



Public Health Faculty
Sriwijaya University

The 4th Sriwijaya International Conference Of Public Health

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

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of the conference

The Zuri Hotel, Palembang - Indonesia

September 21st, 2023

Dean of Public Health Faculty
Sriwijaya University

Chairperson
SICPH 4th

Dr. Misnaniarti, S.KM., M.KM

Dr. Anita Rahmiwati, S.P., M.Si.





2023

SICPH4th

Sriwijaya International Conference Of Public Health

ABSTRACT BOOK

"HEALTH AND NUTRITION INNOVATION FOR BETTER LIFE STYLE IN DIGITAL ERA"

Sept 21, 2023 | The Zuri Hotel, Palembang - Indonesia | Hybrid Conference



ABSTRACT BOOK

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PREFACE



**Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests,
and esteemed colleagues,**

Assalamualaikum Wr Wb,

Good morning and welcome to the Fourth Committee of the Sriwijaya International Conference of Public Health. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I stand before you today as the Chairman of this prestigious event, representing the dedication and hard work of all those involved in making this conference a reality.

Our journey to this momentous occasion has been marked by countless hours of planning, coordination, and collaboration. Today, we are honored to have nearly 40 oral presenters from around the world, each bringing their expertise, research, and innovative ideas to the forefront of public health discourse.

As we gather here to discuss, share, and learn from one another, we recognize the critical role that public health plays in shaping the well-being of individuals and communities worldwide. In an era where global challenges such as pandemics, environmental crises, and health disparities continue to test our resilience, it is our collective responsibility to explore new avenues and solutions for a healthier and more equitable future.

Over the next few days, we will engage in insightful discussions, exchange groundbreaking research findings, and forge meaningful connections that will undoubtedly contribute to the advancement of public health on a global scale. Our diverse range of presenters and topics promises to offer a rich tapestry of knowledge and expertise that will inspire and inform our collective efforts.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all the presenters, attendees, organizing committee members, and sponsors who have made this conference possible. Your commitment to advancing public health is truly commendable.

Without further ado, let us embark on this enlightening journey together, where ideas will flourish, knowledge will expand, and collaborations will take root. Together, we shall work towards a healthier, more resilient, and better-informed world.

Thank you, and let us commence the Fourth Committee of the Sriwijaya International Conference of Public Health.

Chairman of The 4th SICPH

Dr. Anita Rahmiwati, S.P.,M.Si

DEAN SPEECH



Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests, and esteemed colleagues

Assalmualaikum Wr Wb

A resounding welcome to The Fourth Sriwijaya International Conference of Public Health! It is an honor to see this esteemed assembly of minds converging here to discuss, deliberate, and shape the discourse on global public health.

As we gather under the banner of this conference, we stand on the cusp of a new era, where our interconnectedness and collective efforts hold the potential to drive transformative change. The theme of this conference, "Health and Nutrition Innovation for a Better Lifestyle in the Digital Era," aptly encapsulates the dynamic landscape we are navigating.

To our esteemed guests who have traveled from different corners of the world, we extend our deepest gratitude for joining us in this pursuit of knowledge and progress. Your diverse perspectives and expertise form the very bedrock upon which impactful conversations are built.

Over the coming days, I encourage you to immerse yourselves fully in the exchange of ideas, the exploration of novel solutions, and the camaraderie that comes from connecting with fellow thought leaders. Let us embrace this opportunity to ignite new insights, spark collaborations, and sow the seeds for actionable change that will resonate far beyond these walls.

Once again, welcome to The Fourth Sriwijaya International Conference of Public Health. Your presence fuels

our collective commitment to enhancing global well-being and creating a brighter, healthier future for all.

Thank you. And Wassalamualaikum wr wb.

Dean of Public Health Faculty

Dr. Misnaniarti, S.K.M.,M.K.M

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Board of Adviser	: Prof. Dr. Ir. Anis Saggaff, MSCE (Rector of Universitas Sriwijaya)
Coach	: Dr. Misnaniarti, S.KM, M.KM (Dean of Public Health Faculty of Universitas Sriwijaya)
Person in charge	: 1. Dr. Novrikasari, S.KM., M.Kes. (Vise Dean 1) 2. Prof. Dr. Yuanita Windusari, S.Si., M.Si. (Vise Dean 2) 3. Fatmalina Febry, S.KM., M.Si. (Vise Dean 3) 4. Asmaripa Ainy, S.Si., M.Kes. 5. Dr. Elvi Sunarsih, S.KM., M.Kes 6. Indah Purnama Sari, S.KM., M.KM 7. Prof. Rostika Flora, S.Kep., M.Kes.
Chairman	: Dr. Anita Rahmiwati, S.P, M.Si.
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Div. of Accomodation	: Diana Sari, ST
Div. of Documentation & Publication	: drg. Danny Kusuma Aerosta, M.KM
Div. of Consumtion	: Kurnila Yulia Hartati, S.E.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. Prof. Dr. Suzana Shahar
(University Kebangsaan Malaysia)
2. Sirinya Phulkerd, BSc., MSC., MPhil., Ph.D
(Mahidol University, Thailand)
3. Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Hardinsyah, MS
(Institute Pertanian Bogor)
4. Prof. Dr. rer. med. Hamzah Hasyim, S.KM., M.KM
(Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
5. Cunigonda Hol
(General practitioner of Talmestraat, Netherland)
6. Prof. Dr. Yuanita Windusari, S.Si., M.Si
(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
7. Prof. Dr. Rostika Flora, S.Kep., M.Kes.
(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
8. Prof. Dr. Rico Januar Sitorus, S.KM., M.Kes. (Epid)
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(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
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(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)

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(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
12. Dr. Anita Rahmiwati, S.P. M.Si.
(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
13. Dr. Haerawati, S.KM., M.Kes.
(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)
14. Dr. dr. Rizma Adlia Syakura, MARS
(Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker 1

Prof. Dr. Suzana Shahar
University Kebangsaan Malaysia



Suzana Shahar is a Professor in Nutrition and Dietetics from the Healthy Aging and Wellness Research Centre and Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, and fellow of the Malaysian Dietitians' Association. She obtained her BSc (Hons) (Dietetics) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, MMed Sci (Human Nutrition) and PhD (Human Nutrition) from the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom. Her research interest is on nutrition and epidemiology of aging, nutrition and neuroscience and cancer. She has just completed a nationwide project on 'Neuroprotective Model for Healthy Longevity among Malaysian Elderly', funded by the Ministry of Education. She is currently leading a clinical trial (LRGS Ageless) to reverse cognitive frailty among Malaysian older adults funded by the Ministry of Higher Education, under the auspice of the World Wide Finger Trial. She is also leading a few other projects including 'Development of strategies for salt reduction for food eating outside of home' funded by the Newton Ungku Omar -MRC Fund and Resolve Project to develop salt reduction targets for processed foods. She filed two patents

related to aging, oxidative stress, cognition and nutrition, ie. TP 3 in 1, polyphenol rich formulation and ulam raja dried powder formulation. She involved in several national and international task forces including the Malaysian Dietary Guidelines, Healthy Choice Logo, Salt Reduction Strategies; the World Health Organization Group Development Guideline for Dementia Risk Reduction, International Research on Dementia Prevention and Consortium on Longitudinal Studies on Memory.

Keynote Speaker 2

Sirinya Phulkerd, BSc., MSC., MPhil., Ph.D
Mahidol University, Thailand



Sirinya Phulkerd is a Assistant Professor in Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University. Her interest research in food policy and governance, food systems, food environments, food security, obesity, healthy ageing, policy analysis, policy monitoring and evaluation. Her background study namely, In 1996-2000, she got Bachelor of Science in Biotechnology Mahidol University, Thailand. In 2002-2004, she got Master of Science in Biological Sciences University of Massachusetts, United States of America. Then She got Master of Philosophy in Public Health and Policy London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom (2008-2010). In 2014-2017, she got Doctor of Philosophy in Food Policy Deakin University, Australia. His position namely, Assistant Professor, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University in 2018-2020. Lecturer, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University in 2016-2017. Research Analyst, Country Case Study Project for Policies for Prevention and Control of NCDs, the World Bank in 2012-2014. Manager, Food and Nutrition Policy for Health Promotion Program at International Health Policy Program, Ministry of Public Health Thailand in 2010-2014. Researcher, Health Promotion Policy Research Center at International Health Policy Program, Ministry of Public Health Thailand (2010-2014). She got many honors and award. Apart from that, she actively writes books and has publications in highly reputable international journals.

Keynote Speaker 3

Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Hardinsyah, MS
Institute Pertanian Bogor

Hardinsyah is a Professor in Nutrition Science at IPB University. He Got PhD in Nutrition Science at Nutrition Program, Medical School University of Queensland. According to Adscientificindex.com, he is one of the 40 highest ranking scientists of Indonesia in Health and Medicine. Currently he is the President of Federation of Asian Nutrition Societies (FANS). Previously he was the Dean of Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University and Rector of University Sahid, Jakarta. His research and publication in the following link <https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?user=5cqECB4AAAAJ&hl=e>



Keynote Speaker 4

Cunigonda Hol
General practitioner of Talmastraat,
Netherland

Cunigonda Hol is General Practice in Talmastraat, Netherlands. She also general practice teacher advanced training as a general practitioner (VOHA) and general practice trainer in OSS, Netherland. Her education from general practitioner in State University, Utrecht.



Keynote Speaker 5

**Prof. Dr rer med. Hamzah Hasyim, S.KM.,
M.KM**

**Faculty of Public Health, Universitas
Sriwijaya, Indonesia**



Hamzah Hasyim is a professor in the field of Public Health, at Sriwijaya University. He was born in Ujung Pandang, on 26 December 1973. He studied undergraduate at the Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia (1999) and master's at the same campus (University of Indonesia 2009) and PhD at Goethe University, Frankfurt (2019). He is active in organizations: IAKMI, PERSAKMI, INDOHUN, AIPTKIM, and APACH. He also participated in various international training in the field of Public Health. He has experience as a speaker at international seminars. He is active as a reviewer in international journals and has publications in national journals and international journals of high reputation.

TIME SCHEDULE

Day 1 – Conference (Thursday, September 21st, 2023)	
07.30-08.30 am	Registration and Free Photo Booth
08.30-09.00 am	Coffe break and visit poster booths
Welcome and Opening Plenary	
09.00-09.30 am	<p>Indonesia Raya National Anthem Opening Speech :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dean of Public Health Faculty, Sriwijaya University ○ Rector of Sriwijaya University <p>Traditional Dance Performance Praying</p>
Plenary Session 1:	
09.30-10.00 am	Keynote speaker 1 : Prof. Dr. Suzana Shahr
10.00-10.30 am	Keynote speaker 2 : Sirinya Phulkerd, BSc., MSC., MPhil., Ph.D
10.30-10.45 am	Keynote speaker 3 : Prof. Ir. H. Hardiansyah, MS
Plenary Session 2:	
10.45-11.15am	Keynote speaker 4: Cunigonda Hol
11.15-11.45am	Keynote speaker 5: Prof. Dr. rer.med. Hamzah Hasyim, S.KM., M.KM
11.45-12.00 am	Discussion

12.00-12.30 pm	Lunch and visit poster booths
01.30-02.30 pm	Parallel sesion (room 1-5)
02.30-02.45 pm	Coffee break and visit booths
02.45-03.45 pm	Parallel Session (room 1-5)
03.45-04.00 pm	Closing plenary day 1

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

ROOM 1

Room : Zuri 9
Reviewer : Prof. Dr. Yuanita Windusari, S.Si., M.Si
Moderator : Muhammad Cholil Munadi, S.Pi., M.K.M.

No	Authors	Titles
1	Mutiah Mardatillah, Windi Indah Fajar Ningsih, Indah Yuliana, Amrina Rosyada	FACTORS AFFECTING ADOLESCENTS NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN PALEMBANG
2	Winia Sapitri, Amrina Rosyada	DESCRIPTION OF DIETARY DIVERSITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN ADOLESCENTS AT SMP N 1 PENDOPO BARAT EMPAT LAWANG DISTRICT
3	Ayu Rahma Thalot, Rini Mutahar	FACTORS THAT AFFECTING THE UTILIZATION OF HIV TESTS IN INDIRECT FEMALE SEX WORKERS (IFSW) IN INDONESIA
4	Inoy Trisnaini, Imelda Gernauly Purba, Anggun Budiastuti	RISK FACTOR DETERMINANTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF REFILL DRINKING WATER IN PALEMBANG CITY
5	Anita Rahmiwati, Novia Efriza Saputri	HOW TO INCREASE PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ON ANEMIA : STUDY INTERVENTION
6	Muhammad Wahid Mudzakir, Haerawati Idris	PERCEPTIONS OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE AMONG NURSES IN HOSPITAL DURING COVID-19
7	Deni Apriliani, Desri Maulina Sari, Indah	SNACK FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERN AND SLEEP DURATION WITH THE INCIDENCE OF OBESITY AMONG

No	Authors	Titles
	Purnama Sari, Ditia Fitri Arinda	STUDENTS AT MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH NEGERI 2, BENGKULU CITY
8	Nurul Azizah, Ditia Fitri Arinda	THE RELATIONSHIP OF FOOD CONSUMPTION THROUGH ONLINE FOOD ORDERING FEATURE WITH THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF ADOLESCENTS DURING A PANDEMIC IN DEPOK HIGH SCHOOL
9	Fitria Ramadhani, Nurmalia Ermi, Rizma Adlia Syakurah, Yeni	DETERMINANTS IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOL IN TALANG UBI DISTRICT, PALI REGENCY AFTER THE SECOND DOSE OF COVID-19 VACCINATION
10	Yola Deftaria, Dini Arista Putri, Elvi Sunarsih, Rafika Oktivaningrum	FACTORS RELATED TO ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) COMPLAINTS AMONG FURNITURE WORKERS IN EAST OKU TIMUR
11	Dessy Widiyaristi, Elvi Sunarsih, Rostika Flora	ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKPLACE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND WORKER BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN WORKERS IN INDONESIA (LITERATURE REVIEW)
12	Sekar Ayu Putri Gunawan, Yuliarti, Indah Yuliana, Windi Indah Fajar Ningsih	MOTHER'S CHARACTERISTICS AND HISTORY HEALTH OF TODDLER EXPERIENCED WITH STUNTING IN THE REGIONWORK OF SENABING HEALTH CENTER, LAHAT DISTRICT
13	Meisha Indayani, Yustini Ardillah	SANITATION RISK ASSESSMENT AMONG SUB URBAN COMMUNITY IN PALEMBANG
14	Desheila Andarini, Novrikasari, Mona Lestari, Anita Camelia, Poppy Fujianti, Widya	IDENTIFICATION OF WORK FATIGUE ON KEMPLANG WORKERS

No	Authors	Titles
	Lionita, Adila Febriana , Anisya Fakhirah , Aprilia Nur Hanisa , Alexander Jonathan , Ayu Septianti, Dita Farica , Nadhifah Risti T., Ni Made Salwa, Nur Zihan Ariqa, Putri Syifa S., Rico Prayudha, Rika Amanda S	
15	Nadila Indah Sari, Misnaniarti, Asmaripa Ainy, Siti Halimatul Munawaroh, Alvera Noviyani	THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES IMPROVEMENT BASED ON SIX SIGMA METHOD IN DENTAL POLYCLINIC AT PUSKESMAS DEMPO PALEMBANG
16	Asmaripa Ainy	CURRENT SITUATION OF THE INDONESIAN SKILLED HEALTH WORKERS STOCK AND DISTRIBUTION: HAS IT MET SDGS INDEX THRESHOLD AND EQUITY?
17	Ayu Seftiani Lestari, Novrikasari	IDENTIFICATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL HAZARDS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY (CASE STUDY: AT PT X SOUTH SUMATERA)

ROOM 2

Room : Zuri 3
Reviewer : Najmah S.K.M., MPH., PhD
Moderator : Fenny Etrawati, S.K.M., M.KM

No	Authors	Titles
1	Erlin Novita Sari, Windi Indah Fajar Ningsih, Ditia Fitri Arinda, Widya Lionita	THE EFFECT OF NUTRITION EDUCATION THROUGH COMICS ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES IN SELECTING HEALTHY SNACKS IN CHILDREN AT SDN 1 TRIMOHARJO, OKU TIMUR REGENCY
2	Muhammad Fahmil Paza, Mona Lestari, Novrikasari, Poppy Fujianti	ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK ACCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM FOR DT OPERATORS (DUMP TRUCK) AT PT. BUKIT ASAM TBK. TANJUNG ENIM, SOUTH SUMATRA
3	Alya Avany, Indah Yuliana, Yuliarti, Sari Bema Ramdika	THE EFFECT OF FLASHCARD EDUCATION ON NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE CHANGES IN STUDENTS IN SDN 013 SEKUPANG
4	Warni Susanti, NurAlam Fajar , Muhammad Cholil Munadi, Esti Sri Ananingsih	THE EFFECT OF BODY IMAGE ON DIET BEHAVIOR IN THE STUDENTS OF SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY
5	Okti Karlina, Asmaripa Ainy, Fenny Etrawati	ADOLESCENT HEALTH COUNSELLING IN ADOLESCENT HEALTH CARE SERVICE PROGRAM OF 4 ULU PUBLIC HEALTH CARE PALEMBANG
6	Reviska Angrahma,Dian Safriantini, Nurmalia Ermi, Siti Halimatul Munawarah	THE EFFECT OF HEALTH SERVICE QUALITY ON PATIENT SATISFACTION OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PARTICIPANTS AT PAKJO HEALTH CENTER PALEMBANG

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8	Jeane Andini, Della Anggraini Putri, Rizma Adlia Syakurah	INCREASING EMPLOYEE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CODE BLUE AT PALEMBANG BARI REGIONAL HOSPITAL
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12	Fatmalina Febry, Yuanita Windusari, Herpandi, Rostika Flora	THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLERS THROUGH SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING WITH SNAKEHEAD FISH SUBSTITUTION: A LITERATURE REVIEW
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14	Elvi Sunarsih, Inoy Trisnaini, Anggun	ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MALARIA VECTORS IN GUNUNG

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15	Rini Anggraini, Tia Maharani	BEHAVIORAL FACTORS, BREASTFEEDING AND MORBIDITY AMONG TODDLER IN THE TANJUNGLAUT VILLAGE
16	Fakhriyatiningrum, Rostika Flora	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S CHARACTERISTICS AND EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN TUAH NEGERI DISTRICT, MUSI RAWAS DISTRICT

ROOM 3

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Reviewer : Prof. Dr. Rostika Flora, S.Kep., M.Kes
Moderator : Rahmatillah Razak, S.KM., M.Epid

No	Authors	Titles
1	Sherina Indrawanti, Yuliarti, Ditia Fitri Arinda, Amrina Rosyada	LITERATURE REVIEW: THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH PROMOTION MEDIA ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDGE REGARDING PRECONCEPTIONAL NUTRITION
2	Dianissa Chikita Pusparani, Dini Arista Putri, Imelda Gernauli Purba, Laura Dwi Pratiwi	IMPACT OF LEAD RISK (Pb) DUE TO CABBAGE CONSUMPTION ON THE COMMUNITY OF SUBAN AYAM VILLAGE, REJANG LEBONG DISTRICT 2022
3	Marina Indrasari, Isti Istianah, Priska Deviana	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COMPLIANCE FE TABLETS CONSUMPTION AND TEA DRINKING HABITS WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN
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5	Ridha Restila, Bambang Wispriyono, Ririn Arminsih, Umar Fahmi Achmadi, Tri Yunis Miko,	THE ASSOCIATION OF WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE WITH HEIGHT-FOR-AGE Z-SCORES OF

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	Defriman Djafri, Miko Hananto	CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS LIVING BY DOWNSTREAM OF RIVER
6	Fardila Elba, Hafizah Che Hassan, Nur Syazana Umar, Dany Hilmanto	FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: LITERATURE REVIEW
7	Safira Damayanti, Fatmalina Febry, Rostika Flora, Indah Purnama Sari	PARENTING STYLES AND FEEDING PATTERNS IN STUNTING AND NON-STUNTING TODDLERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Reviewer : Dr. dr. Rizma Adlia Syakurah, MARS

Moderator : Desheila Andarini, S.KM., M.Sc

No	Authors	Titles
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2	Karolin Adhisty, Mutia Nadra Maulida, Siti Sarahdeaz Fazzaura Putri, Dinda Putri Karina	COMMUNITY READINESS: IDENTIFYING OF PALLIATIVE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
3	Susanti, Hafizah Che Hassan, Musheer Abdulwahid Aljaberi	FACTORS INFLUENCING PREGNANCY ANXIETY: LITERATURE REVIEW
4	Jihan Huda Laila, Devi Angeliana Kusumaningtiar, Putri Handayani, Veza Azteria	FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AMONG BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS WITH INFANTS 6-12 MONTHS OLD AT PURWASARI VILLAGE, KARAWANG REGENCY, IN 2023
5	Rizka Amelia, Avliya Q. Marjan, Nur Intania Sofianita, Nanang Nasrulloh	SOCIAL MEDIA SCREEN TIME, HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL, FOOD INTAKE, SOCIAL ECONOMY WITH STUDENTS' READING ABILITY AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JAKARTA
6	Devi Angeliana Kusumaningtiar, Gisely Vionalita, Prita Dhyani Swamilaksana, Yustini Ardillah	LARVAL DENSITY AND INCIDENCE OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN URBAN AREA OF JARKATA

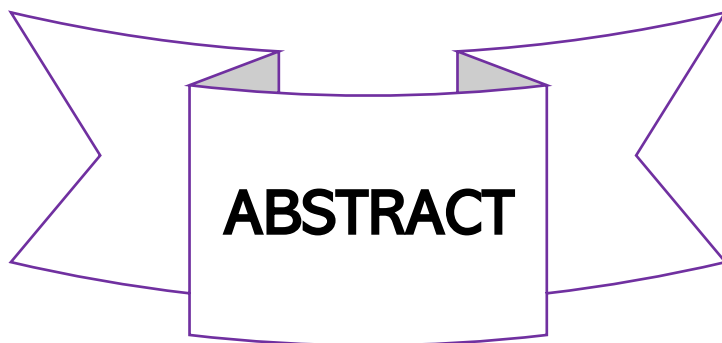
No	Authors	Titles
7	Okky Assetya Pratiwi,Umar Fahmi Achmadi, Rico Kurniawan	HOW DANGEROUS MICROPLASTIC IN LANDFILL AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH
8	Yesi Arisandi, Helsi Desvitasari, Ahmad Yudi	EFFECTIVENESS OF Moringa (Moringa oleifera) LEAVES ETHANOL EXTRACT ON REDUCING CHOLESTEROL LEVELS IN MALE WHITE RATS (Rattus norvegicus) INDUCED WITH QUAIL EGG YOLKS

Room 5

Room : Zuri 4
Reviewer : Prof. Dr. Rico Januar Sitorus, S.KM.,
M.Kes(Epid)
Moderator : Poppy Pujiанти, S.KM., M.Sc

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3	Ratna Dewi, Anita Sukarno, Budi Mulyana, Sastia Aurelyawan	FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE RISK OF PRESSURE SORES IN SOUTH TANGERANG CITY
4	Aris Citra Wisuda, Citra Suraya, Tukimin bin Sansuwito	MODEL OF NURSING INTERVENTION MEETING THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF PATIENTS IN HEALTH SERVICES: LITERATURE REVIEW
5	Anita Sukarno, Ratna Dewi, Budi Mulyana, Melati Putri Kurnia, Sherlly Kalalo	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ARE STRONGEST PREDICTORS TO QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG BREAST CANCER WOMEN UNDERGOING TREATMENT IN INDONESIA
6	Prita Dhyani Swamilaksana, Fitra Suryani, Harna, Muniroh, Putri Ronitawati	EATING HABITS ON FOOD WASTE BEHAVIOR IN FOOD DELIVERY HOUSEHOLDS

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7	Brilliana Jasmine, Prita Dhyani Swamilaksita, Reza Fadhillah, Rachmanida Nuzrina, Nazhif Gifari	DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTARD CREAM BASED ON BANANA PEELS (MUSA PARADISIACA) AND TARO FLOUR (COLOCASIA ESCULENTA L) APPLIED TO HORN PASTRY AS A SNACK SOURCE OF FIBER FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN
8	Allysa Tiara Putri, Prita Dhyani Swamilaksita, Idrus Jus'at, Nazhif Gifari, Jeallyza Muthia Azra	THE INFLUENCE OF INTERACTIVE BOOK AS A NUTRITION EDUCATIONAL MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND FLUID INTAKE IN ADOLESCENT FEMALE AT AT-TAHIYYAH ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL



THE ROLE OF ANTENATAL CARE AND ULTRASOUND ON STUNTING DETECTION

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is one of the health problems in the world that causes developmental disorders through decreased physical, mental and social abilities. Many factors influence the incidence of stunting, such as Intrauterine Growth Retardation (IUGR), premature birth, Low Birth Length (LBL), Low Birth Weight (LBW), and a history of maternal pregnancies such as mothers with malnutrition and the frequency of attendance low Antenatal Care (ANC). The process of becoming stunted has started since the intrauterine period, therefore stunting prevention can be done since pregnancy. This study uses the Narrative Review method. Literature review through Pubmed NCBI, Science Direct, and Springer Link databases. The keywords used are "Antenatal care and stunting" AND "Antenatal ultrasonography and stunting". The criteria for articles in this study are full text, free access, research articles, review articles, in English, population and samples of pregnant women who carry out antenatal care and antenatal ultrasound examinations, and the publication period of the last 10 years (2012-2022). We found 7 articles which discuss about this. High ANC coverage is needed to optimize maternal health and nutrition as well as intrauterine fetal growth. Antenatal Ultrasonography (USG) has proven useful by enabling early detection of problems such as IUGR, increasing the accuracy of gestational age assessment which will assist management in cases of suspected preterm birth, and being a positive predictor of parent-infant interaction which can promote healthy fetal development. High ANC coverage and regular antenatal ultrasound examinations can detect and reduce the incidence of stunting.

Keywords: Antenatal Care, Antenatal Ultrasonography, Stunting

FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE RISK OF PRESSURE SORES IN SOUTH TANGERANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

Hospitals are obliged to provide quality health services according to the standards that have been applied. The most frequent occurrence in patients of inpatient units is decubitus ulcers. Pressure sores are localized wounds to the skin or tissue that usually occur on protruding bones, pressure sores are caused by pressure and combined with prssessure. This study is to determine whether there is a relationship between mobilization factors, nutritional factors, and awareness level factors on the incidence of pressure sores at South Tangerang City Hospital. This study was a case-control study using a retrospective case sample of 30 patients with pressure sores and a control case sample of 30 patients without pressure sores. Samples were taken in the surgical inpatient unit and Intensive Care Unit (ICU). The instruments used were the Mini Nutritional Assesment (MNA) questionnaire and the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) questionnaire. This study found that significant factors asspociated with an increased risk of prssessure sores were physical mobility (p-value=0.017), nutritional status (p-value=0.009), and awareness of pressure sores (p-value=0.002). Nurses should be aware of these factors to prevent the risk of decubitus ulcers among patients with long-term hospitalization.

Keywords: Pressure ulcer, Factors associated, Hospitalization

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COMPLIANCE FE TABLETS CONSUMPTION AND TEA DRINKING HABITS WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Anemia is a global health problem that often occurs in pregnancy. In Indonesia in 2019 the incidence of anemia in pregnant women increased to 44.2%. The aim of the study was to analyze the correlation between compliance Fe tablet consumption and tea drinking habits with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women in the working area of the Gang Kelor Bogor Public Health Center in 2023. This research was a quantitative study using a cross-sectional approach of 90 pregnant women respondents with a sampling technique. The sample is purposive sampling. Data collection using a questionnaire. The results of this study mean that the average age of 20-35 years is 73 people (81.1%) with tertiary education as many as 67 people (74.4%), housewives as many as 87 people (96.7%) and LILA in the Non KEK category as many as 68 people (75.6%) , this study used the Chi-square statistical test with a *p-value* (<0.05). The results of the chi-square test showed that there was no correlation between compliance Fe tablets consumption with the incidence of anemia by *p-value* was 0.084 and there was no correlation between tea drinking habits with the incidence of anemia by *p-value* was 0,213. It can be concluded that there were no correlation between compliance Fe tablets consumption with the incidence of anemia neither did tea drinking habits. Pregnant women may couldn't consume Fe tablets as long as they have enough nutritional needs. The habits of drinking tea may could be done by pregnant women. It suggested that pregnant women be more active in digging up information about anemia in pregnancy so that pregnant women are healthier and avoid anemia. Health workers to be more active in providing health education to the public regarding maternal health, especially about anemia in pregnancy from the start of the examination.

Keywords : Compliance Fe Tablets Consumption, Tea Drinking Habits, The Incidence of Anemia

COGNITIVE FUNCTION IMPAIRMENT IN HYPERTENSION PROLANIS PATIENTS AT FAMILY PHYSICIAN CLINIC FACULTY OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Hypertension is a chronic medical condition characterized by an increase in blood pressure. The incidence of hypertension continues to occur and increase, whereas further complications such as cognitive function impairment which will interfere the quality of life can be prevented by knowing the risk factors. Many factors can affect cognitive function impairment including genetic factors, lifestyle, age, and other diseases such as hypertension. The purpose of this study was to determine factors affecting cognitive function impairment in hypertension prolanis patient at the Family Physician Clinic Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang. Type of this research was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional research design. The population in this study were Prolanis participants at the Family Physician Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang, totaling 30 respondents obtained by total sampling technique. The instrument for measured cognitive function was a Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) questionnaire while hypertension and other data were taken based on medical records, blood pressure measurements and direct interviews with respondents. The data was analyzed using the chi-square test and fisher as an alternative. Based on the results of this study, there was a significant relationship between stage of hypertension (p value 0.006) with impaired cognitive function and there was no significant relationship between age (p value 0.269), gender (p value 1.000), education (p value 1.000), family function (p value 1.000), BMI (p value 0.269), and duration of hypertension (p value 0.269) to impaired cognitive function. Stage hypertension can affect cognitive impairment in hypertensive patients.

Keywords: Impaired Cognitive Function, Hypertension, Prolanis

MODEL OF NURSING INTERVENTION MEETING THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF PATIENTS IN HEALTH SERVICES: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Spiritual needs are one of the important basic needs that nurses must fulfil for patients in nursing. Previous research explained that most patients undergoing treatment experienced spiritual distress events, usually marked by crying, complaining about their condition, and experiencing sleep disturbances. This study aims to determine the various types of spiritual needs in health services and how effective standard interventions to meet spiritual needs are used by nurses. The method used is a literature review that focuses on spiritual interventions by nurses sourced from databases in the form of PubMed, Science Direct, and Google Scholar, published in 2018-2023. A review of the 10 selected articles found that an effective spiritual intervention model is an intervention model that is given by paying attention to intra, inter and transpersonal aspects fulfilled by a religious approach carried out in stages. These results conclude that spiritual interventions with a religious approach are effective according to standards and are recommended to be carried out optimally in meeting the patient's spiritual needs.

Keywords: Nursing Intervention Standards, Spiritual Needs, Distress, Patients

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ARE STRONGEST PREDICTORS TO QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG BREAST CANCER WOMEN UNDERGOING TREATMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: breast cancer affects million women worldwide including Indonesia and brings burden on many aspects, especially quality of life. This study investigated the influence of demographic characteristics, psychological distress, and physical activity levels on quality of life among breast cancer women undergoing therapy in Indonesia. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted among 200 breast cancer women. We used Indonesian version of Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scales (DASS), International Physical Activity Questionnaires (IPAQ), and WHOQOL-BREF to evaluate psychological distress, physical activity levels, and quality of life. Descriptive, bivariate, and multiple linear regression were applied. **Results:** Study participants had moderate quality of life scores. Approximately 22% of the variance of the physical health were explained by family history, depression, and physical activity. Having family history associated with better psychological health ($\beta = 5.32$, $p = 0.04$). In contrast, experienced moderate to severe depressive symptoms contributed to lower environment domains ($\beta = -6.30$, $p = 0.02$). Furthermore, having low level of physical activity was the only significant factors influence all domain scores including physical health ($\beta = -24.82$, $p < 0.001$), psychological health ($\beta = -19.72$, $p < 0.001$), social relation ($\beta = -16.91$, $p < 0.001$), and environment ($\beta = -13.91$, $p < 0.001$). **Conclusions:** Physical activity levels are strongest predictor to quality of life among breast cancer women in Indonesia. **Conclusion:** Nurses should not only widen information access regarding breast cancer, especially for patients with genetic risk, but also should early screen for depressive symptoms, and develop strategies to motivate patients to increase their physical activity order to escalate breast cancer patients' quality of life.

Keywords: Women, Breast cancer, Physical activity, Depression, Quality of life

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AMONG BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS WITH INFANTS 6-12 MONTHS OLD AT PURWASARI VILLAGE, KARAWANG REGENCY, IN 2023

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ABSTRACT

Based on the results of preliminary studies conducted at the Purwasari Health Center in the Purwasari Village working area, it was discovered that the percentage of infants who exclusively breastfed in October 2022 was 31%, in November 2023 it was 36%, in December it was 24%, in January it was 28%, in February it decreased by 26%, and in March it decreased once more to 17.2%. This study had a sample of 59 people with purposive sampling technique, using quantitative methods with cross sectional design. This study used primary and secondary data collection methods obtained through interviews and observations using questionnaires and data at the Puskesmas and posyandu. The study obtained the proportion of exclusive breastfeeding, the highest proportion was not exclusive breastfeeding as many as 48 respondents (81.4%). Factors associated with exclusive breastfeeding are maternal knowledge (p-value=0.40), age (p-value=0.33), education (p-value=0.46), employment (p-value=0.11), and family support (p-value=0.37). Knowledge, age, education, occupation, and family support have a significant relationship with exclusive breastfeeding among breastfeeding mothers. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended to increase knowledge and family support to the community through counseling to pregnant and lactating women.

Keywords: Infant, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Risk Factor

FACTORS AFFECTING ADOLESCENTS NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period of nutritional vulnerability. The prevalence of overnutrition status in adolescents is increasing from year to year along with the trend of screen time, physical inactivity, and consumption of junk food in adolescents. This study aims to determine the relationship between screen time, physical activity, and consumption of junk food with the nutritional status of adolescents aged 13-15 years in the two junior high schools in Palembang. SMP Negeri 11 and SMP Negeri 40 Palembang were chosen as research locations because these two schools have been practicing face-to-face learning since September 2021. This study used a cross sectional design with 68 subjects selected by purposive sampling method. The results showed that there were 14 adolescents (20.6%) who had overweight nutritional status. Most adolescents (79.4%) have high screen time. There are 57.4% of adolescents who are not active in physical activity and 45.6% of adolescents who often consume junk food. There was no relationship between screen time ($p\text{-value} = 0.270$) and consumption of junk food ($p\text{-value} = 0.944$) with nutritional status of the subjects, but there was a relationship between physical activity and the nutritional status ($p\text{-value} = 0.035$). Parents and schools are expected to be able directing the behavior of screen time, physical activity, and consumption of junk food in adolescent become more positive and meet the existing recommendations.

Keywords: adolescents, junk food, nutritional status, physical activity, screen time

EATING HABITS ON FOOD WASTE BEHAVIOR IN FOOD DELIVERY HOUSEHOLDS

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ABSTRACT

The impact of food waste behavior indirectly results in environmental impacts that occur in the process of food production, storage, transportation, and waste management. A person's food disposal behavior is related to self-regulation which plays a role in the regulation of meal timing, the amount of intake, and food preferences. The study aimed to determine the effect of eating behavior on food waste behavior conducted by distributing questionnaires to 100 household managers who used food delivery service applications to serve family meals. Household characteristics show that the average number of family members is mostly inhabited by three people with an average food expenditure in households of 54% of the UMR of Bogor City per month with the age of household managers at the prime age of female sex. Most use one type of delivery application with the gofood application is the most chosen application with a frequency of online shopping 1-3 times a month. The staple food type is the most purchased food at dinner and the average food spends. Households that do not finish their food treat their leftovers by storing them in the refrigerator. Based on the average results, the score shows that most households have good eating behavior and food waste behavior. Eating behavior affects food waste behavior in households using food delivery applications with a significance value of $p < 0.05$ and an R Square value which means eating behavior affects food waste behavior $> 50\%$. However, healthy consumption patterns can be reversed in everyday life in order to reduce food waste in households.

Keywords: eating behavior; food waste; food delivery; food management; food and nutrition; household nutrition

DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTARD CREAM BASED ON BANANA PEELS (MUSA PARADISIACA) AND TARO FLOUR (COLOCASIA ESCULENTA L) APPLIED TO HORN PASTRY AS A SNACK SOURCE OF FIBER FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of obese school-age children (5-12 years old) in Jakarta is higher than the national prevalence, which is 14.0%. Children who are at risk of becoming obese are those who frequently snack excessively, resulting in a reduced intake of dietary fiber. Consumption of fiber-based foods is one of the solutions in overcoming obesity in school-age children by innovating a product by utilizing banana peels and taro flour as local food ingredients. This study aimed to assess the potential and nutritional benefits of incorporating banana peels and taro flour into the production of custard cream used in horn pastries as an innovative approach serves as a source-fiber snack option for school-age children. This type of research is an experimental study with 4 formulation with concentrations of banana peels and taro flour in four treatments. The research proceeded by evaluating sensory perceptions among school-age children using the Facial Likert, analyzing nutrients which were proximate values and analysis of dietary fiber content. All data were statistically analyzed using One-Way ANOVA followed by Duncan's test. Based on the results of all parameters (color, taste, smell, texture and overall) showed significant differences in each formulation with the F2 formulation which was preferred by the panelists. For the analysis of nutritional content, the selected formulation with the best content was obtained in F2 with the highest content of dietary fiber 4.00%. Overall, the F2 formulation which has the most favorable content, emerges as the preferred option.

Keywords: snack, dietary fiber, banana peel, taro flour

THE INFLUENCE OF INTERACTIVE BOOK AS A NUTRITION EDUCATIONAL MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND FLUID INTAKE IN ADOLESCENT FEMALE AT AT-TAHIYYAH ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

One of the nutritional problems in adolescents who live in islamic boarding schools is the lack of water consumption which causes adolescents to be prone to dehydration. This caused by many demands and draining activities that cause them to forget to drink. Teenage girls are more susceptible to dehydration due to hormonal influences. The lack of fluid consumption in teenage girls at islamic boarding schools is due to a lack of knowledge about fluids. Lack of socialization and nutrition education in islamic boarding schools can have an impact on a lack of knowledge and wrong eating and drinking behavior. The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences in knowledge, attitudes and fluid intake in teenage girls before and after giving the interactive book as a media for nutrition education. This quantitative study with a one group pretest posttest design was conducted at At-Tahiyyah Islamic Boarding School. The research population was 54 teenage girls and all of them were used as samples (total sampling). The results showed that there are differences in knowledge, attitudes and fluid intake in teenage girls at the At-tahiyyah Islamic Boarding School before and after giving the interactive book as a media for nutrition education with a p value = 0.000. It can concluded that interactive book is a media that can be used as a learning media in adolescents because it can increase the value of knowledge, attitudes, and fluid intake in adolescents.

Keywords: Dehydration, Interactive Book, Consumption of fluids, Nutrition education media.

DESCRIPTION OF DIETARY DIVERSITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN ADOLESCENTS AT SMP N 1 PENDOPO BARAT EMPAT LAWANG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents are vulnerable to nutritional problems including undernutrition and overnutrition. Food diversity plays a role in meeting nutritional needs, both macro and micro. Abnormal nutritional status will have an impact, one of which is on adolescent brain development. Objective: to determine the description of food diversity and its relationship to nutritional status in adolescents at SMP N 1 Pendopo Barat, Empat Lawang Regency. This research method is analytic observational using cross sectional design. A total of 92 students were selected using simple random sampling technique. Results: the results of the analysis showed 85.9% of adolescents had good food diversity and most adolescents had good or normal nutritional status (82.6%). Bivariate analysis using the chi square test showed a significant relationship between dietary diversity and adolescent nutritional status (p -value = 0.009). There is a relationship between dietary diversity and parental income with adolescent nutritional status and no relationship between age, gender and maternal occupation with adolescent nutritional status. It is recommended for adolescents to increase the consumption of milk, fruits and vegetables sources of vitamin A, and green vegetables and limit the consumption of offal.

Keywords: dietary diversity, nutritional status, adolescents

FACTORS THAT AFFECTING THE UTILIZATION OF HIV TESTS IN INDIRECT FEMALE SEX WORKERS (IFSW) IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

HIV test is the most critical "entrance" for prevention, care, support, and treatment services for people at risk of HIV/AIDS, such as FSW groups. Based on data from Biological and Behavioral Integrated Survey (BBIS) 2015 in Indonesia, this research uses a Cross-Sectional research design with the sampling technique of Multistage Random Sampling. The population of this study was all indirect female sex workers, with as many as 3,153 respondents, with samples following inclusion and exclusion criteria of as many as 2,514 respondents. Data analysis was done univariate, bivariate, and multivariate. The prevalence of indirect female sex workers with the utilization of HIV Tests was 51.6%. The result of analysis showed that there are correlation between age (PR: 1.67 95% CI: 1.308-1.876), education level (PR: 0.829 95% CI: 0.692-0.994), knowledge (PR: 2.521 95% CI: 2.081-3.055), age of first sex (PR: 0.635 95% CI: 0.484-0.833), risk perception (PR: 1.553 95% CI: 1.297-1.859), history of STI (PR: 1.436 95% CI: 1.009-2.042), number of sex customers (PR: 1.603 95% CI: 1.310-1.962), and pimps support (PR: 2.459 95% CI: 2.067-2.924) with the utilization of HIV test in indirect female sex worker (IFSW). The most dominant variable associated with the utilization of HIV tests is knowledge after being controlled by age, education level, age of first sex, risk perception, history of STI, number of sex customers, and pimp's support. This research recommends that the government improve the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs like the VCT test not only among indirect sex workers but also among sex customers.

Keywords: HIV Test Utilization, Indirect Female Sex Worker, Indonesia

RISK FACTOR DETERMINANTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF REFILL DRINKING WATER IN PALEMBANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

Various previous studies in various big cities in Indonesia have shown that Refill Drinking Water is less safe and can be detrimental to human health due to contamination by bacteria. One of the studies by Inoy Trisnaini in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra in 2017 obtained the results of 13 Refill Drinking Water Depots (32.5%) of the water samples positive for coliform bacteria. This study aims to analyze what factors influence the presence of coliform bacteria in refill drinking water from refill drinking water depots. This research is an analytic observational study using a cross sectional method. The sample in this study was 50 Refill Drinking Water Depots in Palembang City. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately, and laboratory tests were carried out for the content of coliform bacteria in water samples. Test the content of coliform bacteria using the Most Probable Number method with reference to SNI 1-3554-2006. Bivariate data analysis used the chi square statistical test. Results: The bacteriological laboratory test of drinking water samples taken from 50 refill drinking water depots found 6 positive samples of water containing coliform bacteria, so it is not in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 492/Menkes/IV/2010. Statistical tests showed that the sanitation variable, namely the condition of the garbage collection site, had a relationship with the coliform bacteria content of drinking water from refill drinking water depots in Palembang City. There are still Refill Drinking Water Depots in Palembang City that do not meet health requirements in implementing hygiene sanitation. So as to increase the knowledge and awareness of Refill Drinking Water Depots employees regarding sanitation hygiene and supervision from the health office.

Keywords: hygiene, sanitation, refill drinking water.

HOW TO INCREASE PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ON ANEMIA: STUDY INTERVENTION

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of anemia in pregnant women at the age of 15-49 is high. Anemia in pregnant women is a condition where hemoglobin less than 11 gr/dl. The cause of death in pregnant women is quite complex that is related to pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. One cause of maternal death during pregnancy is anemia in pregnancy. Intervention can be done to prevent the incidence of anemia in pregnancy with provide health education by Pop-up Book. The purpose of this study was to determine the Effect of Health Education With Pop-up Book Media to Increase Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Anemia at Working Area of Pembina Public Health Center Palembang City In 2019. This research was an analytical observational study with quasi-experiment design with non-equivalent control group design. This study uses interventional procedures and performed pretest and posttest to get scores of the respondent's knowledge. 38 Samples were taken by purposive sampling (19 experiment group and 19 control group). The results showed that the average knowledge in the experimental group before the intervention was given 13.26 to 25.36 with a value ($P = 0,000$). While the average knowledge in the control group before the intervention was given 15.10 to 20.05 with a value ($P = 0.000$). The conclusion of this research is health education with pop-up book media can increase pregnant women's knowledge on anemia.

Keywords: Anemia, Knowledge, Lecture Method, Pop u p Book, Pregnant Women

PERCEPTIONS OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE AMONG NURSES IN HOSPITAL DURING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infection is a health problem experienced in various countries in the world. One of the ways to prevent cases of nosocomial infections in hospitals is to perform good and correct hand hygiene. The purpose of this study was to determine perceptions related to nurse adherence to hand hygiene in the surgical inpatient room at Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang. The research design uses a cross-sectional approach with data collection methods carried out online using a questionnaire. The sample used in this study were nurses in H, J and P buildings with a total of 66 respondents. Chi square analysis is used to analyze the data. 81.8% of respondents adhered to hand hygiene. There is a significant relationship between the variables of motivation, the completeness of hand hygiene facilities, and the supervision of the head of the room on the compliance of nurses to carry out hand hygiene. The hospital can improve nurse compliance in carrying out hand hygiene by increasing monitoring and evaluation in the application of hand hygiene.

Keywords: hand hygiene, hospital, nosocomial, perception, nurse

ANALYSIS OF CALCIUM CONTENT, PHOSPHORUS AND TOTAL PLATE COUNT (TPC) CRACKERS FROM SNAKEHEAD FISH BONE (CHANNA STRIATA) AND KELOR LEAVES (MORINGA OLEIFERA) FLOUR

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ABSTRACT

Crackers are snacks usually only made from wheat flour with low micronutrients. Calcium and phosphorus minerals are needed, especially in adolescence to prevent osteopenia (early decline in bone mass). Snakehead fish bones and Moringa leaves are known to have high levels of calcium and phosphorus, so they can be substituted into crackers to create a healthy snack. This research aimed to determine the effect of substitution snakehead fish bone meal and Moringa leaves on calcium, phosphorus and Total Plate Count of crackers formulations in the selected and control formulations. This research was part of a large study where previous researchers have made formulations and organoleptic tests on crackers with 4 treatments and 3 replications and obtained the selected treatment in F1 with substitution of 5 g of snakehead fish bone flour and Moringa leaves as the most preferred formulation organoleptically. This research was conducted at Chem-Mix Pratama Yogyakarta. Laboratory data analysis used Independent sample t-test to test calcium and ALT levels, and Mann Whitney test to test phosphorus levels. There was a significant difference between the two formulas based on the treatment given. The nutritional content of selected crackers per 100 g include: calcium 377 mg/100 g, phosphorus 39.5 mg/100 g and Total Plate Count of 36 x 10² CFU/g was appropriate SNI crackers 2973-2011 which was <1x10⁴ CFU/g. These crackers can be an innovative snack that is high in calcium for children and teenagers.

Keywords: Crackers; Snakehead Fish Bone Flour; Kelor Leaves Flour; Calcium, Phosphorus; TPC

SOCIAL MEDIA SCREEN TIME, HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL, FOOD INTAKE, SOCIAL ECONOMY WITH STUDENTS' READING ABILITY AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Based on the result of PISA 2018, Indonesia's academic achievements among students are still below the global average score. The low academic achievements reflect low-quality human resources, which will affect the difficulty of competing with other countries. There are two factors affecting students' academic achievement, internal and external factors. To determine the relationship between social media screen time, hemoglobin level, food intake, and social economy to students' reading ability among Senior High School students in Jakarta. This study used a cross-sectional study design with a quantitative method involving 109 respondents from grade X and XI. Purposive sampling was the sampling method that is used in this study. A relationship was found between students' reading ability with hemoglobin level and energy intake (p -value = 0.000 and 0.033). No relationship has been found between social media screen time and social-economic with students' reading ability. Students' reading ability had a relation to hemoglobin level and food intake. It is recommended for students and schools to always monitors their hemoglobin levels and always take an adequate amount of food to support their academic achievement.

Keywords: Food intake, hemoglobin level, PISA, social economy, social media screen time, students' reading ability

SNACK FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERN AND SLEEP DURATION WITH THE INCIDENCE OF OBESITY AMONG STUDENTS AT MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH NEGERI 2, BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of obesity in elementary school children in Indonesia has increased from 2013 to 2018. Bengkulu Province is one of 15 provinces with an obesity rate in elementary school children above the national rate. Obesity in children is a severe problem because it will continue into adulthood, resulting in a higher risk of metabolic and degenerative diseases. This study aimed to determine the relationship between snack food consumption patterns and sleep duration with the incidence of obesity. This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional study design. The data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate. The population's study was Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri 2 Bengkulu City students. A sample of 84 people was selected using the Stratified proportional random sampling technique. The results showed that most of the respondents were male (52.4%), aged <10 years (53.6%), and there were 45 children (53.6%) had insufficient sleep duration. Then, 38 children (45.2%) were obese out of 84 students. This study concludes that there is a relationship between snack food consumption patterns and sleep duration with the incidence of obesity (p-value <0.05). Based on the research, provide input to parents in order to be able to provide balanced nutritious food, and parents can adjust their child's sleep patterns to produce quality sleep.

Keywords: Duration of sleep, Elementary school student, Obesity, Snack food

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FOOD CONSUMPTION THROUGH ONLINE FOOD ORDERING FEATURE WITH THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF ADOLESCENTS DURING A PANDEMIC IN DEPOK HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Nutritional status is the state of the body, resulting from the balance of intake and utilization of nutrients. The direct cause of an individual's nutritional status was food consumption. The Covid-19 pandemic had a huge impact on lifestyle changes, one of which was food consumption through the online food ordering feature. The study aimed to determine the relationship between meal consumption and snack consumption through the online food ordering feature, and the nutritional status of adolescents during a pandemic at Senior High School of Depok City. This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design approach by using chi-square test and Fisher's Exact test. The population in this study were teenagers at Senior High School of Depok City, the sample was 79 people taken by simple random sampling method. The analysis showed that meal consumption through the online food ordering feature had a relationship with the nutritional status of adolescent during a pandemic in at Senior High School of Depok City ($p = 0,003$). There was no significant relationship between the consumption of snack through the online food ordering feature and the nutritional status of adolescent during a pandemic in at Senior High School of Depok City ($p = 1,000$). The conclusion obtained was that the majority of respondents had high consumption meals through the online food ordering feature, consumption of snacks through the online food ordering feature was not high in calories, and had normal nutritional status. Respondents were advised to always choose foods that supported body health, monitor weight and height regularly in order to know the nutritional status.

Keywords: Food consumption, nutritional status, adolescent

THE ASSOCIATION OF WATER, SANITATION, DAN HYGIENE WITH HEIGHT-FOR-AGE Z-SCORES OF CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS LIVING BY DOWNSTREAM OF RIVER

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ABSTRACT

The low height-for-age can prevent children reaching their physical and cognitive potential. It is usually associated with poverty, chronic or recurrent undernutrition, poor maternal health, environment and nutrition. The downstream area of the river has a small slope characteristic and is used for various human activities such as source of household's water and food, sanitation, and many others. This study aimed to determine association of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) and nutritional status (height-for-age z-scores) of children aged 24-59 Months Living by Downstream of Kuantan River. Cross sectional study was conducted among 72 children aged 24-59 months living by the downstream area. The height-for-age z-scores (HAZ Score) dan Weight-for-age z-score (WAZ Score) was assessed by anthropometric measurement while WaSH were measured by interview with their parents as well as observations of the household environment. The means of HAZ dan WAZ score were -1.1 ± 1.09 and -1.23 ± 1.06 respectively. Lower HAZ scores were found in households that have inadequate water sources, unimproved sanitation and washing hands with soap after defecating (-1.41 vs -1.02 ; -1.78 vs -1.04 ; -1.14 vs -1.08). Although descriptively WaSH may be a risk factor associated with the HAZ score, but statistically they are not significant. WAZ score were correlated with HAZ Score (pvalue 0.001; $r=0.58$). Environmental conditions around the river can have an impact on children's health. Even though statistically WaSH is not related to HAZ scores, it is necessary to consider the potential for all three to become risk factors because the gap between groups is quite large.

Keywords : Children, HAZ score, River, Stunting, WaSH

FACTORS RELATED TO ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) COMPLAINTS AMONG FURNITURE WORKERS IN EAST OKU TIMUR

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ABSTRACT

Occupations within the furniture industry process that are exposed to particulate matter (PM10) are hazardous and can lead to diseases, one of which is respiratory complaints (acute respiratory infections/ARI). Industrial furniture workers who experience ARI symptoms can be caused by several factors. This study aims to analyze the factors associated with ISPA complaints among furniture workers in East OKU Timur. The research employs a cross-sectional design with a sample size of 59 respondents, selected through Purposive Sampling technique. The measuring instrument used in the study is the Haz Dust Epam 5000. The obtained data are subjected to univariate and bivariate analysis using SPSS with the chi-square test. The results of the bivariate analysis indicate that there is a correlation between Particulate Matter (PM10), duration of exposure, smoking habits, mask usage, and work duration with ARI complaints. However, in terms of nutritional status variable, there is no correlation between ISPA complaints among furniture workers in East OKU Timur. In conclusion, the research finds that the factors related to ISPA complaints include Particulate Matter (PM10), duration of exposure, smoking habits, mask usage, and work duration.

Keywords: furniture industry, ARI complaints

DETERMINANTS IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOL IN TALANG UBI DISTRICT, PALI REGENCY AFTER THE SECOND DOSE OF COVID-19 VACCINATION

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ABSTRACT

The government has intensively carried out a vaccination program to reduce the risk of transmission of Covid-19. Even though currently most people have received the vaccine, adherence to implementing health protocols should still be carried out as a form of preventing the spread of Covid-19. Behavior in implementing health protocols is caused by various factors. Therefore, it is necessary to do research on the factors that influence this behavior. This study uses a cross-sectional design with primary data obtained through interviews. The research sample was 134 people who were taken using a purposive sampling technique. The analysis was carried out using the Spearman Correlation Test and the Mann Whitney Test, as well as the Multiple Linear Regression Test. The results show that there is a relationship between family income ($p=0.005$), attitude ($p=0.00$), availability of masks ($p=0.027$), availability of hand washing facilities ($p=0.002$), family support ($p=0.000$) and health worker support ($p=0.034$) with the *implementation* of health protocols. Meanwhile, education ($p=0.125$), age ($p=0.163$), and knowledge ($p=0.856$) were not related to implementing health protocols. It is known that the most dominant factor is the availability of handwashing facilities in public facilities ($\beta=0.344$). The public is encouraged to continue to comply with health protocols even though they have been vaccinated to reduce the risk of a spike in cases, and it is hoped that the relevant agencies can monitor the availability of infrastructure so that efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 19 can be carried out optimally.

Keywords: Covid-19, Vaccination, Health Protocol, Facilities and infrastructure

MOTHER'S CHARACTERISTICS AND HISTORY HEALTH OF TODDLER EXPERIENCED WITH STUNTING IN THE REGION WORK OF SENABING HEALTH CENTER, LAHAT DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is still a problem in some countries, especially developing countries. According to UNICEF, stunting can be caused by several factors such as nutrient intake, toddler health, maternal factors, food availability, maternal parenting, drinking water and sanitation, health services, as well as social and economic factors. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between maternal characteristics (mother's age at pregnancy and parity of pregnancy) and health history of children under five (birth weight, history of exclusive breastfeeding, history of immunization, and history of complementary feeding) with the incidence of stunting in the work area. Senabing Health Center, Lahat Regency. This study used a cross-sectional research design (cross-sectional) with a quantitative approach. The sample of this research is mothers dan toddlers aged 24-59 months totaling 60 respondents with a simple random sampling technique. Data analysis techniques were univariate and bivariate, and presented in the form of tables and narratives to interpret the data. Based on the results of bivariate analysis, there was a relationship between history of birth weight and history of exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of stunting in children under five in the working area of Pusekesmas Senabing 2022. There was no relationship between maternal age during pregnancy, parity, history of basic immunization, and history of complementary feeding with the incidence of stunting in children under five in the working area of Pusekesmas Senabing 2022.

Keywords: History Health Of Toddler, Mother's Characteristics, Stunting

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKPLACE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND WORKER BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN WORKERS IN INDONESIA (LITERATURE REVIEW)

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ABSTRACT

Basic Health Research in 2013 reported that the prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia based on measurement results reached 26.5%, and experienced a fairly high increase to 34.11% in 2018. Factors that can affect the occurrence of hypertension in workers are noise intensity, environmental temperature, obesity, physical activity, salt consumption, alcohol consumption, coffee consumption, and smoking. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the physical workplace environment and worker behavior with the incidence of hypertension in workers in Indonesia. This research uses a systematic review method and uses the PubMed and Google Scholar databases with research locations in Indonesia. Of the 30 articles, 8 articles showed the relationship between noise and the incidence of hypertension, 4 articles showed the relationship between salt consumption and the incidence of hypertension, 6 out of 8 articles showed the relationship between obesity and the incidence of hypertension, 5 out of 9 articles showed the relationship between physical activity and the incidence of hypertension, 9 of 17 articles showing the relationship between smoking and the incidence of hypertension. Noise is a physical environmental factor in the workplace that is most often proven to influence the incidence of hypertension in workers in Indonesia. Salt consumption, obesity, physical activity and smoking are worker behavioral factors that are most often proven to influence the incidence of hypertension in workers in Indonesia.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Hypertension, Blood Pressure

SANITATION RISK ASSESSMENT AMONG SUB URBAN COMMUNITY IN PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Sanitation is still a problem in the border areas of cities and villages or Sub Urban. Distant access to the city center is an obstacle in providing sanitation facilities. Sanitation risk needs to be done to assess the magnitude of risk and interventions that will be given to the area. This study aims to assess sanitation risk in Sub Urban areas. This study was quantitative research with an analytical observation research design with a cross sectional approach, using a questionnaire guided by the Environmental Health Risk Assessment questionnaire from the Ministry of Health, the population in this study were housewives. The sample of this study was 77 respondents, the sampling technique in this study was simple random sampling. The results of the study found that the risk of environmental sanitation in the Sub Urban area of Karya Jaya village in the form of ownership of trash bins 50 were less risky categories, domestic waste 74 were very high categories and unhealthy behavior 78 were very high categories. The conclusion of this study is the lack of maternal knowledge about personal hygiene behavior and lack of awareness about the importance of personal hygiene.

Keywords: Sanitation, Personal Hygiene, Sub Urban Area

IDENTIFICATION OF WORK FATIGUE ON KEMPLANG WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Work fatigue is one of the health problems that occur among workers. Work fatigue needs to be considered, prevented, and handled properly because it has a negative impact on the health of workers and can cause death. The results of a study conducted by the Japanese Ministry of Labor on 12,000 companies involving around 16,000 workers in the country who were randomly selected showed that 65% of workers complained of physical fatigue due to routine work, 28% complained of mental fatigue, and about 7% of workers complained of severe stress and felt left. This research was conducted with the aim of increasing the knowledge of the Kemplang workers in Meranjat II Village and identifying the problem of feelings of work fatigue so that we can solve the problem. The measurement of the feeling of work fatigue of Kemplang workers was carried out using KAUPK2 (Questionnaire for measuring feelings of work fatigue) which contained 17 questions about subjective complaints for 14 respondents. The results show that the level of fatigue of the kemplang workers in Meranjat II Village is low. However, there are no workers who fall into the category of fit workers so that workers still need action to overcome work fatigue.

Keywords: Work Fatigue, Health Problems, Kemplang Workers

THE EFFECT OF NUTRITION EDUCATION THROUGH COMICS ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES IN SELECTING HEALTHY SNACKS IN CHILDREN AT SDN 1 TRIMOHARJO, OKU TIMUR REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Unhealthy snacks are widely circulated in school environments and tend to have poor nutritional quality. However, the majority of school children do not have enough knowledge in choosing snacks, so that this can affect their attitudes and behavior in choosing snacks. This research aims to determine the effect of comic nutrition education on the level of knowledge and attitudes about healthy snacks in children. The design of this study uses design quasi experimental and pre-test and post-test with control group design which is quantitative research. The sample of this research was 58 respondents consisting of 29 respondents in the control group and 29 respondents in the experimental group. Data on respondents' knowledge and attitudes about healthy snacks were obtained through pretest and posttest. The analytical test used was the paired sample t-test with the results obtained that there were differences in knowledge scores before and after the intervention in the control group ($P=0.000$) and in the experimental group ($P=0.000$) there were differences in attitude scores before and after the intervention in the control group ($P=0.000$) and the experimental group ($P=0.000$). Then continued with the independent sample t-test with the results obtained, namely that there was a difference in knowledge scores between the control and experimental groups ($P=0.023$), and there was no difference in attitude scores between the control and experimental groups ($P=0.816$). The conclusion of this research is that there is an influence of nutrition education on the level of knowledge and attitudes about healthy snacks in children, both using comic media in the experimental group and leaflet media in the control group. Through this research, it can be suggested that comic media can be used as an alternative media for nutrition education regarding healthy snacks for elementary school age children.

Keywords: Healthy Snacks, Nutrition Education, Comics, Leaflets, Elementary School Children

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK ACCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM FOR DT OPERATORS (*DUMP TRUCK*) AT PT. BUKIT ASAM TBK. TANJUNG ENIM, SOUTH SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

PT. Bukit Asam Tbk. is a company engaged in the national mining sector, especially in coal mining. One of the performance targets of PT. Bukit Asam is zero accident rate (zero Accident) as an effort to prevent work accidents. Even though it has implemented a zero accident rate (Zero Accident) as an effort to prevent work accidents, but there are still cases of work accidents that occur in the mining environment, especially for DT operators (Dump Truck). Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the work accident reporting system for DT operators (Dump Truck) at PT. Bukit Asam Tbk. Tanjung Enim, South Sumatra. This research is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive approach, with a total of 7 informants and data collection for this research is through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document review. The results of interviews and direct observations in the field, it was found that both PT. Bukit Asam Tbk. and work partners always report every incident or accident that occurs in the work environment, then for reporting themselves they do it via airplane, such as radio, telephone, even using an applicationWhatsapp, to report the incident. Then for, the investigation itself is carried out using different methods and analysis for each work unit, but has one goal, namely to find the root cause of the incident or accident. Then for the sanctions themselves, it has been stated in golden rules, which consists of sanctions SP1 to SP3, as well as financial fines. For supervision, such as carrying out inspections of the work environment itself, it is carried out according to a predetermined schedule, then for self-maintenance it is carried out based on HM (Hour Meter) per 250 hours, while for daily maintenance there is a P2H form filled out by each operator. Based on this, PT. Bukit Asam Tbk. has implemented a reporting system that is in accordance with the SOP and the rules that apply, but needs to be developed as well updating of the accident reporting system so that in the future it can be even better.

Keywords: Work Accident Reporting System, DT Operators, Coal Mining

THE EFFECT OF FLASHCARD EDUCATION ON NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE CHANGES IN STUDENTS IN SDN 013 SEKUPANG

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ABSTRACT

It is critical for school children to have strong nutrition knowledge in order to avoid nutrition problems. To increase the nutrition knowledge, some nutrition education should be given to the school children. Children at school age have the characteristics of preferring to play, move, do teamwork, and experience an event directly. Through a game can make someone more relaxed and happier besides that the game can also be a tool to learn something. The purpose of this study is to find out the effectivity of flashcard as a media education for Pedoman Gizi Seimbang for students at SDN 013 Sekupang. The method of this study is quasy experiment with pretest- posttest control group design. The total of respondents is 62 people with 31 respondents per each experiment group and control group. The intervention was last for about 30 minutes by playing a game using the flashcard for the experiment group and using leaflet for the control group, and was carried out 2 times in a week. The data was analyzed with wilcoxon test and mann whitney test. The result is there is any difference of the average between before and after the intervention in experiment group and control group ($p = 0,000$ for experiment group) and ($p = 0,021$ for the control group). Based on wilcoxon test and mann whitney test result we can conclude that the usage of flashcard is more effective than using leaflet media to increase the knowledge of Pedoman Gizi Seimbang for student in SDN 013 Sekupang. The public health center in Sekupang expected to use flashcard as a media for the nutrition education.

Keywords: flashcard; media education; nutrition education; nutrtrion knowledge

LARVAL DENSITY AND INCIDENCE OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN URBAN AREA OF JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a current health problem in Indonesia, characterized by an outbreaks of disease incidence in several provinces. The elevated prevalence of DHF in DKI Jakarta is caused by high population density and mobility. This research was conducted in five villages with the following larvae index for observation, encompassing House Index (HI), Container Index (CI), and Breteau Index (BI). This type of research is quantitative research that is observational, with study design Cross Sectional. A total of 200 elderly were included in the study. Data was analysed using SPSS and bivariate analysis was aimed at identifying the significance and relationship between Chi square test was used for data analysis. The results and chi square test statistical analysis showed the absence of a correlation between the existence of larvae and the incidence of DHF in Kalideres Subdistrict. In addition, the highest larvae density was observed in Tegal Alur Village with a density figure (DF) of 6.67. The density figures (DF) of Kalideres, Pegadungan, Semanan and Kamal Villages were in the medium range of 2-5, while Tegal Alur Village demonstrated a high range of 6-9.

Keywords : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), outbreaks of disease, *House Index (HI), Container Index (CI), Breteau Index (BI)*

RISK FACTORS OF WORK STRESS IN WELDING WORKSHOPS

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ABSTRACT

Work stress is one of the risks experienced by workers in the informal sector, especially workers with high safety risks, such as workers in welding workshops. This research examines the risk factors for work stress among workers in welding workshops. A cross-sectional study was conducted in West Jakarta, Indonesia. A number of 59 welders were randomly selected. The dependent variable was work stress. The independent variables were work experience, duration, level of work difficulty, work time demands, and pressure from superiors. The data were collected by The Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) 21 questionnaire. The data were analyzed by prevalence ratio and chi-square. As many as 22.9% of welders experienced stress. The level of work difficulty ($p = 0.868$) and work time demands ($OR = 1.67$; 95% $CI = 0.41$ to 6.93 ; $p = 0.710$) have not affected work stress; both were statistically insignificant. Work experience ($PR = 9.03$; 95% $CI = 1.23$ to 66.14 ; $p = 0.013$), duration of work ($PR = 0.24$; 95% $CI = 0.07$ to 0.81 ; $p = 0.017$), and pressure from superiors ($p = 0.001$) was positively related to work stress, and it was statistically significant. Of the results show that several work factors studied act as risk factors that can cause work stress in workers in welding workshops. It is recommended to start monitoring work environment factors that can impact increasing complaints of stress in welding shop workers.

Keywords: Stress, Welder, Welding workshop

THE EFFECT OF BODY IMAGE ON DIET BEHAVIOR IN THE STUDENTS OF SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Misunderstandings about body image related to thin and slim are still considered as a picture of the ideal body shape among female students, including late adolescents. There are various ways to lose weight, one of which is dieting behavior. The research aims to determine the influence of body image on dieting behavior among female students. The research was quantitative with a cross-sectional approach using a cluster sampling technique of 115 respondents with the criteria being female students who had or were on a diet in the last 3 months, aged 18-21 years. The data was processed and analyzed using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis using the chi-square test, and multivariate analysis using the logistic regression test using risk factor models. The results of the study showed that 60 female students had a negative body image. Bivariate analysis shows that there is a relationship between body image and dietary behavior in female students, namely $0.013 < 0.05$. Other variables related to diet behavior include mass media (0.018), peers (0.001), family (0.038), and idol figures (0.043). Any variables that are not related to diet behavior are body mass index, self-confidence, and diet knowledge ($p\text{-value} > \alpha 0.05$). Multivariate analysis shows that there is a relationship between body image and diet behavior after controlling for peer variables. Good dietary behavior is carried out based on correct dietary guidelines after consultation with a nutritionist so that the ideal body weight can be achieved according to health, not based on the individual's perception.

Keywords: Body Image, Diet, Female Student

ADOLESCENT HEALTH COUNSELLING IN ADOLESCENT HEALTH CARE SERVICE PROGRAM OF 4 ULU PUBLIC HEALTH CARE PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents who are unable to solve their problem tend to have deviated behavior, so teenagers need guidance and counselling. Counselling is one of the main activities in PKPR's program which initiated by health ministry to help their problems solving. This study is aimed to describe the implementation of adolescent health counselling in adolescent health care service program of public health care. The research used qualitative method with 20 informant, consisting two person of program organizer, manager of public health care, twelve students, two principals, one teacher, manager of PKPR program from health official, and one trained attendant PKPR. Primary data was taken by in-depth interviews on program organizer, manager of public health care, principal, and teacher. Then, focus group discussion on students, observation non-participants, and document review in BP and KIA's care. Counselling care in PKPR has not implemented like health ministry concept because officers not understanding yet counseling techniques and it does not have room for teens. Then, cause lack of fund, still doing conventional socialization which done one of year in school with the result this service is not famous in adolescent circle. Adolescent health counselling in public health care has not implemented. Should do training of trainer and use of social media to keep on maximized the socialization frequency about counselling service.

Keywords: Adolescent health care service program, adolescent health counselling, public health care

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH SERVICE QUALITY ON PATIENT SATISFACTION OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PARTICIPANTS AT PAKJO HEALTH CENTER PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Health service in the community health center is pivotal in the Indonesia health system since it is a primary public health facility. This paper examines six indicators of patient satisfaction on the quality of health services at the Pakjo Public Health Centre Palembang. Using a quantitative approach namely a cross-sectional survey design with 100 patients of JKN participants as the sample. The data analysis technique used the ordinal logistic regression method. This paper finds all respondents/patients participating in JKN were satisfied with the services at the outpatient installation of Pakjo Health Center. There is a significant correlation between the dimensions of safety ($p = 0.001$), effectiveness ($p = 0.002$), patient-centered (0.015), and timely (0.035) to the satisfaction of JKN participants, while there is no significant effect of the dimensions of efficiency (0.274) and equity (0.178) on the patient satisfaction. Based on the coefficient of determination test, it shows that the coefficient of determination is Mc Fadden (0.151), the coefficient of determination of Cox and Snell (0.310) and the coefficient of determination of Nagelkerke (0.339 or 33.9%) which means that the independent variables are aspects of safety, effectiveness, patient-centered, timely, efficient, and fairly able to influence the overall satisfaction rating of JKN participants by 33.9%. For the improvement of the Pakjo Health Center service, several suggestions are endorsed such as improving the monitoring and evaluation of the patients' falling risk assessment; performing more discipline; conducting patient-centered care training; and implementing time management at the registration counter.

Keywords: Health Service Quality; Patient Satisfaction; JKN Patients; Health Center

HOW DANGEROUS MICROPLASTIC IN LANDFILL AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Microplastics, which have a diameter less than 5 mm and are derived from plastics, are one of the emerging contaminants of concern. Microplastics can be found in their virgin state in many items of use, or they can be generated as a result of the physical and chemical structure of bigger plastics changing over time. The aims of this study were to investigate the microplastic distribution along landfill soil, leachate, and ground water around the Cipayung Landfill in Depok City. This study is a descriptive study, with examines 3 soil sample, 3 leachate sample, and 1 ground water sample. The abundance and shape of microplastics were characterized using a microscope. The results showed that the average abundance of microplastics in landfill soil sample was 63,556.67 particles/kg, leachate sample was 12,266.67 particles/L, and ground water sample was 3,466.67 particles/L. With the largest percentage being fragments in both soil and leachate samples, and films in ground water samples. The differences in waste types entering the Depok Landfill caused variations in the number, shape, and type of microplastic samples, and this study provides a foundation for mitigating and biodegrading microplastics in the landfill to minimize environmental impact and protect public health.

Keywords: Impact, Landfill, Microplastic

COMMUNITY READINESS: IDENTIFYING OF PALLIATIVE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

Volunteering is a program that involves the community to contribute significantly to the environment where they live. This program is special because volunteers are selected from the community who have a strong desire to share. Volunteers will certainly provide a sense of stability through physical contact with patients and support as well as listening and communicating. Volunteers are of course a very important part of palliative care because patients must ensure that their quality of life improves after treatment in the hospital. This research aims to get a good picture of the volunteers' readiness for the palliative program that will be developed. The research design that will be used in the research uses the concept of qualitative research using the interview method. Group interviews with the concept of group discussion (FGD) are used by researchers to obtain accurate data regarding the programs that have been carried out. Data analysis uses the collaizi stage with the conclusion of creating research themes. Based on research, it is known that respondents understand and know about chronic diseases. It is known that respondents understand and know about chronic diseases. It can be seen from the interview results that respondents understand the feelings of palliative patients who feel inferior and do want not to socialize. This volunteer program is certainly not for medical-based services, but rather to provide spiritual and psychosocial support to the people in their environment.

Keywords: Volunteers, Palliative Care, FGD

EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING IN RELATION TO TODDLER STUNTING: A SUKARAMI VILLAGE STUDY, PEMULUTAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country with the fifth largest prevalence of stunting in the world, the prevalence of children under five stunting in 2022 is at 21.6%, exceeding the standard of the World Health Organization (WHO) is less than 20%. Prevention Stunting This can be done by giving exclusive breastfeeding. Complementary feeding can be given as soon as the baby is four months old by looking at the baby's motor readiness to accept solid food that is prepared, served and given cleanly and in accordance with the baby's nutritional intake needs. This study aims to determine the relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding with stunting in Sukarami Village, Pemulutan District, Ogan Ilir Regency. This research includes quantitative research by cross-sectional design. This research was conducted in Sukarami Village on 23 May-23 June 2023, using interviews and observation methods. The population in this study were all mothers in Sukarami Village who had children aged 0-59 months, using a sample of 40 mothers. Samples were taken using the purposive sampling technique. The analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis with a significance level of 95. Based on the results of the analysis, it was known from the 40 respondents that 27 toddlers (32.5%) received exclusive breastfeeding and 13 other toddlers (67.3%) did not get exclusive breastfeeding. In addition, as many as 28 toddlers (70%) got complementary feeding on time and 12 other toddlers (30%) did not get it on time. 27 respondents gave exclusive breastfeeding, 10 of them stunting, 13 respondents who did not give exclusive breastfeeding 4 of them were stunting. Then, 23 respondents gave complementary feeding on time, 11 of them were stunted, while 12 respondents gave complementary feeding not on time, 3 of them were stunted. There is no significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 0-59 months in Sukarami Village, Pemulutan District, Ogan Ilir Regency ($p\text{-value} = 1.000$). There is no significant relationship between the provision of complementary foods and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 0-59 months in Sukarami Village, Pemulutan District, Ogan Ilir Regency ($p\text{-value} = 0.484$).

Keywords: Exclusive breastfeeding, Complementary feeding, Stunting

INCREASING EMPLOYEE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CODE BLUE AT PALEMBANG BARI REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Basic Life Support for cases of life-threatening medical emergencies, such as cardiac or respiratory arrest is carried out by medical staff following an immediate medical assistance call or "code blue". However, there are some gaps between the staff's capabilities and the regulations. Therefore, to enhance employees' ability to respond effectively to Cardiorespiratory Arrest emergencies, it's crucial to conduct Code Blue Training for Palembang BARI Hospital employees. A quantitative descriptive study was conducted in this study. The implementation of activities was carried out with a health management program approach from January to March 2022 starting from the program initiation, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation stages. The implementation of the activity was carried out on 17 and 18 February 2022 at the Second Floor Hall of Palembang Bari Hospital. Evaluation of participants was carried out with pre-test and post-test questionnaires through Google Form. Descriptive analysis was conducted to describe the participants' knowledge. The results showed that there was a positive difference between the mean posttest (91.44) and pretest (71.5) scores of participants (+19.94 points) on a scale of 100 regarding code blue. An increase in participants' knowledge also occurred by 15.8% to 25.1% on some question items. This activity indicates an increase in employee knowledge related to code blue through lecture and simulation methods.

Keywords: Code Blue, hospital employees, health management program

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIABETES MELLITUS AND MORTALITY RISK IN COVID-19 PATIENTS IN PALEMBANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a new disease which is declared as a pandemic in March, 2020. The deaths caused by COVID-19 are assumed to be accompanied by several other risk factors. This research purpose aims to analyze the relationship between diabetes. This is quantitative research used secondary data from the Palembang City Epidemiological Surveillance System (SISUGI), with a cross-sectional research design. The sample was COVID-19 patient in Palembang City with complete data, from March 2020-march 2021 with 1227 people. The results of an examination on 1227 COVID-19 patients in Palembang show that 4.6% of them have diabetes mellitus and 5.6% of them passed away. Results of the bivariate test, it is found that there is a relationship between diabetes mellitus (P-value < 0.001), age over 60 years (P-value < 0.001), hypertension (P-value < 0.001), heart disease (P-value < 0.001), kidney failure (P-value < 0.001) and COPD (P-value = 0.06; CI = 1.4-16.7) with risk of death in COVID-19 patients in Palembang. Multivariate analysis show that there is a significant relationship between diabetes mellitus and risk of death in COVID-19 patients in Palembang (P-value < 0.001) after controlling the age, heart disease, hypertension, kidney failure and malignancy elements (RR= 6.113; 95% CI= 2.978- 12.54). There is a significant between diabetes mellitus with risk of death in COVID-19 patients in Palembang. This results of this research can serve as the foundation to prevent COVID-19 in at-risk groups - such as people with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords : Diabetes Mellitus, COVID-19, Risk of Death, COVID-19 patients

FACTORS INFLUENCING PREGNANCY ANXIETY: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Alterations in both a woman's body and mind that occur during pregnancy might bring on feelings of anxiousness. Nine months of pregnancy are a particularly vulnerable time for feeling all of the feelings that pregnancy brings. This literature study aims to examine the elements that raise a pregnant woman's risk of anxiety. **Methods:** This research is a literature review study involving 13 articles from 510 articles that filtered data such as duplicate data, incomplete data, participants, titles, and abstracts that are suitable for this study and entered into the PRISMA system, the vulnerable years used are the years published 2018 to 2023 using PubMed and google scholar database searches. The search was adjusted for a literature search on factors that increase anxiety in pregnant women. **Results:** Inadequate social support, abuse or domestic violence in the past, unwanted pregnancies, unfavorable life events or strong feelings of stress, and complications from the current pregnancy /previous pregnancy were the factors that were shown to be most related to prenatal depression and anxiety. **Conclusion:** Many factors influence mothers to experience pregnancy anxiety such as age, parity, education, social support, financial income, past health problems related to pregnancy and childbirth, household problems, and employment. It is important to understand how a mother's anxiety affects her health, the health of her unborn baby, and the long-term impact on her child. Mothers need assistance in carrying out their pregnancy to minimize the anxiety they experience.

Keywords: Anxiety, Pregnancy, Factors

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MATERNAL HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR AND AVAILABILITY OF CLEAN WATER SOURCES WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHOEA AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea disease is one of the major health problems in developing countries, and the cause of death, especially in children under five. Based on statistical data in 2021, the incidence of diarrhea in Lubuklinggau City is among the top 5 diseases suffered by the local community. Poor maternal hygiene behavior and lack of availability of clean water sources can be a factor in the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. The study aims to determine the relationship between maternal hygiene behavior and the availability of clean water sources with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in the Megang Health Center Working Area, North District II, Lubuklinggau City. The research was quantitative using a cross sectional study approach. The sample used was 84 respondents, and was determined by purposive sampling. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed there was a relationship between mother's education (p-value = 0.037) mother's hygiene behavior (p-value = 0.000) with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers, while mother's age (p-value = 0.908), mother's work (p-value = 0.408), and the availability of clean water sources (p-value = 0.244) had no relationship with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. It was concluded that the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in the Megang Health Center Working Area, North Subdistrict II, Lubuklinggau City was influenced by the mother's education level and hygiene behavior. It is recommended that education about hand washing with soap and running water and the application of the 6 steps of hand washing.

Keywords: Hygiene Behavior, Clean Water Source, Diarrhea, Toddlers

IMPLEMENTATION OF NON-SMOKING AREA IN VARIOUS HEALTH INSTITUTIONS OF OGAN ILIR REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of anti-smoking campaigns, regulations on tobacco control, and non-smoking areas with strict rules by health institutions, is essential. This study, therefore, aims to provide an in-depth implementation of non-smoking areas in health institutions in Ogan Ilir. This is a qualitative research with the purposive sampling method used to obtain data from 38 people, by using the interview method and assessed using the Rapid Assessment Procedure. The results showed some employees, staff, and students smoked in health institutions. The implementation of non-smoking areas is in the form of an appeal, by university leaders. In addition, the challenges associated with these rules are due to lack of individual awareness, poor socialization, repudiated regulations, lenient sanctions, and unavailable smokers' room. In conclusion, there is a need to create efforts to implement a better policy for socialization, strong sanctions, and written regulations, in implementing non-smoking areas in various health institutions located in Ogan Ilir regency.

Keywords: Implementation, non-smoking areas, institution

IMPACT OF LEAD RISK (Pb) DUE TO CABBAGE CONSUMPTION ON THE COMMUNITY OF SUBAN AYAM VILLAGE, REJANG LEBONG DISTRICT 2022

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ABSTRACT

The use of pesticides in the process of growing vegetables can cause the presence of heavy metals such as lead that can have an impact on people's health. This study aims to analyze carcinogenic health risks as one of the impacts of lead contamination on cabbage. This research was conducted using quantitative methods and environmental health risk analysis (ARKL). The sample used the Purposive Sampling method which consisted of 96 community respondents and 10 cabbage samples taken using the Random Sampling method and will be analyzed at the Palembang Health Laboratory Center. The results of the analysis of lead content in cabbage showed an average of 0.0458 mg/kg. The Result also found that respondents from Suban Ayam Village had an average ECR lifetime of 0.000229 or an ECR value $> 10^{-4}$. This shows that the consumption of lead-contaminated cabbage in Suban Ayam Village have risk of carcinogenic disease. Risk forecasts for the next 30 years show that the average ECR value is $4.128E-04$ or $ECR > 10^{-4}$. Based on the results of the analysis showing that the carcinogenic risk characteristics of lead exceed the threshold, risk management is needed by reducing the use of chemical pesticides containing active ingredients and heavy metals to reduce the residual lead levels of pesticides in cabbage to a predetermined safe limit. In addition, risk management can be carried out by reducing the intake rate of cabbage by reducing consumption of cabbage and being able to vary it with other types of vegetables while maintaining the cleanliness of vegetables before consumption.

Keywords: Environmental Health Risk Analysis; Cabbage; Lead

THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLERS THROUGH SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING WITH SNAKEHEAD FISH SUBSTITUTION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Lack of nutritional intake can lead to malnutrition in children which will affect the growth and development of children. Supplementary feeding (PMT) made from local food is one of the strategies for handling nutrition problems in toddlers. One of the local foods that contain many nutrients is snakehead fish, which is a source of complete and high-quality animal protein. A non-systematic literature review that discussed the effect of snakehead fish substitution supplementary food with nutritional status in toddlers. The literature search was conducted through the Google Scholar search site with keyword searches such as supplementary food, nutritional status, and snakehead fish. The synthesized articles are experimental studies with restrictions from 2013 to 2023. The journal format used was PDF, in Indonesian and English, and was a free journal. The research results of these three articles are that there is a significant difference in changes in WAZ ($p = 0.034$) and WHZ ($p = 0.017$) of stunted toddlers between group-1 and group-2, there is a significant difference ($p = 0.01$) in the increase in weight and height of undernourished children aged 3-5 years between treatment group F15 and group F0 and there is a significant difference ($p = 0.029$) in the weight of children aged 12–36 months between the two groups. Supplementary feeding with cory fish substitution can improve nutritional status based on body weight index according to age and body weight index according to height and can reduce stunting rates (height for age) in children under five. The suggestion that can be given is that improving the nutritional status of toddlers can be done by providing additional food by maximizing local food products.

Keywords: supplementary feeding, nutritional status, snakehead fish

SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE FEVER IN PALEMBANG CITY 2017-2021

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ABSTRACT

Dengue fever is one of the health problems in Palembang City. The findings of DHF cases in Palembang City in 2020 decreased followed by an increase in awareness of DHF cases in the previous year. The use of spatial analysis assists in mapping the proportions of DHF disease so that it can facilitate the preparation of DHF disease control programs based on how important the DHF problem is in the sub-district work area. This research is an ecological study using a spatial analysis approach and correlation test to see the relationship between DHF incidence and demographic factors (population density and economic status) and environmental factors (rainfall, temperature, humidity, and larvae-free rate) by analyzing city aggregate data. The research results showed that there was no correlation between population density, rainfall, and economic status on the incidence of DHF with a p value > 0.05. There is no correlation between the free number of larvae and the incidence of DHF in 2018-2020. Meanwhile, there is a correlation between the free larvae rate and the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever in 2017 and 2021 with p-value 0,002 and 0,013. The results of the bivariate analysis show that there is no relationship between demographic and environmental factors and the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Palembang City in 2017-2021.

Keywords: Environment, Demographic Factors; Environmental Factors; Spatial Analysis; Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF)

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The number of children who are underweight for their age is the first of six goals set by the 2025 Global Nutrition Targets. This is also an important step in achieving SDG 2, which aims to end world hunger. Stunting is a linear growth disorder brought on by chronic malnutrition. Undernourishment contributes to the global death toll among children under the age of five. The objective is to identify the factors that contribute to under-five shortness in developing nations. The researchers used a literature review approach, reading selected publications written in Indonesian and English on the topics of "stunting in toddlers," "factors that cause stunting in toddlers in developing countries," and "risk factors for stunting in Asia." The search that led to the selection of the articles evaluated in this literature review was conducted using the PRISMA method. A birth weight of less than 2,500 grams, receiving additional meals, a mother's lack of education, a low household income, and poor sanitation were all found to increase the risk of a child developing stunted growth in early childhood. Low birth weight (LBW), maternal education, household income, and the lack of access to proper sanitation and hygiene were all found to be significant risk factors for stunting in this research of toddlers.

Keywords : Toddlers, Stunting, Developing Countries and Asia, Risk Factor

ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MALARIA VECTORS IN GUNUNG MEGANG SUBDISTRICT, MUARA ENIM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Malaria is one of the diseases that is a world problem due to its potential vectors. caused by plasmodium parasites living and breeding in human erythrocytes transmitted through the bite of infective female Anopheles mosquitoes. In 2019 malaria cases in Muara Enim Regency reached 112 cases ranked 2nd after South Ogan Komering Ulu. In 2018, malaria cases decreased compared to 2019, but the risk factors for malaria transmission if not controlled then malaria can reappear. The purpose of this study was to determine the entymology of malaria vectors in Gunung Megang District, Muara Enim Regency. The method used was descriptive method with cross sectional approach, namely observation. The population of this study were all captured mosquitoes in Gunung Megang sub-district, Muara Enim Regency. While the samples in this study were Anopheles mosquitoes and larvae obtained from the capture in Gunung Megang sub-district, Muara Enim Regency. Data analysis using univariate analysis. The results of univariate analysis obtained Anopheles mosquitoes are 4 species namely An. nigerimus, An. umbrosus, An. barbirostris and An. sinensis. An. barbirostris was found to be the most abundant with a total of 4 individuals. While An. umbrosus, An. nigerimus and An. sinensis were found only 1 Anopheles species each. Larvae obtained 3 species of Anopheles spp larvae, the most is An.barbirostris, and few are An.sinensis and An. Umbrosus. The larval density in the lake (53.8%) was 14 larvae, with a larval density of 1.4 larvae/invertebrate. In ponds it was 1.4 larvae/invertebrate. In swamp habitat (11.5) with a total of 3 larvae, having a larval density of 0.3% larvae/intrusion. while in culverts (7.7%) with a total of 2 larvae, having a larval density of 0.2 larvae/intrusion is the least Anopheles spp larval breeding habitat.

Keywords: Malaria, Entomology, Anopheles sp

LITERATURE REVIEW : THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH PROMOTION MEDIA ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDE REGARDING PRECONCEPTIONAL NUTRITION

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ABSTRACT

Stunting remains a major nutritional problem faced by Indonesia. Addressing this issue should begin before marriage and pregnancy planning by bride, taking into account the nutritional status during the preconception period. However, according to studies, bride in Indonesia have low knowledge of preconception nutrition. Therefore, enhancing knowledge and attitudes is crucial to improve health and ensure healthy offspring. This study aims to examine the influence of health promotion media on the knowledge and attitudes of prospective bride regarding preconception nutrition. Through a literature review, this study will summarize the results of related studies over a five-year period, namely 2019-2023, using the narrative method. The data search utilizes the PICOTS framework to determine keywords and inclusion/exclusion criteria. The literature review yielded 11 journals related to the impact of health promotion media on the knowledge and attitudes of prospective bride regarding preconception nutrition. There are 7 different media (flipchart, leaflets, booklets, animated videos, social media, short film videos, and Android-based educational applications) with different health education methods. Booklet and social media can be an effective choice in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of the prospective bride and groom regarding preconception nutrition.

Keywords: Bride, Media, Knowledge, Attitudes

BEHAVIORAL FACTORS, BREASTFEEDING AND MORBIDITY AMONG TODDLER IN THE TANJUNG LAUT VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

The morbidity rate among toddler is very high due to infectious diseases such as diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI). Behavioral Factors and breastfeeding can influence the incidence of morbidity level of toddlers. This research aims to investigate the relationship between Behavioral Factors, Breastfeeding and Morbidity Among Toddler in the Tanjung Laut Village. A cross-sectional research design was conducted on a sample of 37 toddler aged 6-59 months selected using a purposive sampling method in Tanjung Laut villages in Ogan Ilir Regency, Sumatera Selatan. The rate of morbidity was assessed from medical diagnosis of diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) in the last month. The data are presented in frequency distributions and graphs. The results revealed that about there were 4 toddlers who had diarrhea and ARI meanwhile 9 toddlers had only one of them was diarrhea or ARI. The majority of toddlers are given breast milk, but some of toddlers have received other intake besides breast milk before the age of 6 months. This research showed that around 37% of toddlers were exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) because having family members who smoke at home, 46% of mothers of toddlers showing lack awareness habit of washing hands with soap in their daily activities have morbidity in the last 1 month. In conclusion, the practice of breastfeeding, complementary food for breast milk, also Clean and Healthy Living Behaviors (PHBS) can reduce the morbidity level of toddlers, especially for diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI).

Keywords: breastfeeding, complementary food, Clean and Healthy Living Behaviors (PHBS)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S CHARACTERISTICS AND EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN TUAH NEGERI DISTRICT, MUSI RAWAS DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Exclusive breastfeeding is carried out from the time the baby is born until the baby is 6 months old. Exclusive breastfeeding coverage for 0-6 months babies in Musi Rawas Regency in 2021 is 54.1%. The low breastfeeding coverage in Musi Rawas Regency is thought to be due to various factors including maternal characteristics, such as age, education, employment, economic status and parity. This study aims to examine the relationship between maternal characteristics (age, education, employment, social status and parity) and exclusive breastfeeding in Tuah Negeri District, Musi Rawas Regency. This research is a descriptive correlation research with a cross-sectional design. The population and research sample were 50 respondents. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The research instrument used a questionnaire which was filled in directly by respondents, who were mothers who had babies aged 0-6 months. This research was carried out in Tuah Negeri District, Musi Rawas Regency. Univariate data analysis was shown in percentages and bivariate analysis were done with Chi Square. The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between age ($p=0.000$), economic status ($p=0.023$), and parity ($p=0.023$) with exclusive breastfeeding in Tuah Negeri District, Musi Rawas Regency. Apart from that, it is also known that there is no relationship between education and employment with exclusive breastfeeding in Tuah Negeri District, Musi Rawas Regency. Health workers are expected to provide education on exclusive breastfeeding to all levels of society.

Keywords: Age, education, employment, socio-economics, parity, exclusive breastfeeding.

CURRENT SITUATION OF THE INDONESIAN SKILLED HEALTH WORKERS STOCK AND DISTRIBUTION: HAS IT MET SDGS INDEX THRESHOLD AND EQUITY?

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ABSTRACT

A health workforce of adequate number and skills is essential to the attainment of public health goals. However, each region faces varying degrees of difficulty in recruiting, placing and retaining their health workforce. The aim of this study is to describe the current situation of Indonesia's health workforce and its distribution across 34 provinces. This is a descriptive study using secondary data "Indonesian Health Profile in 2021. Unit of analysis is all provinces in Indonesia. Data include number of physicians, nurses, midwives, and total population. The stock of skilled health workers in most provinces meets the SDG index threshold. The ratio of skilled health workers in 17 provinces (50%) has met the SDG index threshold (4.45 per 1000 population). The highest ratio is in the Aceh Province (7.1). Meanwhile, West Java province is below the SDG index threshold and the lowest (2.2). Wide variation in the ratio of skilled health workers in 34 provinces. The larger the population, the more interested skilled health workers are in practicing in the province. This paper illustrated the total stock of the Indonesian skilled health workers in 2021 compared to SDG index threshold. There are two issues of concern. First, some provinces in Indonesia have been able to meet the recommended skilled health workers ratio in the SDG index measurement. Second, there are still pervasive inequity in health workers distribution. The results of this study were critical as a basis for the policy of the redistribution of physicians, nurses, and midwives in Indonesia.

Keywords: Equity, Midwife, Nurse, Physician, SDGs, Skilled health workers

IDENTIFICATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL HAZARDS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY (CASE STUDY: AT PT X SOUTH SUMATERA)

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ABSTRACT

Psychosocial hazards in the oil and gas industry are becoming crucial because of the high demands of the industries that can inflict pressure of workers. PT X is an oil and gas production operations consisting of process facilities (power plants and oil stations) and support facilities (mess, canteen and office). This research aims to identify various work conditions that are sources of work stress and obtain the degree of risk of work stress at PT X South Sumatra. The sample of this research is a permanent employee of PT X South Sumatra calculated on the basis of the Lameshow calculation formula of 44 workers. Collecting through the filling of questionnaires and using the tool Occupational Health Risk Assessment Questionnaire according to the Regulation of the Minister of Labour No. 05 Year 2018. The results showed that there are 41% (18) workers in PT X South Sumatra experiencing high degree of work stress with the source of the work stress stems from the aspect of responsibility to others and quantitative overload. It was concluded that psychosocial hazard management was needed in PT X South Sumatra. Therefore, PT X is recommended to undertake workrelated stress control efforts by providing Employee Assistance Program (EAP) in order to improve the ability of workers in the face of difficult work situations.

Keywords: Hazard Psychosocial, Oil and Gas, Work Stress

PARENTING STYLES AND FEEDING PATTERNS IN STUNTING AND NON-STUNTING TODDLERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is chronic malnutrition over a long period of time due to an imbalance between food intake and nutritional needs. Poor parenting can affect stunting, as seen from the parenting style and parenting style of feeding. This study aims to determine the description of parenting styles and parenting patterns of feeding in stunted and non-stunted toddlers. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study design. 18 informants were interviewed in-depth and conducted observations, namely 8 mothers of stunted and non-stunted toddlers, 8 family members of stunted and non-stunted toddlers, 1 Nutrition Officer, and 1 Posyandu cadre. The results show that the parenting style applied by mothers or family members of stunted and non-stunted toddlers is mostly democratic parenting. The diet of stunting toddlers is mostly not given vegetables and fruit and only consume 2 types of food, namely staple foods and animal side dishes. Informants with stunted toddlers do not wash their hands before serving and feeding their children. Most of the stunted toddlers are left to eat alone. Mothers or family members of toddlers are expected to apply a parenting style that guides children and provides balanced nutrition food.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Feeding Patterns, Stunting, non-stunting

THE QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES IMPROVEMENT BASED ON SIX SIGMA METHOD IN DENTAL POLYCLINIC AT PUSKESMAS DEMPO PALEMBANG

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ABSTRACT

Service quality has become the main focus of implementing health services. One of method that can be used to see service quality improvement in customer perception is the six sigma method. There are problems related to service at the Dental Polyclinic at Puskesmas Dempo, which can be seen from unstable number of patients in last few months, which is right target for implementing the six sigma method. Purpose of this study was to determine aspects that can improve the quality of health services using the six sigma method. Design research was descriptive. Data obtained through interviews, observation and documentation from various information sources such as: health workers, patients, and others. Data analysis used the six sigma method consist of: define, measure, analyze, improve and control. Based on the review of the data obtained, it shows that each dimension of quality improvement has problems related to service. Based on the calculation results at the measure stage, the quality dimension of service quality improvement has the highest DPMO value of 250,000 and the lowest sigma level of 2.25 is on the responsiveness dimension. Through analysis of the FMEA and 5W + 2H tables, an action plan is obtained by adding doctors and dental nurses and utilizing the duration of service as effectively as possible in treating patients. Aspects that can improve the quality of health services in the perspective of patient satisfaction in The Dental Polyclinic at Puskesmas Dempo are by adding dentists and dental nurses and making the most effective use of the duration of service in treating each patient.

Keywords: Six Sigma, Service Quality, Dental Poly, Health Center

EFFECTIVENESS OF Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*) LEAVES ETHANOL EXTRACT ON REDUCING CHOLESTEROL LEVELS IN MALE WHITE RATS (*Rattus norvegicus*) INDUCED WITH QUAIL EGG YOLKS

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ABSTRACT

Cholesterol is a fatty substance contained in the body. Excessive cholesterol will accumulate in the walls of blood vessels, which can cause atherosclerosis (narrowing of the blood vessels) as a driving factor for coronary heart disease. The aim of this research was to determine the effectiveness of administering Moringa leaf extract on reducing cholesterol from Moringa oleifera leaf extract in male white rats *Rattus norvegicus* and to determine the concentration of Moringa leaf extract on the effect of reducing cholesterol in male white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). This research is an experimental study which consists of several stages including: extract characterization and testing the effect of reducing cholesterol. The data obtained was analyzed by ANOVA (analysis of variance) and continued with the post hoc test. The samples in this study were male white rats, *Rattus norvegicus*, aged 8-12 weeks, weighing 200-300 gr. The research sample consisted of 30 male *Rattus norvegicus* rats. The results of the analysis found that the mean cholesterol of the rats before treatment was highest in the positive group (Simvastatin) of 155.8 mg/dl while the lowest was in the group of doses of 150 mg/kg BB, which was 132.2 mg/dl. The average cholesterol of rats after treatment, the highest was in the negative control group (CMC-Na) of 217.8 mg/dl while the lowest was at a dose level of 450 mg/kg BW which was 116.8 mg/dl.

Keywords: Cholesterol, Moringa Leaf Extract, male white rats



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