive method.

Results : Between June and July 2023 there were 726 patients treated at the Palaran Community Health Center emergency unit. The characteristics of patients visiting the emergency room were mostly male (55.3%), aged 26-45 years (21.9%). The most patients came from the surrounding of Rawa Makmur Village (45.31%). On average the patients came on the second day of illness, with almost half of them (48.9%) reported with pain. Many patients who visit the emergency room already have national medical insurance (73.1%), and 42.1% of patients reported that they have occupation. There were 172 trauma cases: 93 (52.9%) from household injury, 47 (27.3%) from traffic injury and the rest were occupational injuries. From non-trauma cases dyspepsia was the most diagnosed illness. Almost all of the patients get medication, only 2.8% had non pharmacological therapy and 6.4% was given no therapy.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : In June and July 2023, Palaran Community Health Center's emergency unit treated 726 patients: trauma cases accounted for 172, mainly household injuries (52.9%), while dyspepsia was the leading non-trauma diagnosis.

Keyword : Community Health Center, emergency, tropical area, trauma.



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : "MENGINANG SIRIH" AS A TRADITION IN THE BANJAR COMMUNITY IS IT RELATED TO DENTAL CARIES?
- Authors of Abstract** : Topan Sulaiman Asy'ari1*, Riska Amelia Safitri1, Nur Shofa Fhadila1, Nidaul Jannah1, Chintana Aurel Hairin2, Fauzie Rahman3,4
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Background : Dental health problems in Indonesia are still relatively high. Based on the results of Riskesdas in 2018, the prevalence of caries in Indonesia reached 57.6%. South Kalimantan Province 46.90% of the population suffered from dental caries. A factor that is thought to be associated with the prevalence of dental caries is the habit of "menginang sirih" which is the culture of the Banjar people.

Objective : This study aims to analyze the relationship between the tradition of "menginang sirih" and the incidence of dental caries.

Research Methods/ Implementation Method : This study used case control quantitative research. This research analysis used the chi square test with a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) with an alternative Fisher's Exact test. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire to obtain data on respondents' experience of the betel nut tradition and the DMF-T index used to determine the dental caries status of respondents.

Results : The research subjects are 46 respondents, consisting of 36 women and 10 men. It was found that there was no relationship between betel nut habit, age, length of betel nut habit, frequency in a week, long chewing time, materials used and tooth brushing with the incidence of dental caries (p -value = 0.375; 0.964; 0.083; 1.000; 1.000; 0.462; 0.739; 0.462).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The tradition of Menginang Sirih in Banjar was shown not to be associated with dental caries problems ($H_0 > 0.05$). Therefore, this tradition can be maintained by continuing to pay attention to personal hygiene and regular dental check-ups.

Keyword : menginang sirih", Dental Caries, Dental Health, Traditions.



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Overview of Maternal death in Berau during 2019-2021
Authors of Abstract : Heni Sudiastiningsih, Irfan Baharuddin Pakki
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Background : Maternal death is the death of a pregnant woman or death within 42 days after the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the length and location of the pregnancy, caused by anything related to pregnancy, or aggravated by the pregnancy or its handling. Maternal mortality is one of the indicators to evaluate the progress of the health of a country.

Objective : In this study, there were 29 cases of maternal deaths.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : Observation Descriptive

Results : The results showed that based on maternal age the majority of mothers who died at the age of 20-34 years were 62,%. Based on the period of death the majority died during pregnancy as much as 51.72%. Based on the year with the most deaths in 2021, 55.17%.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : This study recommends the need for early awareness in the community about the dangers of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.

Keyword : maternal death



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Food Record Of Micronutrients for Autism And Organophosphates Pesticide Residues On Vegetables And Fruits
- Authors of Abstract** : Alfina Baharuddin¹, Armanto Makmun², Hasnaci³
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Background : Organophosphate insecticides such as chlorpyrifos (CPI) are environmental toxins associated with neurobehavioral deficits and an increased risk of autism in children. Cases of children with neurobehavior disorders (Autism) in Makassar city have continued to increase from previously 254 cases (2020) to 275 cases (2021).

Objective : This study aims to find out how Food records the consumption of micronutrients (Ca, Cu, and Zn) on the severity of Autism in children in Makassar City and the levels of pesticide residues in vegetables and fruits

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The sampling technique used was purposive sampling with a total sample of 30 people. The data collection technique is by interview method while examining pesticide residue levels with Pesticide Detection Cards and Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrophotometer. Data analysis with SPSS.

Results : The research show that food record for micronutrien there is no difference significant, for residue on vegetables Of the 30 samples of vegetables, diazinon, chlorphyrifos and profenofos . The pesticide residues on the organophosphate fruits were 0.021 ppm, 0.066 ppm and 0.085 ppm respectively.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The conclusion, is there is no relationship between intake of calcium (Ca), zinc (Zn), and copper (Cu) with the severity of children with autism. The types of pesticide residues in vegetables and fruits are Chlorpyrifos, malathion, and Fenitrotion and in fruits, namely Diazinon, Malation Profenofos It is recommended that parents should be provided with education/counseling regarding adequate consumption of micronutrients in selecting good food ingredients. As well as washing vegetables and fruit

Keyword : Autism, Pesticide; Calcium (Ca); Copper (cu); Zinc (zn);



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Prevalence and Environmental Risk Factors of Hookworm Infection and Strongyloidiasis in Rural Areas of Indonesia
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Background : The prevalence of hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis is serious public health concern globally. In Java Island and Kalimantan Island have differential environmental risk factors of hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis, specially rural areas of Indonesia have high risk environmental factors of the prevalence of hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis

Objective : In this study would show the infection rates, correlation analysis between environmental risk factors and prevalence of hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis with statistical analysis

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : We performed a cross-sectional study among 226 school children from rural of East Java province, Central Java Province and East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. In this study used two diagnostic methods: Kato Katz and Koga agar plate culture/KAP culture for diagnosing of hookworm and Strongyloides infections. Pearson chi-square analysis was used for study correlation between environmental factors and hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis

Results : Hookworm, Strongyloides sp, and Ascaris sp infections were found in this study; 137(60.63%), 25(11.1%), and 124(9.84%) respectively. Environmental risk factors such as; rainy season, quality of soil and infection hookworm and strongyloides in pet have significant correlation (p value < 0.05) with hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The prevalence of hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis has correlation with environmental factors, and the finding in this research could be contributed for decreasing program of hookworm infection and strongyloidiasis especially in rural community area

Keyword : Environmental risk factors, hookworm infection, strongyloidiasis, rural areas, Indonesia



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : THE ABUNDANCE OF MICROPLASTICS IN TREATED WATER AT REFILL DRINKING WATER DEPOT (DAMIU)
Authors of Abstract : Waryati, Dwi Ermawati Rahayu, Rizma Hermalia Widia Puuri
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Background : In Indonesia, refillable plastic bottles are most commonly referred to as gallons, which typically have a volume of 19 liters. Many Indonesians, especially those in the lower middle class, are interested in using treated water from refilled drinking water depots as drinking water. These days, microplastics in drinking water are a concern for people worldwide because of potential health effects.

Objective : The abundance of microplastics in treated water from refilled drinking water depots is investigated in this research, along with the impact of using plastic gallons and brushing equipment on the gallon washing procedure.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : For one month, the frequency of gallon usage varies to every 10th, 20th, and 30th day, with gallons being filled every two days. Gallon washing with a brush machine for 30 seconds, 90 seconds, and no washing were among the variations in the time used. Gallon samples are brand-new gallons.

Results : Compared to the 10th and 20th days of sampling, the 30th day's microplastic abundance value was more significant. The more constantly used gallons are used for a more extended period, the more valuable microplastic abundance becomes. Compared to washing gallons without brushing and using a brush machine for 30 seconds, washing gallons for 90 seconds increased the abundance value of microplastics. The size range of the microplastic in treated water is 20–250 μm , and it comes in the forms of fiber, fragment, and film.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The more time it takes to wash gallons using a brush machine, the more microplastics there are.

Keyword : microplastics, drinking water, DAMIU, gallon usage, brush machine



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Mapping of Vulnerability DHF Using Geographic Information System in Denpasar Area
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Background : DHF is one of the public health problems that can cause extraordinary events. In 2020, WHO released DHF as a potential threat among ten other diseases.

Objective : This study aims to analyze the distribution pattern, influence of risk factors, and map the vulnerability of DHF in the working area of West Denpasar Health Center

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : Distribution patterns and vulnerability maps are analyzed using Nearest Neighbour Analysis, Standard Deviational Ellipse, Kernel Density and Weighted Overlay techniques. The influence between climate risk factors and the number of DHF cases uses multiple linear regression tests while regional characteristic risk factors use buffering and overlay techniques.

Results : The analysis shows that the DHF distribution pattern is a cluster with the direction of distribution following the north and south of the health center working area. The influence of climatic factors (temperature and humidity) with the incidence of DHF has a positive effect on air temperature and humidity, while the rainfall factor has a negative effect. The influence of regional characteristic factors such as the distance of settlements to the river which is quite close, and the high density of settlements and population density can increase the vulnerability of DHF.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The DHF susceptibility map at the West Denpasar Health Center I produced an area with a high level of 85 ha covering the Tegal Kertha Village and the Tegal Harum Village.

Keyword : DHF; GIS; spatial pattern; vulnerability map



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Analysis of the Potential Implementation of 3R Method in Kampung Sebelang, Muara Pahu District
Authors of Abstract : Ilham Rahmatullah 1, Iwan Muhamad Ramdan 2, Blego Sedionoto 3, Yohanes Budi Sulistioadi 4
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The existence of household waste in an environment is due to waste management which is still dominated by the system of collecting, transporting the waste, and disposing of the final processing site (TPA), Indonesia has produced 3.22 million tons of unmanaged plastic waste. East Kalimantan in 2019 produced around 720,985.79 tons of waste. In 2020 around 734,595.47 tons while in 2021 it produces around 733,498.95 tons of waste.

To analyze the Potential Implementation of the Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (3R) Method in Kampung Sebelang, Muara Pahu District, West Kutai Regency

This study used qualitative research methods to provide an overview or description of a situation or phenomenon objectively through in-depth interviews with 15 informants

The results showed that people are interested in being able to apply the concept of waste management with the 3R method. Now, manage their waste through burning, dumping in the river, stockpiling and becoming animal feed. Health Centre has a role in educating and assisting as well as supervising in realizing environmentally friendly waste management with the 3R system.

The community manages non-organic waste by burning it, the community manages organic waste by giving an animal feed, and The community disposes of the waste directly into the river. Potential The implementation of the concept of household waste management with the 3R method in Sebelang Village still requires the following stages: The community has the means to sort waste because the community has segregated organic and non-organic waste bins in their respective homes.

Keyword : Household Waste, Waste management, 3R method



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Second-Hand Smoke Exposure and Risk of Tuberculosis in Children
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Background : Tuberculosis (TB) is an ongoing global public health crisis. In 2020, there were an estimated 9.9 million new TB cases worldwide, of which 11% were children. Active smoking and second-hand smoke (SHS) exposure is associated with active tuberculosis (TB), as well as disease relapse and mortality.

Objective : This study aims to analyze the correlation of SHS exposure and the occurrence of TB in children aged 1-5 years.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This is a retrospective study performed on children (1-5 years old) who registered in Pegambiran and Andalas Health Center between April 2022 and April 2023. A matched case-control study in which 42 children who became cases and 42 children who did not become cases were included. A questionnaire was collected from all participant detailing demographic information and SHS exposure, as well as measurement of air ventilation and eating habits.

Results : We found that SHS exposure is associated with tuberculosis in children (p-value 0,008) after controlling for air ventilation and eating habits.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Exposure to SHS is associated with TB disease (OR 1.7) among exposed compared to non-exposed children. Children showed almost than 2-fold increased risk of SHS associated TB.

Keyword : SHS exposure; tuberculosis in children; air ventilation; eating habits



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Risk Factors of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Banda Aceh
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Background : Tuberculosis remains a major public health problem in the world and ranks second only to Covid-19 as the deadliest infectious disease in the world. Although efforts have been made to improve case identification and adherence to treatment in developing countries, the reduction of Tuberculosis incidence has not reached a noteworthy level.

Objective : This study aims to determine the risk factors for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Banda Aceh.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This study using a Case-control approach. The number of respondents was 240 people, consisting of 120 cases and 120 controls. Cases constituted individuals diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 2022, whereas controls were individuals residing in the same neighborhoods as cases but not suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Data were analyzed using multivariate analysis with logistic regression test to identify the most predominant risk factors for pulmonary tuberculosis incidence.

Results : The results revealed that knowledge (p-value = 0.001; OR = 9.4) and comorbidity (p-value = 0.019; OR = 0.3) were risk factors for pulmonary tuberculosis. On the other hand, close contact and smoking status were not identified as risk factors for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Knowledge (p-value = 0.001; OR = 9.1; CI = 4.8-17.1) emerged as the most predominant factor influencing pulmonary tuberculosis incidence.

Keyword : Tuberculosis; risk factors; knowledge; comorbid; case control



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Analysis of Factors Causing Hypertension
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Background : Hypertension (high blood pressure) is when the blood pressure is 140/90 mmHg or higher. It's common but can be serious if left untreated. People with high blood pressure may experience no symptoms. Hypertension is the main cause of premature death worldwide. One of the global targets for non-communicable diseases is to reduce the prevalence of hypertension by 33% between 2010 and 2030 (WHO, 2023).

Objective : This study aims to provide an overview of the factors that cause hypertension in the North Sangatta Health Center area.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The research method used is descriptive analysis. The results of these data describe patient visits with hypertension in 2022.

Results : Based on the results of research data on the number of hypertension sufferers in the working area of the North Sangatta Health Center in 2021 there were 1,344 people, in 2022 there were 2,498 people (Medical Record Data of North Sangatta Health Center, 2022).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Hypertension or high blood pressure means that there is high pressure in the arteries. Arteries are blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to all tissues and organs of the body. The systolic number (top) shows the pressure in the blood vessels when the heart pumps blood. The diastolic number (below) shows the pressure in the blood vessels when the heart is at rest.

Keyword : Factors, Risk, Hypertension Disorders



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Description of Hemoglobin and Leukocyte Levels in Operators of Public Fuel Filling Stations (SPBU) X Konawe Regency
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Background : Fuel Oil contains hazardous chemicals. Among these toxic chemicals is benzene. Exposure to benzene can cause cancer, damage the bone marrow and blood formation system, which can cause anemia, thrombocytopenia, and decreased leukocytes, namely white blood cells. Humans are mostly exposed to benzene through inhalation, but personnel can be exposed to high levels of benzene while refueling.

Objective : The research population is gas station operators, the research sample is 11 gas station operators X in Konawe Regency

Research Methods : This research uses descriptive research with a quantitative approach as a research technique

Results : The results showed that out of 11 gas station operators, 10 subjects (90.9%) had normal hemoglobin levels and 1 subject (9.1%) had abnormal hemoglobin levels. Likewise, the leukocyte examination showed that 10 subjects (90.9%) had normal leukocyte levels and 1 subject (9.1%) had abnormal leukocyte levels.

Conclusion : The conclusion from the results of this study is that the hemoglobin level of gas station operators is the highest 16.8/dL and the lowest 11.5/dL while the highest leukocyte level is 9,600/l and the lowest is 3,500/l.

Keyword : Gas Station Operators, Benzene, Hemoglobin, Leukocytes



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Overview of diabetes mellitus knowledge in polyclinic patients at Kudungga East Kutai Hospital
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Background : Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease characterized by increased blood glucose levels due to impaired insulin production or use. DM can cause serious complications in various organs, such as the eyes, kidneys, heart, blood vessels, and nerves. DM also increases the risk of premature death from cardiovascular disease, stroke, kidney failure, and limb amputation. Knowledge of sufferers about diabetes mellitus is a tool that can help sufferers carry out diabetes management throughout their lives so that sufferers understand their disease, know how to change their behavior, and why it is needed.

Objective : to find out the description of polyclinic patient knowledge at Kudungga East Kutai Hospital.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : observational research with cross-sectional design. The sampling technique was carried out by accidental sampling of patients who visited the polyclinic during education. Where 20 visitors took the pre and post-test. Patient knowledge was measured Diabetes Knowledge Questionnaire (DKQ)-24. Patient characteristic data were analyzed descriptively

Results : From the research results, the pretest was obtained for 20 socialization participants and the results were 18 respondents with less knowledge and 2 respondents with sufficient knowledge, and the post-test for the same participants obtained the results for 20 respondents with good knowledge.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : it is hoped that the Kudungga Hospital can conduct health education to polyclinic visitors on a regularly so that the community understands better about the management of diabetes mellitus so that complications can be prevented.

Keyword : description, knowledge, diabetes mellitus



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Self-Concept of People with HIV/AIDS in Laskar NGO, Jember Regency
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Background : Jember Regency is still area with highest number of HIV/AIDS cases in East Java with 802 cases in 2018. Changes in self-concept of people with HIV/AIDS will give people had perception.

Objective : to find out self-concept description of people with HIV/AIDS in NGO LASKAR Jember Regency.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This type of research uses qualitative research with phenomenological approach. The research was conducted from November to December 2020. The key informant was head of the LASKAR NGO. The main informants were people with HIV/AIDS with 3 people. This study uses primary and secondary data with in-depth interviews. Data collection instruments use recorders, cameras, and zoom applications. Presentation of data with narration.

Results : The results of interviews with the three main informants found that no physical changes had occurred to them after knowing results of HIV diagnosis. They even feel themselves healthy. Efforts made by the Laskar NGO when people with HIV/AIDS experience physical changes, namely with mentoring activities. In the three main informants, self-concept towards social aspects shows positive direction. Even though they have good concept of social acceptance, there are still people who give negative stigma. Factors that support formation of self-concept of people with HIV/AIDS in Laskar NGO in social aspect are resources and family support. Three main informants didn't find any psychological changes. Efforts made by Laskar NGO in cases of people with HIV/AIDS who experience deep sadness and even dysphoria are referred directly to psychiatrists.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : All key informants didn't experience physical changes and social changes and didn't feel any psychological changes.

Keyword : Self Concept, HIV/AIDS. People With HIV/AIDS



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF SMOKERS AND PREVALENCE OF CHILDREN WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS IN INDONESIA 2020-2020

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Background : The immune system can decrease due to oral bacteria multiplying and colonizing well in the cigarette smoke environment. This condition increase the chance of health problem such as infection especially in children whose immune system is still vulnerable.

Objective : The purpose of this study to analyze the relationship between percentage of smokers and prevalence of children with health problems

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods :This study was conducted using secondary data from Maternal and Child Health Profile 2022 with the number of unit analysis were 34 provinces level. The design of the study was cross- sectional study. The variables analyzed were the percentage of smokers and the prevalence of children with health problems. Each variabels was devided into two categories based on current national number. Data was analyzed use chi – square test and prevalence ratio. Geographical mapping distribution of percentage smoker and prevalence children health problem categories was made by province using ArcGIS 10.8.

Results : Based on chi – square test there was a significant relationship between the high percentage of smoker and the high prevalence of child health problems (p-value: $0,01 < 0,05$) and based on prevalence ratio measurement, point estimate: 3,11 with 95% Confidence Interval: 1,31 to 7,37.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The percentage of smokers in an area has associated with prevalence of children with health problems. Children who live in areas with a high percentage of smokers are at risk of experiencing health problems 3.11 times than children who live in areas with a low percentage of smokers.

Keyword : Smokers; Children; Health Problems



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : GENDER ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS: MEN'S PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION IN Wetlands (Study in West Martapura District, Banjar Regency)
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One indicator of Family Planning Services is the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). South Kalimantan BKKBN data shows that the achievement of CPR in South Kalimantan using Modern Family Planning is 67.5%. One of the districts with the lowest CPR achievement in South Kalimantan is Banjar District (66.6%). The sub-district with the lowest achievement of male condom acceptors and operative methods in Banjar District is a district of West Martapura.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the gender study of male participation in family planning program participation in wetland areas.

The research design is in the form of a mix method, namely cross-sectional and qualitative phenomenology. Quantitative research sample is 60 husbands. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Qualitative research using husband informants, cadres and 2 health center midwives each conducted by in-dept-interview.

The results showed that there was no relationship between knowledge ($p=0.111$), attitudes ($p=1,000$), and perceptions (0.613) with male participation in the family planning program, and there was a relationship between male participation ($p=0.002$) and male participation in the family planning program. The results of in-depth interviews show that men's participation in family planning programs is low

The conclusion of this study is that male participation plays a very important role in increasing male participation in the family planning program.

Keyword : knowledge, attitude, participation, male family planning



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : The Relationship Between Service Quality in the Online Queue System and the Satisfaction of BPJS Users at the Primary Health Center (Puskesmas) in Teluk Lingga Village, Sangatta Utara District, Kutai Timur Regency.
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Background : Patient satisfaction is one of the key indicators of the standard of a healthcare facility. The improvement of service quality is essential and must be done by healthcare units, including Public Health Centers (Puskesmas). In the era of digitalization, an online queue system is one way to achieve service quality, where it is expected that the community won't have to wait too long to receive health services.

Objective : This study aims to determine the relationship between the quality of service in the online queue system and the satisfaction of BPJS users at the Primary Health Center (Puskesmas) in Teluk Lingga Village, Sangatta Utara District, Kutai Timur Regency.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This is a quantitative study with a Cross-Sectional approach. The population consists of BPJS participants at the Primary Health Center in Teluk Lingga Village, Sangatta Utara District, Kutai Timur Regency. The sample size, determined using the Lemeshow formula, consists of 175 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study is simple random sampling. Data was collected through the researcher-administered questionnaire. The data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

Results : The aspects of service quality that are related to community satisfaction are reliability (0.000), responsiveness (0.028), assurance (0.010), and tangible (0.013). However, there is no relationship with the Empathy variable (0.216) regarding the satisfaction of BPJS users at the Primary Health Center in Teluk Lingga Village, Sangatta Utara District, Kutai Timur Regency.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : It is essential to pay special attention to aspects that are still considered to have not provided good service quality, particularly the online queue system, to improve the satisfaction of BPJS Health service users.

Keyword : Service Quality, Online Queue, Satisfaction, BPJS



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIREMENT PLANNING AT PUSKESMAS KUTAI TIMUR DISTRICT IN 2022
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Background : Human resources planning is a systematic process used to predict the demand and supply of human resources in the future. analysis of employee needs is a logical and orderly process to determine the quantity and quality of employees required in an organizational unit.

Objective : The aim of this research is to analyze the human resources planning in the Health Department and Puskesmas (Public Health Center) in Kutai Timur District.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The type of research used is quantitative research with an analytical descriptive approach. This research will take place from April to August 2022 at Puskesmas (Public Health Center) in Kutai Timur District. The data collected in this research uses the in-depth interview survey method and the Health Workload Analysis (ABK) method.

Results : The results of this research indicate that the procurement of human resources/healthcare professionals at the Puskesmas is already good. The study involved a total of 235 respondents. Based on the analysis, it is known that the human resources/healthcare workforce planning at the Puskesmas in Kutai Timur District is well managed.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : There is effective communication and coordination between the Puskesmas management and the Health Department management, ensuring a proper and even distribution of healthcare human resources at the Puskesmas.

Keyword : Human Resources, Planning, Puskesmas.



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Relationship of Ability, Training and Reward with Cadre Performance in Muara Kaman Health Center
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Background : The Muara Kaman Health Center consists of 20 Integrated Service Posts, the number of cadres in 2021 will be 124 people and in 2022 there will be 101 people. The number of cadres on duty is 5 people, attend training twice a year, then graduate from high school with a reward per cadre of IDR 75,000 per month which is paid every three months. The number of visits from January to June 2023 was 192 people with an average visit per month of 50 people. The decrease in the number of visits could be due to the lack of performance of the cadres.

Objective : To determine the relationship between ability, training and rewards with the performance of Posyandu cadres for toddlers.

Type of research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. The population is Posyandu cadres in 20 Posyandu working areas of the Muara Kaman Health Center, totaling 101 cadres. The sampling uses technique total sampling. Data analysis using chi square. **Research Methods/ Implementation Methods** :

Results : There is a relationship between ability and performance of Posyandu toddler cadres, There is no relationship between training and the performance of Posyandu cadres for toddlers, there is a reward relationship with the performance of toddler Posyandu cadres in the working area of the Muara Kaman Health Center.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Capabilities and rewards are factors related to the performance of cadres, so it is suggested that education is needed for cadres including training, comparative studies between Integrated Service Posts.

Keyword : Ability, Training, Reward, Cadre Performance.



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY SATISFACTION ON BLUD SERVICES OF ANCALONG MUARA HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

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Background : The Community Satisfaction Survey among service users/patients is a form of improving public services in the BLUD Puskesmas (Public Health Center) at Muara Ancalong. This survey aims to gather feedback on the services provided.

Objective : This feedback serves as the basis for the Health Department to conduct evaluations in order to provide quality services.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The type of research used is quantitative research with descriptive analysis. This method referred to as a scientific method because it fulfills scientific principles, namely empirical, objective, measurable, rational, and systematic.

Results : Overall, the performance rating of the health services BLUD Puskesmas at Muara Ancalong for the first period of the Community Satisfaction Survey (SKM) achievement is 3.39, indicating good results. The study involved 345 respondents. Based on the analysis, it is known that service quality has a positive impact on patient satisfaction, which means that the better quality of services provided by the Puskesmas, it is the higher level of patient satisfaction.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned: The recommendation for this research to improve the healthcare services at the Public Health Center (Puskesmas) of Muara Ancalong can be achieved by optimizing the healthcare workforce through enhancing the competence of the personnel.

Keyword : Community Satisfaction Survey, Service Quality



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Analysis of Achievement of Minimum Service Standards (MSS) at the East Kutai District Health Office
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Background : Health is a human right. The government is obliged to fulfill the right to health. The MSS in the Health Sector is a reference for Regency/Municipal Governments in the provision of health services to which every citizen is entitled to receive at a minimum. All indicators of the MSS Health Office of East Kutai Regency have not reached the target of 100%.

Objective : This study aims to provide an overview of the achievements of 12 MSS indicators at the East Kutai District Health Office.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The research methodology is descriptive quantitative using secondary data on the achievement of 12 MSS indicators at the East Kutai District Health Office.

Results : All MSS indicators had not reached the 100% target, 2 indicators were still below 70%, namely Toddler Health Services (66.0%) and Health Services for the Elderly (62.6%).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Conduct training on human resources, improve coordination across sectors and infrastructure in Health Programs that carry out MSS services, especially Health Services for Toddlers and Health Services for the Elderly.

Keyword : Standards, Services, Minimum, SPM, Health Office.



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Overview of Priority Quality Indicators Waiting Time for Radiology Support Examination Results
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Background : the waiting time for radiology examination result, in the last 3 month is decreased.

Objective : to measure the Priority Indicator for waiting time fo radiology support examination result at radiology departement

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : kuantitatif

Result : There are several factors that affect the waiting time for radiology examination results. One of them is the human resource factor. thus, it may cause a difference in the last 2 months of 2022

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Priority Quality Index Waiting Time for Radiology Supporting Examination Results < 180 minutes is still in the good category

Keyword : Priority Quality; Waiting Time for Radiology Results.; Kudungga Hospital



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Evaluation Of Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) For Bpjs Kesehatan Participants At Sangurara Public Health Center, Palu City
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Background: The Prolanis program is a health service system and a proactive approach carried out in an integrated manner involving participants, first-level health facilities, and BPJS Health in the framework of health care for BPJS Health participants who suffer from chronic diseases Hypertension and DM-type 2. In 2021, Palu City Hypertension is the first-highest non-communicable disease with 17,718 cases, and the fourth-highest DM with 5,535 cases. Based on the results of observations made by researchers in the Prolanis program, it is still not optimal for input, process, and output variables.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine how the Prolanis program was evaluated for BPJS Health participants at the Sangurara Health Center. This type of research is qualitative research with a case study approach. The research informants were 6 people using a purposive sampling technique. Management of data with matrix techniques

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods: The type of research used is qualitative research with a study case approach. The researcher is the main instrument, the data collection technique is carried out in triangulation (combined), the analysis is inductive, and the research results qualitatively emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The research informants were 6 people using a purposive sampling technique. Management of data with matrix techniques.

Results: The results showed that the availability of human resources development of health at the Sangurara Health Center was still lacking because there were health workers, especially those in charge of Prolanis, who had multiple duties, and there was no special room for the implementation of Prolanis activities, and there was no Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) specifically for Prolanis. In terms of planning, Prolanis activities at the Sangurara Health Center are only carried out once a month, while BPJS Health recommends four times so that the implementation of Prolanis is still not optimal and the output component for controlled Prolanis achievements has not reached the target.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned: Implementing the Prolanis program at the Sangurara Public Health Center has exhibited satisfactory progress. However, it is imperative to thoroughly evaluate its effectiveness by considering many input, process, and output factors. It is hoped that the Sangurara Health Center will add more health workers, conduct training for health workers, carry out all Prolanis activities so that they can achieve their goals, and conduct outreach regarding Prolanis to patients so that they can increase the achievements of controlled Prolanis.

Keyword : Evaluation, Prolanis Program, Health Insurance



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Overview of Outpatient Satisfaction in Kudungga Hospital
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Background : Hospitals are required to provide quality services by following established standards and can reach all levels of society. The community's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the services provided directly by the hospital can be seen and felt by the community as users of health services. To assess and measure the patient's wishes and satisfaction using a survey method according to Permenpan No. 14 of 2017 concerning guidelines for compiling public satisfaction surveys for public administration units.

Objective : This study aims to determine the description of outpatient patient satisfaction at Kudungga Hospital.

This research is a quantitative study with a descriptive approach to see the description of outpatient patient satisfaction at Kudungga Hospital. Research Methods/ Implementation Methods :

Results : The outpatient satisfaction index at Kudungga Hospital in the fourth quarter of 2022, namely from the October period was 81.23, in the November period was 81 and in the December period it fell again to 79.66. The average outpatient satisfaction in the fourth quarter was 80.63

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The outpatient customer satisfaction index at Kudungga Hospital in the fourth quarter of 2022 is in a good category.

Keyword : Patient Satisfaction, Outpatient, Kudungga Hospital



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Coping Mechanisms and Their Relation to Academic Burnout in College Students Post the COVID-19 Pandemic
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Background : Post-COVID-19 pandemic brought changes to college student in their education process. This condition has the potential to cause academic burnout. Applying positive coping mechanisms can prevent academic burnout.

Objective : This study aims to determine the relationship between coping mechanisms and academic burnout in college students post-COVID-19 pandemic.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The research method was carried out using a cross-sectional approach with a proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The instruments used were Demographic questionnaires, Coping Strategies Inventory Short Form (CSI-SF), and the Maslach Burnout Inventory Student Survey (MBI-SS)

Results : The research respondents were 241 college students, 89.2% female and 10.2% male, the average age of the respondents is 20 years. The results showed that the most widely used coping mechanism was problem-focused engagement (PFE). The MBI-SS results show that most college students experience moderate academic burnout of 68.9%. Statistical test analysis using the Spearman's Rho test showed a significant relationship between coping mechanisms (PFE, EFE, PFD, EFD) and academic burnout ($p=0.001$, $p=0.042$, $p=0.019$, $p=0.001$).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : These results indicate that the coping used by college students influences academic burnout. So, it is hoped that in post-COVID-19 pandemic conditions, students will apply effective coping mechanisms to manage academic stress and pressure so that they do not cause academic burnout.

Keyword : Keywords: Academic Burnout, Coping Mechanisms, Post-Pandemic, COVID-19



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO HEALTH LITERACY FOR FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSW) IN PREVENTING COVID-19 AT THE COASTAL AREA OF JEMBER DISTRICT
- Authors of Abstract** : Dewi Rokhmah, Atmim Rizki Fitriani, Elystia Vidia Marselina, Rindra Prameswari Sampadha P, Sepma Viraticha, Sheila Soraya Choliq, Ita Rossinta, Driana Desy Purwiningsih
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Background : Female sex workers or FSW are workers whose job is to serve sexual activities with the aim of getting wages or rewards from those who have used their services. The knowledge of women sex workers about Covid-19 is urgently needed in order to protect themselves from the transmission of Covid-19 which can be transmitted through close contact with both symptomatic and asymptomatic customers. The attitude of FSW is also important in preventing Covid-19, because individuals who have a good attitude tend to practice COVID-19 prevention. This knowledge and attitude can be obtained from existing health literacy. The higher a person's health literacy, the better the prevention behavior, because someone with high health literacy may have more adequate and appropriate health information and knowledge and help them to make better health decisions regarding COVID-19 prevention behavior.

Objective : This research aimed to analysis of the relationship of knowledge and attitude to health literacy for female sex workers (FSW) in preventing covid-19 at the coastal area of Jember district.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This type of research used a quantitative analysis method with this type of observational research and a cross-sectional study design. The population in this study were female sex workers in the coastal area of Puger District. The number of samples in this study were 66 respondents. The sampling technique uses probability sampling of the WPS Health Literacy Dependent variable on the prevention of Covid-19. Independent Variables Knowledge and Attitudes of FSW on the prevention of Covid-19. Bivariate analysis is used to determine the relationship between the independent (independent) variable and the dependent (dependent) variable. The mean difference uses Chi-Square with a 95% confidence interval (CI).

Results : The results of our research show that, information was obtained that 43 people (65%) FSW in Puger District had very good health literacy about Covid-19 and 23 people (35%) FSW in Puger District had sufficient health literacy about Covid-19. There is a relationship significant difference between Knowledge and Health Literacy of WPS in Puger District regarding the prevention of Covid-19.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : There is a significant relationship between Attitudes and WPS Health Literacy in Puger District regarding the prevention of Covid-19.

Keyword : Keywords: Female Sex Workers, Health Literacy, Knowledge, attitude, Covid-19



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Clean And Healthy Living Behaviors (PHBS) In Families Who Have Children With Nutritional Problems
- Authors of Abstract** : Fauzie Rahman 1,2, Muhammad Ali Faisal 3, Zuhrufa Wanna Yolanda 4, Ranindy Qadrinnisa 4, Yoga Putra Wibowo 5
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Background : Malnutrition is one of the main nutritional problems by toddlers around the world. The incidence of stunting found is high and very far from the World Health Organization (WHO) standard regarding the prevalence rate of 20% or the national target in 2024 of 14%. Based on the results of the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2022, the prevalence of stunting in South Kalimantan was 24.6%, Banjar District 40.2% and Aranio District 17.7%. Many factors cause high malnutrition and undernutrition, one of which is due to the lack of intake of good nutritious food.

Objective : To analyze the differences in knowledge and attitudes about the implementation of clean and healthy living behaviors (PHBS) of mothers who have toddlers with nutritional problems after health education and cooking demonstrations based on local food.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The design of this study uses Quasi experimental with pre-post test and intervention in the form of health education and cooking demonstrations based on local food. The variables studied were 10 indicators of PHBS, knowledge and attitudes about PHBS and nutrition based on local food. The sample amounted to 30 people who were mothers who had children with nutritional problems. Data were analyzed using a computer program.

Results : Wilcoxon test showed that there were differences before and after the intervention on knowledge and attitude variables ($p = 0.046$; $p = 0.025$) about PHBS. In terms of the implementation of PHBS in the household setting, there is a difference in the implementation of PHBS in the physical activity indicator ($p = 0.034$). However, there were no differences in PHBS indicators of childbirth assisted by health workers ($p = 1.000$), exclusive breastfeeding ($p = 0.564$), weighing infants and toddlers every month ($p = 1.000$), using clean water ($p = 0.564$), washing hands with clean water and soap ($p = 1.000$), using a healthy latrine ($p\text{-value} = 0.317$), cradating larvac ($p = 0.317$), eating vegetables and fruit every day ($p = 0.083$), not smoking in the house ($p = 1.000$).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The community has not implemented household PHBS in accordance with the specified indicators, so it is necessary to further understand the implementation of PHBS for each indicator and how to implement it.

Keyword : Knowledge, PHBS, Nutritions,



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : The Relationship between Parental Verbal Abuse and Peer Conformity with Adolescents' Risky Behavior (Study on Children Confronting the Law at Probolinggo Police)
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Background: Probolinggo Regency is one of the regencies that occupies the tenth position regarding the highest crime cases in East Java, with a total of 1400 criminal cases in 2014–2016. Meanwhile, in 2018–2020, there were 98 cases of children dealing with the law under the age of 21. Given the percentage of young people who encounter the law, peer pressure, which can lead young people to engage in risky behaviors like theft, extortion, drug use, and intermediary work, is one such driving force. Peer influence, or peer conformity, is one of the factors that can influence adolescents to adapt their daily behavior to the rules of a group to gain acceptance by the group. According to Asih et al.'s research, delinquency in adolescents can also result from a lack of harmony in the family, such as that between parents and children, because the family essentially plays a crucial role in shaping a teenager's personality. Nazhifah's research supported this assertion by stating that because there is no social control over acts of violence against children, such as verbal abuse or verbal abuse by parents, it is possible that parents' lack of attention to their children will have an impact on the occurrence of risky behavior in adolescents.

Objective: The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze related predisposing factors (age, gender, religion, education level, knowledge, and attitudes) and reinforcing factors (parental verbal abuse and peer with adolescent risk behaviors on children dealing with the law aged ≤ 21 years at Probolinggo Police).

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods: This research was an observational analytic study using quantitative methods with a cross-sectional research design. The population of this research was children dealing with the law aged ≤ 21 years at Probolinggo Police during the period 2018–2020, as many as 98 teenagers, while the sample taken was 62 respondents

Results: Most of the respondents were in the age group of 18–21 years; the majority were male; all of the respondents were Muslims; the most recent education level of the respondents was SMP or equivalent level; most of the respondents have good knowledge; the attitude of the respondents was the most positive; they have positive values; they have a level of parental verbal abuse experience and peer conformity that are in the moderate category; and the level of risk behavior carried out by adolescents is mainly in the moderate category.

Conclusion: Variables of age, gender, education level, and knowledge were not related to adolescent risk behaviors, while variables of attitude, parental verbal abuse, and peer conformity were related to adolescent risk behaviors.

Keyword : Parental Verbal Abuse; Peer Conformity; Adolescent Risk Behaviors



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : The Psychological Impact of Adolescents With the Addiction of K-Pop Fans Roleplayers in Jember Regency
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Background : Many K-POP fans lead to the formation of a game called roleplayer which is a form of expressing their love for their idol. Roleplayer is a game where players interact with other players on social media by keeping their real identity secret and playing the role of idols they admire. Jember Regency is considered to have the most and active K-POP fans in Besuki Residency.

Objective : how behavior while playing roleplayer and to know the Psychological Impact of Adolescents with the Addiction of K-Pop Fans Roleplayers in Jember Regency

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This research has been conducted using quantitative research and has passed the ethical test No.93/KEPK/FKM/NEI/VIII/2021. Data collection has used an online questionnaire. The sampling technique that has been used Consecutive Sampling, which is 112 players teenage K-POP fans who played roleplayer in Jember Regency.

Results : Players have played roleplayer for more than 6 months, with an average of playing for more than 5 years, spent 4 hours a day playing roleplayer and 8 hours of play per day. Players with 38% were declared to have an impact on mental health difficulty concentrating, anxiety and sadness suddenly.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : the comfort in playing roleplayer has a health impact that needs to be studied because it raises new problems that result in negative behavior such as laziness, delaying work, neglecting tasks, and decreasing productivity

Keyword : K-POP, Mental Health, Behavior, role player



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : IMPACT OF MISINFORMATION AND DISINFORMATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SOCIAL MEDIA: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background : Misinformation and disinformation often occur during a pandemic through social media which can cause people to worry about Covid-19 information and believe information that has not been proven true. Data for 2021 by the Ministry of Information and Informatics (Kominfo) found that there were 33% cases of Covid-19 misinformation and 68 cases of disinformation related to the issue of the Covid-19 virus. The spread occurs through various social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter and other search platforms.

Objective : The purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of misinformation and disinformation during the Covid-19 pandemic on social media.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The method used is a literature review involving 30 articles from 2018 to 2023 by searching the Google Scholar, Garuda, and Sinta journal article databases. The inclusion criteria are full-text and open access, national and international journals while the exclusion is duplicate articles.

Results : The large number of cases of misinformation and disinformation have had an impact on public confidence in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine, threatening the health system, public mental health, and harming Covid-19 services in the perception that they are not as expected.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : It is suggested to the public to improve digital literacy skills and the role of health workers and health services to analyze the causes and health impacts of disinformation and misinformation for prevention strategies.

Keyword : misinformation, disinformation, Covid-19



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : THE ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH-PROMOTING LIFESTYLE AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: THE ROLE OF BMI AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Background : The subjective well-being refers to young people evaluate their lives experience with specific domains by identifying protective factors such us their body mass index and health-promoting lifestyle.

Objective : This study aims to examine BMI as a mediator of the associations between health-promoting lifestyle to subjective well-being, and also to analyze the associations between all domain of these variables

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This study was conducted by cross-sectional design, and university students of Universitas Mulawarman (N = 183) were recruited conveniently with an online self-administered questionnaire in 2022. Instruments used consisting of demographics, health-promoting lifestyle profile (HPLP II) and BBC-SWB. Data has been analyzed using descriptive statistics, T-test and Anova, Pearson's correlation, and multiple linear regression

Results : The results showed a significant association in overall or each domain of health-promoting lifestyle ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.493-0.848$), BMI has statistically association with physical activity ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.147$) and nutrition ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.173$). The domain of interpersonal relationship has negative association with relationship wellbeing ($p < 0.001$, $r = -0.153$), and each subjective wellbeing domain is positively correlated ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.513-0.939$). This research also showed that BMI not fit to be a mediator of the association between health-promoting lifestyle to subjective well-being among university students.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : These findings suggest that the health-promoting lifestyle of university students is one of the indicators associated with the body mass index, but does not yet have correlation strength as a moderating factor to achieve optimal subjective well-being in participants.

Keyword : healthy lifestyle; subjective well-being; BMI; university students



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Protein, Calcium, Elasticity, And Acceptability Levels Of Tuna Meatballs With Anchovy Flour And Gummy Substance.
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Background : Marine products in the form of tuna fish are abundant and not optimally processed in Jember Regency, so it is necessary to diversify superior nutrient-dense and high-quality organoleptic products. Fish meatballs are snacks favored by the people of Jember.

Objective: This research aims to make an innovative product, namely tuna fish balls (*Euthynnus affinis*), fortifying anchovy flour (*Stolephorus* spp) combined with different gummy substance to increase protein, calcium, and acceptability

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : Experimental methods using a completely randomized design were conducted towards three treatments and three replications with tuna fish and anchovy flour proportions of 5%, 18%, and 35%, the addition of gummy substance in 3 levels (no gummy substance, carrageenan, and Sodium Tripolyphosphate). The total number of unit variation samples in the two groups is ten units. The number of samples with three repetitions is 30 pieces. Data analysis used one-way ANOVA to test calcium and protein levels and the chewiness of tuna fish balls. Meanwhile, Friedman's analysis was used for organoleptic tests.

Results : The best tuna fish balls, nutritional content, and chewiness were fortified with 18% anchovy flour with carrageenan (p-value <0,05). The nutritional content includes protein around $31,12 \pm 0,04$ grams/100 grams, calcium levels around $0,76 \pm 0,01$ grams/100 grams, and chewiness was $810,24 \pm 0,93$ gf.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Tuna fish balls with 18% anchovy flour and carrageenan are an excellent alternative for nutritious food among stunted toddlers.

Keyword : tuna fish balls; anchovy flour; organoleptic test; carrageenan; Sodium Tripolyphosphate



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : The Heritage Healthy Food from Gatot by Using Bioconversion Technology
- Authors of Abstract** : Ragil Ismi Hartanti¹, Nurhayati^{2*}, Cici Mei Pratiwi³, Astriani⁴, Eka Ruriani⁵, Dedy Eko Rahmanto⁶
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Background : Gatot is a traditional Indonesian food made from cassava which is fermented by mold and lactic acid bacteria with a characteristic black color and a chewy texture. As a starch carbohydrate food, it is also necessary to know its potential as a source of energy and glycemic index (GI) value.

Objective : This study aims to determine the health aspect of gatot food which is processed by bioconversion based on GI value.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This study was designed using a completely randomized design (CRD) with two factors, namely the type of cassava (factor A) and soaking time (factor B). These research used two types of cassava i.e white cassava of Malang variety 4 (A1) and yellow cassava of Malang variety 2 (A2), while the gatot soaking time was 3 days (B1) and 6 days (B2). The process of making cassava gatot is processed through several stages, namely peeling, washing, drying, and bioconversion by spontaneous fermentation, drying, soaking, and cooking. The gatot quality parameters observed included taste (color, aroma, taste, texture and overall) and the value of the glycemic index. GI analysis was performed on human volunteers using finger prick capillary blood samples method which had received code of ethics approval.

Results : The results showed that the type of cassava and soaking time affected the sensory properties of cassava gatot. The type of cassava affects the level of preference for gatot color, while the soaking time affects the level of preference for texture and acceptability. Gatot with good quality is processed by soaking for 6 days and has a lower glycemic index value. Soaking for 3 days resulted in a high GI of 75 for white cassava and 73 for yellow cassava. Soaking for 6 days resulted in moderate GI of 70 for white cassava and 69 for yellow cassava.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : good bioconversion technology for gatot processing are using dry spontaneously fermented white cassava and soaking spontaneously fermented for 6 days.

Keyword : cassava, ethics approval, fermentation, GI (glycemic index), sensory



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : FAMILY NUTRITION GARDEN PROGRAM IN COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT TO PREVENT STUNTING
- Authors of Abstract** : Yoga Putra Wibowo 1), Muhammad Azmiyannoor 2,3), Fauzie Rahman 4,5), Andini Octaviana Putri 6), Muhammad Irwan Setiawan 7), Wetha Exavarani Susanto 8)
- Affiliation** : 1) Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat University 2) Master of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat University, 3) BKKBN Stunting Task Force Technical
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Background : Health problems found in Jingah Village Habang Ulu District of Karang Intan, namely 32 children (43%) were underweight, 5 children (7%) were severely malnourished, and 47 children (64%) were stunted. Based on this, it is known that more than half of the toddlers in the village are stunted.

Objective : To do empowerment the people of Jingah Village Habang Ulu through the establishment of a family nutrition garden using aquaponic media.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This activity uses a method counseling, projects and demonstrations. The counseling given is: knowledge about stunting, the project that was built was aquaponics media and methods management as well as demonstrations were carried out in the form of demonstration cooking and procedures food processing to fulfill nutritional status for the family. The number of participants in the activity was 30 people consisting of on Health cadres and village community. Evaluation of activities by assessing participation and activeness community in implementation as well as active discussions that took place.

Results : Participation in the activity reached 100% of the target set. Throughout the activity implementation, the community demonstrated strong engagement in autonomously managing family nutrition gardens, utilizing readily available tools and materials within the village vicinity. Additionally, the community successfully cultivated local plants and fish, enabling convenient at-home practices to prevent stunting by consuming self-produced food.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The family nutrition garden program using aquaponic media is a program that is accepted by the community and implemented held in Jingah Village Habang Ulu.

Keyword : Stunting; Family Nutrition Garden; Nutrition intervention.



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT ASSOCIATED WITH OCCUPATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW
Authors of Abstract : Reny Indrayani, Ana Islamiyah Syamila, Globila Nurika, Dhuha Itsnanisa Adi
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Background : Cognitive disorders in general can reduce a person's quality of life. In people of productive age, cognitive impairment can reduce work productivity. Conversely, work is also prevented as a risk factor for cognitive impairment

Objective : This study aims to examine the relationship between impaired or decreased cognitive function and work.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods: Data collection in this article uses the PRISMA method. Article searches were performed on 3 databases including Scencedirect, Pubmed, and Proquest. The variables examined in this study are the risk factors for cognitive impairment in workers.

Results : The number of articles analyzed was 24 articles. The results of the article analysis show that the risk factors for cognitive impairment in workers are age, job characteristics, and exposure to compounds in the workplace.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Our findings show that there are certain jobs that make a person more vulnerable to cognitive impairment, namely farming. It is hidden by exposure to light.

Keyword : Cognitive Impairment; Occupation; Risk Factors



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : The Application of the DO IT (Define, Observed, Intervene) Test the Method At Pertamina officers

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Background : Behavior Based Safety (BBS) is human safety behavior in the work area in identifying hazards and assessing potential risks. Direct causes of accidents stem from unsafe acts. (unsafe acts) which contributed around 80% and unsafe conditions (unsafe conditions) contributed around 18%.

Objective : The purpose of the research is how to identify the stages of implementing Behavior Based Safety (BBS) with the DO IT method, what forms of intervention are given in an effort to modify worker behavior for Pertamina officers in of Makassar

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This type of research is quantitative with an observational approach. In the early stages, research and development (R & D) With behavior-based safety using the DO IT method

Results : The Observe stage is to observe the behavior that has been determined, obtained an initial score. The visible safety leadership score for management commitment is 33.33%. Furthermore, the Intervene stage to provide improvements, namely the installation of safety signs, an appeal from the head of the shift, the provision of masks and an appeal from the leadership which resulted in an increase in scores every week. The next step is to test the effectiveness of the intervention with percent safe behavior and percent visible safety leadership.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The results of various interventions for 4 weeks, in the Grinding department the percent safe behavior increased to 7.69%, in the Pressing department the final score was 11.11%. The final score of management commitment has increased to 88.88%

Keyword : DO IT, Pertamina, Define, Observed, Intervene



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Disasters Preparedness Analysis of Hospital X Kendari based on Hospital Safety Index
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Background : Assessment of the hospital safety index in dealing with disasters is necessary so that structural, non-structural and disaster management readiness can be anticipated in dealing with disasters and emergencies. A safe hospital is a facility whose services remain accessible and functioning at maximum capacity, before, during, and after a disaster.

Objective : The aim of the study was to analyze the Preparedness of X Kendari Hospital in dealing with disasters based on the Hospital Safety Index.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The type of this study mixed methods research with the type of Sequential Explanatory Design. Retrieval of quantitative data in the form of preparedness status of Hospital X Kendari using the Hospital Safety Index (HSI) checklist table from PAHO/WHO. This study was conducted in Hospital X Kendari of Southeast Sulawesi Province which has a high and medium level of disaster risk index. The research was conducted from June to July 2023.

Results : The results of this study indicate that structural preparedness has an index of 0.58. Non-structural preparedness has an index of 0.45. Emergency and disaster management preparedness has an index of 0.39. Based on the results of the recapitulation of the elements of preparedness, the preparedness index value is 0.47, the hospital is in the category of disaster preparedness B, where the classification is included in the moderate level of preparedness

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Corrective action is needed in the short term. The preparedness status is quite adequate, but the function of the hospital still has the potential to not function when a disaster occurs.

Keyword : Hospital Safety Index; structural; non-structural; emergency management



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : The Sedafest Movement is a Form of Community Commitment Towards a Healthy IKN 2023
Authors of Abstract : MUHAMMAD AZIS TRIPUTRA, NURLIA DEWI SYAFIRA, IDA AYU INDIRA DWIKA LESTARI, RATNO ADRIANTO
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Background : Health problems are still the government's top priority in accelerating community growth. Moreover, soon the Indonesian capital will be moved to East Kalimantan, located in Sepaku District. therefore it is very important to organize the community so that later the people in IKN area, are able to be independent and more aware with their health conditions

Objective : This study aims to socialize and educate related processing of nutritious and balanced food to community in Semoi dua village

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : this study using crosssectional design, with sample 72 responden, which is divided into 14 distric. This activity start 21-29 th July that located in Semoi dua village

Results : there is an increase in the knowledge of Semoi Dua village community about the importance of balanced nutrition around 16.8%

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Evaluation of the intervention program was carried out using a pre-test and post-test. The results of monitoring and evaluation in the SEDAFEST series show that there is a variety of appearance and taste of the food menu served in the form of food supplies as well as an increase in knowledge in the community.

Keyword : Health Community, Nutrition, health promotion program



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : How Do Community Characteristics And Democratic Leadership Model Influence The Implementation Of The Kb Village Program?
- Authors of Abstract** : Chairul Ramadhan 1), Wetha Exavarani Susanto 1), Zaliha 1), Regista Tri Puspitasari 1), Maulana Ikhsan 2), Fauzie Rahman 3,4))
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Background : Kampung KB in Balangan Regency consist of 54 Kampung KB with Batu Merah Village being of the best Kampung KB in South Kalimantan Province. The successfull of this program is can influenced by gender, job, education level and the democratic leadership of the village head

Objective : The purpose of study is to analyze the influence between gender, job, education level and democratic leadership of the village head

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This research is a mixed method uses filling questionnaires and interview methods. the sample in this study amounted to 148 respondents with purposive sampling technique. Bivariate analysis in this study used the F-test with the IBM Statistic 26 software

Results : There is an influence between age ($p=0.045$), education ($p=0.002$), and democratic leadership of the village head ($p=0.000$) and there is no influence between gender ($p=0.511$) and job ($p=0.403$) on the implementation of the Kampung KB program in Batu Merah Village. However, there is a simultaneous influence if the five factors are implemented together ($p=0.000$).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The results of the study is an influence between age, education and the democratic leadership of the village head on the implementation of the Kampung KB program in Batu Merah Village. However, there is no influence between gender and job on the implementation of the Kampung KB program in Batu Merah Village. However, if all factors are combined simultaneously, it will affect the implementation of the KB Village program in Batu Merah Village

Keyword : Implementation of Kampung KB, Democratic Leadership Model, Village Head



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Urban Heat Island Analysis Using Multitemporal Landsat Imagery In The Center Of Bali's Tourism Destination
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Background : The urban heat island (UHI) phenomenon is often influenced by the massive development of trade, industrial and residential centers that change land cover patterns. The occurrence of UHI can be seen from the increase in Land Surface Temperature (LST).

Objective : This study aims to determine the pattern of multitemporal distribution of UHI through LST and the factors that affect it in Denpasar City and Kuta Sub-district, Badung Regency as the center of government and tourist destination of Bali Province.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The method used in determining UHI is observation of multitemporal Landsat satellite imagery in 1997, 2016 and 2023. The results obtained are used for analysis of UHI thresholds. Furthermore, Multiple Linear Regression Analysis is used to determine the factors that affect UHI. There are two variables used as independent variables in this study, namely the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Normalized Difference Built-Up Index (NDBI).

Results : The processing results show that NBVI in the form of areas with higher vegetation density has a negative effect on UHI. On the other hand, NDBI, in the form of densely populated residential areas, intersections with high traffic, airports and urban center areas, has a positive effect on LST.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The conclusion is that from 1997 to 2023 the vegetation index is decreasing and the built index is increasing, which has an impact on increasing surface temperatures and causing the urban heat island (UHI) phenomenon.

Keyword : UHI, NDVI, NDBI, LST, Landsat Image



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Community Movement for Balancing Nutrition Awareness to Prevent Stunting in Semoi Dua Village as an Effort to Make the IKN Healthy
- Authors of Abstract** : TAZKIA SHABRINA PUTRI, NI LUH NYOMAN KEYSHA P. M. , BRATARINI HASSYA CHILWINDWI, IDA AYU INDIRA DWIKA LESTARI, RATNO ADRIANTO
- Affiliation** : Faculty of Public Health Universitas Mulawarman
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Background : Background : Health problems especially stunting are still the government's top priority in accelerating community growth. Moreover, soon the Indonesian capital will be moved to East Kalimantan, located in Sepaku District. therefore it is very important to organize the community so that later the people in IKN area, are able to be independent and more aware with their health conditions. So it is important to make people more aware about their healthy

Objective : This study aims to increase mother's knowledge related to processing and providing food with sufficient nutritional content for the family and increase mother's knowledge so that she can prevent stunting in her child, health problems such as hypertension, gout, and diabetes mellitus in family members and hopes to change inappropriate food processing behavior

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : his study using crossectional design, with sample 28 responden. This activity held on July 5, 2023. This program activity will be held at the Semoi Dua Village Village Hall.

Results : The form of counseling activities carried out was in collaboration with the heads of RT 001 to RT 023, there are a counseling material with the theme "Isi Piringku". Counseling was held at the Semoi Dua Village Hall which was attended by a total of 28 women from 23 representative RT. Counseling was carried out accompanied by pre-tests and post-tests. there is an increase in the knowledge of Semoi Dua village community about the importance of balanced nutrition around 16.8%

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The results of monitoring and evaluation for this activity show that there is an increase in the knowledge of Semoi Dua village community about the importance of balanced nutrition around 16.8%

Keyword : Health Community, Nutrition, health promotion program



**ABSTRACT
POSTER PRESENTATION**





ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Prevention dengue fever using local wisdom in Argo Mulyo village as an IKN buffer area
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Background : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is an endemic disease. Based on data from the Ministry of Health for 2022, out of 143,176 cases there were 1,238 deaths. Where the prevalence of DHF cases in East Kalimantan in 2021 will be 2,898 cases with 22 deaths and in 2022 out of 5,610 cases there will be 39 deaths. Meanwhile at the Sepaku III Health Center which covers Tengin Baru Village, Argo Mulyo, Sukomulyo the number of DHF cases increased and there were 3 cases of death. Based on the results of the identification of public health problems in PBL 1, it was obtained data on the lack of community empowerment in an effort to prevent DHF.

Objective : The purpose of this study was to find out the efforts to prevent DHF based on local wisdom in the Archipelago IKN area.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This research uses an experimental method by carrying out community empowerment in endemic areas in Argo Mulyo Village, Sepaku District, North Penajam Paser Regency in the National Capital Region of the Archipelago, such as carrying out the Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN) program, planting mosquito repellent plants such as citronella in homes and manufacture of anti-mosquito spray from citronella and a demonstration to Dasawisma mothers.

Results : There is participation from the community in the community empowerment program to prevent dengue fever in Argo Mulyo Village, Sepaku District in the form of Mosquito Nest Eradication (PSN), empowering local wisdom, namely mutual cooperation, planting mosquito repellent plants such as citronella in residents' homes independently and empowering homestead women. in making anti-mosquito spray from citronella ingredients available at home.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The people of Argo Mulyo village implement efforts to prevent dengue fever using local wisdom.

Keyword : DHF ; PSN ; Fragrant Citronella ; Anti Mosquito Spray



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : EKAPUBA: Education and Games to Increase Adolescent's Knowledge about Maturing of Marriage Age (MMA)
- Authors of Abstract** : Muhammad Zhuhy Nur Abdillah1, Cahya Putri Ramadani1, Olivia Syahra Nuraini A.M1, Aulia Putri Kusumah1, Angel Natalia Situmcang1, Ryzkita Pusparini1, Nabilla Laila1, Ginting1, Rachel Elina1, Afifah Salwa Maharani1, Erri Larene Safika2
- Affiliation** : 1 Undergraduate Student of Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University; 2 Department of Nutrition Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University
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Background : Lack of knowledge about Maturing of Marriage Age (MMA) increases the rate of early marriage among adolescents. Based on data in Sukaraja, Sepaku, East Kalimantan, there were 57.2% of adolescents who were married underage. There is a potential risk of early marriage that can lead to stunting, low birth weight, anemia, and maternal death. There is a need to develop a program to increase the adolescent's knowledge about MMA. Thus, we developed EKAPUBA, an MMA education program for adolescents in Sukaraja.

Objective : This project aimed to increase the adolescents' knowledge about the MAM.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : We carried out EKAPUBA targeting MA'ARIF IT Middle School students in Sukaraja. The implementation of EKAPUBA began with a pre-test through questionnaire containing questions about MMA. Then we presented several materials through power point regarding MMA, consists of definition, objectives, urgency, relationship between MMA and early marriage, risk factors for early marriage, impact of early marriage, relationship between early marriage and stunting, as well as prevention and treatment. Next, ice breaking was carried out, followed by an open forum session with students in groups & games about MMA. Lastly, a post test was carried out through questionnaire.

Results : Adolescent's knowledge about MMA after EKAPUBA was increased significantly (p -value $< 0,001$).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : EKAPUBA successfully increased the knowledge about MMA in adolescent in Sukaraja. We need to develop a wider MMA education program to increase adolescent's awareness.

Keyword : Maturing of Marriage Age, early marriage, education



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Relationship Between BCG Vaccination History and The Incidence of Leprosy in Children: A Literature Review
- Authors of Abstract** : Aisyah Noer Auliyah Madani Pertiwi¹, Santi Martini²
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Globally, 9052 new cases in children with leprosy were reported with a corresponding rate of 4,5 per million child population. Children are believed to be the most vulnerable group against M. leprae infections due to their immature immunity.

Aim of this study is to determine the relationship between BCG vaccine history and leprosy in children.

This study uses a literature study method which involves a systematic search. The data source were obtained using several databases which are Google Scholar, Proquest, Science Direct, and Pubmed. Keywords are built using the PICOS protocol and Boolean Operators, so the keywords used were "relationship" AND "BCG vaccine" AND "leprosy" AND "children". Research selection and search procedurs were explained using the PRISMA 2020 method and research included in this study in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria that have been set.

There were 8 studies suitable for inclusion in this literature review. Five articles concluded that there was a relationship between history of BCG vaccine and the incidence of leprosy in children, while three articles concluded that there was no relationship between the two variables.

The BCG vaccine is useful as an effort to prevent transmission and spread of leprosy in children. Children who do not receive BCG immunization are more susceptible to leprosy when compared to those who receive immunization. The BCG vaccine has a protective effect to prevent children from contracting and transmitting leprosy to other people.

Keyword : leprosy; children; BCG vaccine; PRISMA; immunization



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF SMOKERS AND PREVALENCE OF CHILDREN WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS IN INDONESIA 2020-2020

Authors of Abstract : Annisa Fitria 1 Lucia Yovita Hendrati 2

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Background : The immune system can decrease due to oral bacteria multiplying and colonizing well in the cigarette smoke environment. This condition increase the chance of health problem such as infection especially in children whose immune system is still vulnerable.

Objective : The purpose of this study to analyze the relationship between percentage of smokers and prevalence of children with health problems

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods :This study was conducted using secondary data from Maternal and Child Health Profile 2022 with the number of unit analysis were 34 provinces level. The design of the study was cross- sectional study. The variables analyzed were the percentage of smokers and the prevalence of children with health problems. Each variabels was divided into two categories based on current national number. Data was analyzed use chi – square test and prevalence ratio. Geographical mapping distribution of percentage smoker and prevalence children health problem categories was made by province using ArcGIS 10.8.

Results : Based on chi – square test there was a significant relationship between the high percentage of smoker and the high prevalence of child health problems (p-value: $0,01 < 0,05$) and based on prevalence ratio measurement, point estimate: 3,11 with 95% Confidence Interval: 1,31 to 7,37.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The percentage of smokers in an area has associated with prevalence of children with health problems. Children who live in areas with a high percentage of smokers are at risk of experiencing health problems 3.11 times than children who live in areas with a low percentage of smokers.

Keyword : Smokers; Children; Health Problems



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCENTAGE OF EARLY BREASTFEEDING INITIATION AND EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING STATUS IN INDONESIA 2020-2022

Authors of Abstract : Annisa Fitria 1, Lucia Yovita Hendrati 2

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Background : WHO Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding recommends that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth. Putting babies to the breast within an hour of birth is strongly predictive of future exclusive breastfeeding

Objective : The aim of this study to analyze the relationship between early initiation of breastfeeding (EIBF) and exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) status in Indonesia.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This study was conducted using secondary data from Maternal and Child Health Profile 2022 with the number of unit analysis were 34 provinces level. The design of the study was cross-sectional study. The variables analyzed were the percentage of EIBF and the percentage of EBF status. Each variabls was devided into two categories based on current national number. Data was analyzed use chi – square test and prevalence ratio. Geographical mapping distribution of EIBF and EBF status categories was made by province using ArcGIS 10.8.

Results : Based on chi – square test there was a significant relationship between the high percentage of EIBF and the high percentage of EBF status (p-value: $0,001 < 0,05$) and based on prevalence ratio measurement, point estimate: 4,25 with 95% Confidence Interval: 1,77 to 10,18.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The percentage of EIBF in an area has associated with percentage of EBF status. Mothers who initiate early breastfeeding are predicted to be 4.25 times more probable to give exclusive breastfeeding for their babies than mothers who do not initiate early breastfeeding.

Keyword : Early breastfeeding initiation; Exclusive breastfeeding.



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract	: Mutual Cooperation for Sepaku Clean (MUCOSA) in Nusantara's Capital City
Authors of Abstract	: Aprilliana Fildania, Fahriza Nur Azzahra, Gasella Aurelia Azzahra, Bilqis Azzah Muhammad, Anggi Bagus Setiawan, Manisha Hemalia Putri, Annisa Aulia Rahayu, Nessa Rizky Putri Ramadhan, Riyan Ningsih, Chaerunnisa AR
Affiliation	: Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University
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Background : Environment is very influential on the development of a disease in the community. In Sepaku Urban Village, North Penajam Paser Regency, 71% of residents do not have waste disposal facilities and 98% of residents manage waste by burning it. This is a reference in order to create a clean and healthy environment.

Objective : Increase the knowledge of residents of NA 01, 02 and 03, Sepaku Urban Village about waste segregation

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This program uses the method of lecturing waste sorting education. The education provided consists of material related to waste categories and how to sort waste properly. Then a mutual cooperation activity was carried out using trash bag media according to the waste sorting category as an application of the education that had been given.

Results : The results showed that the residents finally understood well and correctly related to sorting waste using trashbag media, which was marked by the suitability of residents in sorting waste during gotong royong and very good community participation.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Mutual Cooperation for Sepaku Clean program is a community service activity where counseling on waste sorting and mutual cooperation activities are carried out by residents of NA 01 and 02 Sepaku Urban Village to increase residents' knowledge about waste sorting and discipline in sorting waste in the NA 01 and 02 areas. In implementing this program, students are asked to actively coordinate with relevant stakeholders so that the program can be carried out thoroughly.

Keyword : MUCOSA; Mutual Cooperation; Sepaku Clean; Nusantara's Capital City



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Domestic Solid Waste Management and Escherichia coli Contaminant Risk in Mas River, Mamahak Besar Sub-district, Mahakam Ulu Regency, East Kalimantan
- Authors of Abstract** : Blego Sedionoto1 and Syamsir2
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Background : Rural community in Mamahak Besar sub district, Longbagun district, Mahakam Ulu regency had high risk of infectious diseases especially duo to dominant solid waste contaminated the Mas river.

Objective : The purpose of study is to analyze domestic solid waste management and E. coli contaminant in Mas river Mamahak Besar Sub district.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The study to exploration data of environmental health risk assesment in mahakam Ulu Regency, especially domestical management of solid waste with colecting water sample from Mas River Mamahak Besar Sub distrect for found the Escherichia coli and coliform.

Results : The result of study showed that Mas River have low contaminant of E coli in the data found in Station 1 with result diagnosa of E coli and Coliform were 13 and 79 respectively and in station 2 were 23 and 105 respectively. Potentially risk contaminant Mas River from Solid Waste that contaminated with microbiological contaminants, the condition could be increased coliform and E. coli in river.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The management solid waste in rural community Mamahak Besar Sub District in important with empowerment community with reduce, reuse and recycle from household and the program should be connected each village in Mamahak Besar.

Keyword : E. coli, Solid Waste, Mas River, Mahakam ulu



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Knowledge and Attitudes of the Elderly on Prevention of Tuberculosis Transmission
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Correspondence E-mail : farsida@umj.ac.id Abstract

Background : Tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Elderly have a high risk of getting tuberculosis because with increasing age there will be a decrease in immunity and comorbidities.

Objective : This study aims to determine the relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of the elderly toward the prevention of tuberculosis transmission.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : Descriptive research using a cross-sectional study approach conducted at the Tresna Weridha Budi Mulia 1 Social Institution in November-December 2022. 67 elderly were selected using a total sampling technique with inclusion criteria aged over 60 years and exclusion criteria for having a disease that makes it difficult to become a respondent. The research instrument used a questionnaire of knowledge, attitudes, and actions. The statistical test used is the chi-square test.

Results : This study shows there is a relationship between gender ($p=0.006$) and education ($p=0.006$) with the actions of the elderly to prevent tuberculosis transmission. Knowledge is not related to the actions of the elderly to prevent transmission of tuberculosis ($p=0.125$) and attitudes are significantly related to the actions of the elderly to prevent transmission of tuberculosis ($p=0.007$).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The attitude of the elderly is related to the prevention of tuberculosis transmission, in the sense that the attitude a support in carrying out preventive measures. Providing counseling to prevent tuberculosis transmission can increase the knowledge and attitudes of the elderly in taking preventive measures.

Keyword : Knowledge, attitude, action, elderly, tuberculosis



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Factors Associated with Stunting Incidents in Children Aged 6-23 Months in the Work Area of the Jayanti Health Center
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Background : Stunting is a condition where the growth of the brain and body is disrupted in toddlers due to malnutrition over a long period (chronic). If this is not handled and left alone, it is not impossible that stunting can hamper economic growth, increase the poverty rate and harm the country.

Objective : To determine the factors related to the stunting incidence in children aged 6-23 months in the working area of Jayanti Health Center Tangerang Regency

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The method used in this study is analytic observational with a cross-sectional design. Data were taken using a questionnaire. The sampling technique in this study was non-probability sampling with a purposive technique.

Results : Based on the results of the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between education (p-value = 0.000), family income (p-value = 0.000), the status of taking iron tablets during pregnancy (p-value = 0.000), frequency of history of ANC (p-value = 0.000), history of maternal infectious diseases during pregnancy (p-value = 0.047) , age at birth (p-value = 0.047), LBW (p-value = 0.000), childhood infectious diseases (p-value = 0.000), basic immunization according to age (p-value = 0.000) with the incidence of stunting.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The most dominant factor related to the incidence of stunting at the Jayanti Health Center is low birth weight.

Keyword : Stunting, Children aged 6-23 months, low birth weight



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Smart Pocket Book to increase knowledge of pregnant woman and parents about stunting in Kelurahan Sepaku, Penajam Paser Utara
- Authors of Abstract** : Ike Anggraeni Gunawan 1, Dcla Tri Wahyuni 3, Annisa Nur Aulia 4, Salwa Astrid Aprillia 5, Lia Windani 6, Fatekhatus Paramita 7, Indah Ribka Baware 8, Meilanie Geofanni Lumingkewas 9, Chandra Pangli Lolo 10, Syafira Dzia Zalfa 11
- Affiliation** : Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University 1
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Background : Stunting is a national nutrition problem in Indonesia. According to data obtained from the UPT Puskesmas Sepaku 1, in the Sepaku Village there are 25 out of 134 toddlers aged 0-59 months affected by stunting, which means that 1 out of 5 children in the Sepaku Village is stunted. Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion and USG (Urgency, Seriousness and Growth) the problem of stunting is ranked third out of six priority problems in the village and needs to be given an intervention program.

Objective : The purpose of this activity is to increase the knowledge of mothers who have babies/toddlers and pregnant women regarding stunting and toddler nutrition after being given education and being able to independently detect the nutritional status of children with the Smart Mother Pocket Book.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The method used is quasi-experimental with one group pretest-posttest.

Results : The results of this program are an increase in knowledge before and after being given education about stunting and mothers of babies/toddlers and pregnant women understand how to detect a child's nutritional status with the Smart Mother Pocket Book.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : This program can increase knowledge related to stunting and child nutrition so that steps to prevent stunting can be carried out at an early age. Suggestions for future researchers to approach community leaders and adjust the time of implementation of interventions with community activities in order to maximize the number of participants and the benefits of the program

Keyword : stunting; education; pocket book; child nutrition



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Are NCDs "elderly diseases"? Are they caused by unhealthy behaviors? A case from Maridan, Indonesia
- Authors of Abstract** : Lies Permana, Alya Putri Ansyari, Najwa Safira, Citra Rizki Wardani, Ahmad Azhari, Nabbilla Putri Nastiti, Audychristania Toding, Yuniitha
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Older people are still frequently identified as having non-communicable diseases (NCDs). However, NCDs is currently affecting young people because of lifestyle changes. Eating behavior, smoking and physical exercise are related to NCDs risk factors. The issue of moving the nation's capital to Nusantara is certain to require a large number of productive ages, but if they already lead an unhealthy lifestyle, they will be unable to be more competitive and productive in the future.

Objective : The aim of this study was to identify the correlation between behaviour lifestyles and age with NCDs in the Maridan sub-district.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : A cross-sectional design study, conducted in Maridan Sub-district in July 2023. 117 respondents were gathered from 23 to 67 years old. A questionnaire was used to gather about history of NCDs, how often they ate fruit and vegetables, they smoked, and engaged in physical exercise. The data is analysed using Chi Square test.

Results : The findings showed 41% respondents had NCDs with 70,8% was a young middle age. There is no correlation among age and NCDs ($p\text{-value}>0.07$). The number of NCD is only connected to daily physical activity behaviour ($p\text{-value}>0.03$) and there's no correlation between of NCDs and smoking ($p\text{-value}>0.07$) and also eating fruits and vegetables ($p\text{-value}>0.36$).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : NCDs can strike anyone, regardless of age. Therefore, balancing a clean and healthy lifestyle by engaging in regular physical activity, quitting smoking, and eating nutritious meals will reduce the risk of NCDs at all ages.

Keyword : elderly illness; healthy lifestyle; NCDs; young people



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Use of Personal Protective Equipment for Oil Palm Workers in Karang Jinawi Village, Penajam Paser Utara District
- Authors of Abstract** : Nabila Jihan Yusrina 1, Nur Baiti Khairunisa 2, Evi Ardana 3, Fatimah Adawiah 4, Afni Alfianur 5, Aleng 6, Wanda Febrianti 7, Muhammad Zein 8, Rina Tri Agustini, SKM., MPH 9, Muhammad Sultan, SKM., M.Kes 10
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Background : Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is a tool that has the ability to protect someone whose function is to isolate part or all of the body from potential hazards in the workplace. The use of PPE is the final stage of controlling work accidents, but in reality there are still many workers who do not use it even though they already know the magnitude of the benefits of using PPE. Most of the people in Karang Jinawi Village, Sepaku District, North Penajam Paser Regency have a livelihood as oil palm workers, namely around 80 people.

Objective : To describe the use of PPE in oil palm workers.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : Descriptive analysis method with a cross sectional design survey with purposive sampling technique and using a questionnaire instrument with a population of 80 respondents calculated using the Slovin formula.

Results : The results obtained were that from 80 respondents, around 34 respondents (42.5%) only occasionally used PPE and 46 respondents (57.5%) used PPE but were incomplete in terms of using PPE. Most of the palm oil workers only use PPE in the form of gloves and shoes.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Most of the people of Karang Jinawi Village have insufficient knowledge about the correct use of PPE. Low awareness of the use of PPE is also due to the absence of providing personal PPE and also considering that they are used to using PPE like that, even though the use of PPE is very important in preventing work accidents so there is a need for socialization regarding the importance of using the correct PPE for workers, especially oil palm workers in the area.

Keyword : Occupational Accidents, Occupational Health and Safety, Oil Palm Workers, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract	: Empowerment Program Jumantik kader in Elementary School to Increase Awareness People for Live Clean and Healthy at Semoi Dua Vilage
Authors of Abstract	: NABILLA PUTRI IMAM, REGINA DEWI WINARTI, IDA AYU INDIRA DWIKA LESTARI, RATNO ADRIANTO
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Background : Enviromental problems especially Dengue Fever still a frightening specter for the community, health workers, and the government. In addition to increasing population density along with the development of residential areas, the behavior of people who are less aware of cleanliness also makes dengue fever easily spread. Therefore, it is very important to control dengue fever

Objective : To educate awareness of children as an effort to prevent and control dengue fever regarding the eradication of mosquito nests in order to prevent larvae from developing into disease vectors

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The form of this activity is in the form of education on eradicating mosquito nests which starts with providing education regarding the behavior of **Draining, Closing, and Burying Garbage** and continues through the implementation of direct activities by carrying out activities around the school to apply the material that has been provided.

Results : The activity was carried out at SD 008 Semoi Dua Village on Friday, 21 July 2023 at 07.30 am which was attended by 29 students. The socialization was carried out accompanied by pre-tests and post-tests to find out whether there was an increase in students' knowledge related to eradicating mosquito nests. There is an increase of knowledge of student around 8 %

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : With socialization and education regarding Eradicating Mosquito Nests by bringing mosquito larvae as a form of introduction and good and correct CTPS practices, it fosters students' enthusiasm to participate in the program, as evidenced by an increase in student understanding of 8%

Keyword : enviromental health, jumantik, dengue fever, community health



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : THE RELATIONSHIP PHYSICAL ACTIVITY WITH THE INCIDENCE OF TYPE 2 DIABETESMELLITUS IN THE OF BANJAREJO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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Background : Diabetes mellitus was a chronic disease that caused metabolic disorders and could be characterized by an elevated blood glucose level above normal. Based on the data from Banjarejo Community Health Center, there were 58 cases of type 2 diabetes mellitus among the elderly population aged 60-74 years in the year 2022.

Objective : The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between physical activity and dietary pattern with the incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus in the working area of Banjarejo Community Health Center.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The research method employed a case-control study design. The sample consisted of 26 case respondents and 52 control respondents. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling.

Results : The research results showed a significant relationship between physical activity (P value = 0.000; OR = 14.481; 95% CI = 3.823-54.858) and dietary pattern (P value = 0.016; OR = 4.714; 95% CI = 1.425-15.601) with the incidence of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in the working area of Banjarejo Community Health Center.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The conclusion was that the variables associated with the incidence of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus were physical activity and dietary pattern. The suggestion given was for the elderly to continue adopting a healthy lifestyle by engaging in physical activities as recommended (≥ 600 MET) and maintaining a good dietary pattern to control their blood sugar levels and kept them within the normal range.

Keyword : Physical Activity ; Dietary Pattern ; Diabetes Mellitus.



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract	: socialization of reproductive and sex education to adolescents as a form of reducing the number of early marriages at semoi dua village
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Background : Health problems especially in sexual reproductive in teenagers are still the government's top priority in accelerating community growth. Moreover, soon the Indonesian capital will be moved to East Kalimantan, located in Sepaku District. therefore it is very important to organize the community so that later the people in IKN area, are able to be independent and more aware with their health conditions especially for teenagers because teenagers will be the generation that will build Indonesia, so it is necessary to have a superior young generation who are aware of their reproductive health

Objective : This study aims to educating students regarding sexual education from an early age and knowledge about reproductive health in adolescents so that teenagers have aware related to sexual education and knowledge about personal reproductive health

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This activity was carried out at SMPN 6 Semoi Dua Village. This activity contains educating students at SMP Negeri 6 Penajam Paser Utara regarding maturing age for marriage, early sexual education and knowledge about reproductive health in adolescents so that children and adolescents can find out early on maturing age for marriage, sexual education and knowledge about personal reproductive health.

Results : This activity was carried out at SMPN 6 Semoi Dua Village. This activity contains educating students at SMP Negeri 6 Penajam Paser Utara regarding maturing age for marriage, early sexual education and knowledge about reproductive health in adolescents so that children and adolescents can find out early on maturing age for marriage, sexual education and knowledge about personal reproductive health.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The results of monitoring and evaluation of this program show that there is an increase in the variety of answers regarding the participants' knowledge of reproductive health education and maturation of marriage age

Keyword : Sexual reproductive, health program, sex education



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Socialization and Education of Adolescent Reproduction in Wono Sari Village, Sepaku District
- Authors of Abstract** : Nisa Billah 1) Hijjiyane Fajariyah Saputri 2) Nur Dwi Fitriani 3) Melani Putri Hapsari 4) Irma Nur Shabrina 5) Essy Febriyola 6) Fahmi Nur Indah Sari 7) Dwita Wulandari 8) Rico Fernando Agaki Adadikam 9) Irfansyah Baharuddin Pakki 10) Vivi Filia Elvira
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Background : Field Learning Experience (PBL) is a practical activity for students in applying the basic knowledge of public health as a form of community service. Field Study Experience (PBL) is located in Sepaku District, North Penajam Paser Regency. Wono Sari Village is the location of the Community Health Faculty Field Learning Experience by groups of 4.

Objective : The purpose of implementing PBL is to explore the problems faced by the community in determining problem priorities and making strategies for alternative solutions to the problems found.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The method used is data collection through a questionnaire survey instrument and secondary data with a descriptive approach and structured interview techniques. PBL was carried out in June and July 2023 with a sample of 105 families from Wono Sari Village. Prioritization of problems was determined by conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with community representatives and it was found that 26 adolescents (74.3%) needed reproductive health services in the form of counseling or education.

Results : The results of PBL implementation based on a questionnaire survey and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) obtained priority issues in Wono Sari Village, namely related to adolescent reproductive health education. An alternative solution to the problem is in the form of SODEK POKJA. SODEK POKJA (Socialization of Youth Reproductive Education) aims to provide education on free sex and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) which is attended by 20 youth from Wono Sari Village and held at the Wono Sari Village Hall.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The results of the SODEK POKJA intervention program showed that all participants experienced an increase in knowledge and through the administration of the pre-test and post-test showed that the average knowledge of the participants before receiving the material was 61%, while after the delivery of the material, the average knowledge of the participants increased to 87%. The results of the participants' post-test scores increased by 26%.

Keyword : PBL, Education, Youth, Reproductive Health



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Increasing knowledge through health education about the dangers of smoking in students of SMKN6 Penajam Paser Utara
- Authors of Abstract** : Nur Rohmah^{1*}, Ahmad Zhafrin Zhahran Swagery², Angger Pangesti², Melisa Anastasya², Nur Fauzia², Nur Khalisah², Reza Evelin Utami², Siti Malikha Zalzabila Maharani², Syarifah Rugayyah²
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Background : According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia was third in the world for tobacco consumption. Due to its negative effects on a number of health conditions, such as cancer and respiratory ailments, Indonesia's excessive tobacco consumption has been a major public health concern. In order to promote a healthy and smoke-free lifestyle, it is essential to educate students on the risks associated with smoking. Plan engaging education and lectures delivered by health professionals, who have firsthand knowledge of smoking's harmful impacts. To hold students' attention and illustrate the negative effects of smoking, use interesting presentations and demonstrating

Objective : The aim in this study was to increase students' knowledge about the dangers of smoking for them.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : 95 students in classes X and XI took part in this study. This study used a pretest-intervention-posttest pre-experiment design strategy. The Quizziz program is used for pretest and posttest questions

Results : As for the findings of the pretest and posttest, there was an improvement in the score of. after intervention instruction, there was an increase in respondents' knowledge with an 85% success rate.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The suggestion from the results of this study is that health education methods are effective in increasing students' knowledge about the dangers of smoking.

Keyword : Dangers of smoking, Health Education; Knowledge; Student



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : PATRICK: Socialization of Household Plastic Waste Management Using The Ecobrick Method in Bukit Raya Village
- Authors of Abstract** : Rizki Dwi Saputri 1, Bellinda Adelina Butar Butar 1, Imelda Feylina Subagya 1, Sekar Ayu Maulidia 1, Nancy Grace Christiana Nababan 1, Syarifah Annisa Azahra Baraqbah 1, Puspa Eliana 1, Farid Ramadhani Yulianto 1, Ismail Kamba 2, Blego Sedionoto 2
- Affiliation** : 1 Student of Public Health Faculty Mulawarman University, 2 Lecturer of Public Health Faculty Mulawarman University
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Background : Based on data from the regions compiled by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2021, the volume of waste in Indonesia, which consists of 154 regencies/cities throughout Indonesia, reaches 18.2 million tonnes/year. Based on data from Jenna Jambeck (2018), a waste researcher from the University of Georgia, Indonesia is ranked second in the world for producing 187.2 million tons of plastic waste after China, which reached 262.9 million tons. The data found in the Bukit Raya Village Community was an effort to manage waste, the community often burns waste, namely as many as 79.2% or 95 respondents. Then the second highest number is not doing waste management with a percentage of 8.3% or 10 respondents. Garbage transported by garbage workers is 6.7% or 8 respondents.

Objective : This program aims to empower the RT 1-13, PKK, and Kader communities in making eco-bricks from plastic waste, the community can understand the 3R (Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle) method in the household, and reduce household plastic waste.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The method used in this program is recycling plastic bottles using the eco brick technique by carrying out 3 stages, namely the questionnaire data collection stage, socialization, education (counseling), and monitoring.

Results : The results of this program were cadre women, PKK women, and heads of RT 1-13 were able to make eco bricks independently and collected 19 eco-bricks and 1 flower pot creation from a combination of several eco bricks.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : PATRICK is an program to educate and empower the community in managing waste around it, especially plastic waste. In this educational and empowerment activity, it is carried out by mutual cooperation activities from Cadres and PKK in making ecobricks and then recreating them into other useful items such as flower pots.

Keyword : ecobrick ; management ; plastic ; trash



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Posbindu PTM as Early Detection and Prevention of NCD's Risk Factors in Indonesia 2017-2021
- Authors of Abstract** : Rizma Dwi Nastiti 1, Arief Hargono 2, Adinda Rahma Triyaniarta 3
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Background : Posbindu PTM (NCD Integrated Development Post) carries out early detection and monitoring the main NCD's risk factors by integrated, routine and periodic process in the community. Posbindu PTM activities include basic health checks and health promotion. Posbindu PTM has been developed by the government in the Health Strategy Plan since 2011.

Objective : Describes overview of the Posbindu PTM implementation in Indonesia through the percentage of villages that have implemented Posbindu in 34 provinces from 2017-2021 and its relationship with NCD in 2018.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : Descriptive analytic by mapping the existence of Posbindu PTM based on villages that have carried out Posbindu PTM in 34 provinces in Indonesia in 5 years (2017-2021), then analyze the relationship with the prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and obesity based on the Riskesdas 2018.

Results : In general, villages implementing Posbindu PTM in Indonesia have experienced constant increase from 2017-2021 with five-year average percentage is 50.9%. The mapping shows the percentage of areas implementing Posbindu PTM. The statistic results show that the existence of posbindu PTM was associated with the prevalence of DM (p value = 0.036; r = 0.36), while hypertension and obesity were not related.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The implementation of Posbindu PTM in Indonesia is still not optimal. Diabetes is associated with Posbindu PTM since it includes early detection of risk factors through examination of blood sugar levels. Government has to increase the activation of Posbindu PTM in each area so that NCD prevention and health promotion could be optimized.

Keyword : Posbindu PTM, NCD, Mapping, Prevention



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Education and Cooking Demonstration MP-ASI Menu at Bukit Raya Village
- Authors of Abstract** : Sekar Ayu Maulidia 1, Nancy Grace Christiana Nababan 1, Rizki Dwi Saputri 1, Bellinda Adelina Butar Butar 1, Imelda Feylina Subagya 1, Syarifah Annisa Azahra Baraqbah 1, Puspa Eliana 1, Farid Ramadhani Yulianto 1, Ismail Kamba 2, Blego Sedionoto 2
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Background : Based on the results of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI), it shows that in 2021 the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia will be 24.4%. The prevalence of stunting in North Penajam Paser currently reaches 27.67%, and it was found that 33 out of 120 respondents have stunted children. Therefore, researchers used quantitative research methods with research designs, namely pre-test and post-test

Objective : The purpose of this study is to increase the mother's knowledge regarding the MP-ASI menu and creativity in making MP-ASI according to the child's age

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : Researchers used quantitative research methods with research designs, namely pre-test and post-test.

Results : The results of the study showed that there was an increase in knowledge of 20% after education about the appropriate MP-ASI menu according to the child's age.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The program that has been carried out is called PUMPING, which involves conducting education and continuing with cooking demonstrations to provide information about age-appropriate MP-ASI and food menus that can be practiced at home.

Keyword : Children ; Education ; MP-ASI ; Stunted



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : Physical House Condition with the Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Pre-prosperous Economic Community
- Authors of Abstract** : Shalsabiila Alkatiri 1, Chatarina Umbul Wahyuni 2, Yunus Ariyanto 3, Arina Mufida Ersanti 3
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Background : Global Tuberculosis Report 2020 states that 44% of TB infection cases occur in Southeast Asia, Indonesia (8.5%). Indonesia's Health Profile data 2019, estimated number of unexpected TB cases in Indonesia reached 663 cases per 100,000 population. Reports of TB in Nganjuk Regency, East Java Province in 2019 there were 1,001 cases with the highest finding of 90 cases (8%) occurring in the working area of the Prambon Health Center. TB infection often occurs in densely populated and low bearing population groups.

Objective : To analyze the correlation between house physical condition and the incidence of pulmonary TB in economically disadvantaged groups in the working area of the Prambon Health Center, Nganjuk Regency.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : An analytic observational study with a case-control design covering TB cases for the period January 2019-December 2020. The study sample consisted of 40 case respondents with a history of pulmonary TB and 40 control respondents who were the closest contact neighbors of the case group; with simple random sampling method. Data collection techniques were carried out by means of interviews, observations and physical measurements of the house (rollmeter, luxmeter and thermohygrometer). Data analysis was performed by chi-square bivariate test.

Results : TB was found to be significant in occupancy with humidity <40% and >60% (p 0.01; OR 0.22), lighting < 60 lux (p 0.00; OR 4.84), ventilation <10% floor area (p 0.04; OR 3.40), damp floors (p 0.01; OR 3.50) and damp walls (p 0.04; OR 2.81).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : It is hoped that health agencies and local cross-programs will be able to provide more education regarding the implementation of a simple program to empower healthy house areas.

Keyword : Tuberculosis, House, Pre-prosperous



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : The Dangers of Cigarette Smoke, Especially Inside the Home in Bukit Raya Village
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Background : Based on 2018 Basic Health Research data, the prevalence of smoking in the population aged 10-18 years was 9. 1%, this figure tends to increase from 2013. Data found in the Bukit Raya Village community, 56% of 120 respondents smoked. Data on smoking habits in the house was 58. 7%. Cigarette smoke that was wasted in the house would had a bad impact on the health of family members.

Objective : The aimed of this program was to increase the knowledge and awareness of active smokers about the dangers of cigarette smoke and about the impact of inhaled secondhand smoke.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : The program method was broadcasting the dangers of cigarette smoke with 2 informants from the Health Centre and also Village Staff which were then disseminated through the Bukit Raya Village platform such as Youtube, Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and WhatsApp group. The target has been achieved was 60 respondents who were active smokers.

Results : The result of this program was the distribution of cigarette smoke danger broadcasts to provided information on the dangers of cigarette smoke by active smokers, then disseminated through various digital media platforms in Bukit Raya Village. Appreciation from the community was shown by giving liked and comments as well as further video distribution.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : The danger of cigarette smoke broadcasts was the creation of media in the form of video broadcasts for the community containing discussions about active smoking behavior which was dangerous for active smokers and passive smokers and discussing how to created a smoke-free environment.

Keyword : broadcast ; cigarette ; smoke



ABSTRACT

Title of Abstract : Impact of Food and Nutrition Literacy on Malnutrition and Household Food Insecurity: A Systematic Review
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Background: According to FAO, in 2022 approximately 2,4 billion people are experiencing food insecurity (FI), and 735,1 million are undernourished. Moderate or severe FI affects living in rural areas by 33.3 percent, and urban areas by 26 percent in 2022. Current studies show poor food literacy (FL) and nutrition literacy (NL) are expected to lead to poorer FI status within households. Improving FL and NL has been identified as one of strategies to decrease malnutrition and food insecurity.

Objective: Assessing the impact of food and nutrition literacy on malnutrition and food insecurity. In addition, studying factors that play a role in the implementation of these literacies in households.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods: The study design of this systematic review was guided by PRISMA and PICO protocols. The inclusion criteria were research studies, published between 2013-2023 on the Google Scholar, PubMed, and ScienceDirect databases.

Results: One hundred fifty articles were obtained, and eight articles were eligible. Review found that poor parental FL increased the risk of household FI by 2.7 times. Culinary literacy, FL, and NL interventions could decrease household FI scores. Increasing NL in adolescents and anemic pregnant women in food-insecure households can be done through a combination of nutrition education and home visits. Factors that play a role in the implementation of FL were availability, access to adequate food, family income, and residence.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned: This systematic review is a reference for developing research and programs to improve FL and NL to overcome malnutrition and household FI.

Keyword : Food Literacy; Nutrition Literacy; Malnutrition; Household Food Insecurity



ABSTRACT

- Title of Abstract** : EDUCATION AND PRACTICE PROGRAM OF MAKING ECOBRICKS FOR STUDENTS IN IKN TO ACHIEVE ZERO WASTE
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Background : Waste is still an unresolved issue in both urban and rural areas. The increase in waste emergence relates to the rapid growth of the population. The use of difficult-to-decompose raw materials raises the risk of environmental pollution, which has an impact on public health. There is a need for increased awareness and comprehension of proper and environmentally acceptable waste management practices.

Objective : This program aims to create an environmentally conscious young generation by increasing understanding and awareness about effective waste management from an early age.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This is a descriptive study with data collection techniques such as questionnaires and participant observation, with direct involvement in a series of intervention program implementation activities based on analysis, identification, and prioritization of problems determined previously through focus group discussion.

Results : The participants' knowledge increased by 52% as a result of the educational activity. Several questions were asked, including those about waste types, waste risks, waste-related diseases, waste processing, the definition of ecobrick, the aim of ecobrick, and the benefits of ecobrick. Meanwhile, 12 bottles of ecobrick were manufactured in the practical ecobrick activities, which were then assembled into one ready-to-use chair.

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Based on the findings of the pre-test and post-test, there was an increase in participant knowledge, as well as the construction of 12 bottles of ecobricks, which the participants transformed into 1 ready-to-use chair.

Keyword : Zero Waste, Ecobrick, Education Program, Nusantara Capital City

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