

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS



JAMHESIG 2020

Jambi Medical And Health Science International
Conference 2020

*"The New Normal of Medical And Health Science
Practice"*

**8TH DIES NATALIS
FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCE
UNIVERSITAS JAMBI
NOVEMBER 12-14, 2021 | VIRTUAL CONFERENCE**



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WELCOME MESSAGE

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Good Morning Ladies and Gentlemen,
I would like to welcome to Rector of Jambi University, Prof.
Drs. H. Sutrisno, MSc, PhD, all Invited Speakers and all participants of Jambi
Medical And Health
Science International Conference , 2020

Ladies and gentlemen,
There are more than 300 participants joined this conference and
they are from various background such as lecturers, researchers, practitioners,
educators, and students. And the theme of this conference is The New Normal
of Medical and Health Sciences Practices.

This Conference is aimed to provide insightful information on new
advance and research result in varied disciplines in all aspect of medical,
nursing, physiologists, pharmacist and public health that consider on
improvement
and development for health science with oral presentation and poster
presentation. I hope this conference will upgrade our knowledge and
publication.
Finally,

I would like to thanks to the committee of this conference for
their hard work to make this event possible. Thanks to all participants for
their contribution to this conference.
I wish
you all enjoyable sessions in the conference.
Wassalamualaikum wr wb

SINCERELY,

dr. Wahyu Indah Dewi Aurora, M.K.M
Chairperson Commiitee, JAMHESIC 2020

DEAN WELCOME ADDRESS



The honorable:

Jambi University Chancellor, Prof. Drs. H. Sutrisno M.Sc.PhD

Vice Chancellors,

Chairman and Secretary of the Jambi University Senate,

Head of Bureau, Dean, Director of Postgraduate Program, Head of

Institution, Head of UPT in Jambi University

Head of Jambi Provincial Health Office and Jambi City

Director and deputy director of RSUD Rd. Mattaher, RS Jiwa Jambi Province, Abdul Manaf

Hospital Jambi City the Elders of FKIK Jambi University, former Unja Chancellors and FKIK

Deans, Deputy Deans,

Head of Administration, Head of Subdivision in Fkik Unja

Department heads, department secretaries, study program heads

Head of Komkordik and Heads of Divisions, education coordinator

Lecturers, clinical teaching lecturers, educational staff

The alumni chairman, the students we are proud of and the invitees that I am honored with

Assalamualaikum wr.wb,

Good morning and best wishes to all of us ..

By chanting the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and Most Merciful, let us express gratitude, so that this bright morning we can be present by online in a healthy state to participate in the -8th Anniversary of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University. To ALLAH SWT, we hope that pleased to always bestow peace, prosperity, love and abundant blessings in this beloved campus. Let us also be grateful that at the age of 8 years, FKIK UNJA continues to grow to fill this day and beyond by educating the nation's children to build Indonesia's future with work, creativity and innovation as well as the spirit of progress and togetherness.

The Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of Jambi University (FKIK UNJA) was officially established on October 10, 2012 based on Jambi University Chancellor's Decree Number 748 / UN21 / DT / 2012 concerning the Establishment of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of Jambi University, which was originally as Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter based on operational permit SK no. 1369 / D / T / 2005 dated 10 May 2005. The establishment of PSPD Unja was the result of the struggle of Jambi community leaders at that time who were concerned about the health conditions in the province of Jambi, especially the constraints of limited human resources for doctors, so the governor (late) Drs. H. Zulkifli Nurdin MBA and Unja Chancellor Mr. Kemas Arsyad Somad SH, MH welcomed the idea of dr. H. Abdul Hamid Syam and formed a taskforce team to compile a proposal for the establishment of a medical faculty where one of the members is Prof. Dr. Sutrisno M.Sc, PhD, who currently serves as the Chancellor of UNja and Prof. Dr.rer.nat.Rayandra Asyhar, M.Si. who currently also serves as vice chancellor for planning, information systems and cooperation.



The Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of Jambi University initially consisted of a medical study program, a medical professional study program, a nursing study program, a nurse professional study program and a psychology study program. With the issuance of the Chancellor's Decree 1734 /UN21 / OT / 2020 concerning the determination of the name of the department and the placement of study programs at the faculty and postgraduate level in Unja, FKIK consists of 5 departments, namely medicine, nursing, psychology, pharmacy and public health, with 7 study programs, namely the medical study program, the nursing doctor profession, the nurse profession, psychology, pharmacy, and public health, with an increasing interest in prospective students, both through the snmptn, sbmptn and independent pathways through SMM PTN from year to year. Thank God, all study programs have been accredited by both LAMPTKes and BANPT rank B, while the pharmacy study program which relatively new with limited laboratory facilities and number of human resources is trying its best to improve its ranking to B in 2021. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of Jambi University with the vision: " to become a nationally Medicine and Health Sciences faculty with quality, competitive and entrepreneurial By 2025." Continues to experience changes in a proud direction along with the changes in Jambi University where policy direction and decision making in resource management , infrastructure and other potential for development towards the realization of UNJA as A World Class Agroindustrial and Environmental-based Entrepreneurship University in 2024 with five target achievements abbreviated as SMART acronym, namely: ~Student Achievement; ~ Management Transformation; ~ Academic Reputation; ~ Relevancein Work Graduated; and ~ Technology for Digital Transformation.

Currently FKIK as part of the University of Jambi in accordance with provisions Number 19 of 2014 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of Jambi University, has compiled the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of FKIK which clearly has determined performance targets which are of course guided by the university's main performance indicators through the UNja Rector's priority program 2020-2024, UNJA SMART, by remaining focused on preparing qualified graduates who are absorbed in the world of work, qualified lecturers by building a network of Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi on a national and international scale. Thank God, for the 2019-2020 new cpns recruitment, around 20 alumni of the fkik unja have passed the final stage of the Selection for Candidates for Civil Servants for the Formation State Civil Service Agency for 2019. Furthermore, the quality of curriculum and learning is improved in the current context. The Free Learning Policy - The Independent Campus which was launched by the government and has been held at the UNJA campus is a framework to prepare students to become strong scholars, relevant to the needs of the times, and ready to become leaders with a high national spirit, even though the health sector, namely medicine and nursing are not including. We need to report that specifically for the medical profession study program from 2012 to 2020 there were 734 doctors, with UKMPPD CBT graduations in the range of 60% and OSCE 90%, while UKNI for the nurses profession was 234 people from 2016 to 2020. Specifically for UKMPPD, the numbers of re-taker, who is still failed to passed is around 3%, which is still low compared to the national re-taker, which is around 6%, namely from 2014 to February 2020 there are 56,000 new doctor graduates with a total of 3400 still failed to pass the examination. There are joint steps and efforts to re-accredit the study program in 2023-2024 with the target of achieving superior rank. as well as international accreditation, which is currently being sought for grants to facilitate international accreditation for psychology study programs held by the Ministry of Education

Ladies and gentlemen,

From the achievement of the financial performance in 2020 as a whole is very good and has experienced many improvements compared to the previous year. In 2020, FKIK unja succeeded in increasing its assets to Rp. 37,329,900,668, - increased compared to assets in the previous year. This was achieved with a budget absorption rate of 80% in each fiscal year. Currently the number of permanent lecturers who have nidn is 113, based on the functional position consisting of one professor, namely Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Muhaimin, S.Pd., M.Sc., 1 lektor kepala, 75 with lector positions, 37 asisten ahli, while based on the latest education, there are 9 PhD lecturers and 75 S2 lecturers. This is certainly a great homework for the FKIK Unja community to be able to increase the number of lecturers for the S3 Education strata as well as Professor functional positions and head lecturers by continuing to improve their performance according to the tri dharma function of PT, namely education, research and community service. In addition, specifically for the department of medicine and nursing, it is supported by the presence of 143 clinical educators and 32 CI nurses, both in the main teaching hospital and networks and educational facilities at the puskesmas.

FKIK UNJA always provides stimulation and support for the positive activities of its students, which currently number 2,847 students, through positive activities such as coaching student competencies by organizing competition grants at the faculty, entrepreneurship training programs, then developing talents by establishing innovation units and SMART technology business incubators. , developing entrepreneurial startups by building a network of technology business incubators and cooperation programs in order to strengthen innovation and start-up and scale-up grants, as well as efforts to track alumni by trying to implement entrepreneurial alumni programs. Students from all study programs in FKIK Unja have made many achievements, both locally, nationally and regionally. Such as the winner of student creativity program, student entrepreneurship program, youth collaboration competition. Besides that, currently FKIK UNJA in the achievement of student affairs organizes student soft skill coaching by forming and training peer group counselors, then developing students' talents and interests through student talent interest development programs and of course student welfare services through scholarships where a program to strengthen students who receive scholarship benefits as well as other student services. In the field of research, strengthening and developing research as well as community service, FKIK Unja continues to strive to provide infrastructure, including adequate laboratory facilities. Then strengthen the role and function of the Ethics Committee of Health Research at FKIK Unja which has just carried out training on research ethics and good clinical practice in collaboration with FIRREC (Indonesian Recognized Research Ethic Committee forum) which is funded by the AKSI-ADB project. year 2020.

Currently, FKIK Unja is developing integrated and connected research between fields of expertise, rearranging the research road map based on the potential they have which refers to the university research road map and national priority scale. By constructing a way of thinking, how to learn and how to work it is hoped that it will foster creativity which in turn will produce an innovative research and service product in the FKIK Unja environment. Therefore, in order to provide explanation, we ask Mr. Unja Chancellor Prof. Dr.H.Sutrisno M.Sc.PhD to elucidate as a keynote speaker, with the title "THE ROLE OF UNJA SMART IN PROMOTING INNOVATION AND RESEARCH OF CIVITAS ACADEMIC COLLABORATION IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCE IN THE PANDEMIC TIME of COVID"

in the first international conference that was held conjoin with the 8th anniversary of FKIK Unja this year, inviting international speakers, Prof. Dr. dr. H. Ari Fahrial Syam, SpPD-KGEH, MMB, FINASIM, FACP, FACG. (Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia), Assc.Prof. Alfi Khatib (International Islamic university malaysia), Dr. Dicky Budiman, M.Sc.PH, PhD (Can) (Australian Griffith University Epidemiologist), Herwansyah, SKM, MPH, PhD (Can) (Department of International Health, Care and Public Health Research Institute (CAPHRI) Faculty of Health , Medicine and Life Sciences Maastricht University), Prof. dr. Hasbullah Thabrany, MPH, Dr.PH. (Professor of the Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia), Prof. Dra Juanaiti Sahar, SKp, MApp Sc (Professor of Maternity Nursing at the University of Indonesia) and Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Muhaimin, S.Pd., M.Si. (Professor of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University), in addition to seminars, dissemination of research outputs and community service activities were held, which were not only attended by lecturers and students in the FKIK Unja, but also attended by lecturers / researchers / students from external.

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen, and honorable invitations.

In this good opportunity, I would like to invite all to increase our cooperation, both to support the student education process (scholarships, public lectures), guidance / mentoring such as leadership, motivation, research collaboration, community service activities with lecturers and students. What is certain is that the spirit of togetherness should be an inspiration to build our collective awareness to improve the quality and competitiveness of FKIK graduates and products in the global arena. FKIK graduates and products in global life will continue to exist if they show an independent capacity in carrying out their duties and responsibilities and are creative in various activities.

We would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to all those who have organized this FKIK Unja Anniversary event and the JAMHESIC 2020 international conference, specifically, to the organizing committee and all parties that we cannot mention all of. Hopefully what you have done for this activity will be recorded by Allah SWT as an act of worship and receive a reward from HIS. Amen.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to all who attended and the 8th Dirgahayu Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Jambi University.

JAYALAH ... FKIK UNJa ... UNJA SMART..FKIK UNGGUL

Let me convey the rhyme as the culture of the Jambi's people,

Jika ada duren belah,
Jangan makan seorang diri.
Jika ada kata yang salah
Mohon maafkan sepenuh hati.

Senyum tulus bukan basa basi,
Lisan manis tiada berduri.
Cukup sekian dan terimakasih,
Wassalamu alaikum kami akhiri

SINCERELY,

Dr. dr. Humaryanto, Sp.OT, M.Kes
Dean of Faculty Medicine and Health Science
Jambi University

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Person in Charge : Dr. dr. Humaryanto, Sp.OT, M.Kes
Chairperson Committee : dr. Wahyu Indah Dewi Aurora, M.K.M
Secretary : dr. Erny Kusdiyah, M.Kes

Committee Members:

1. Urip Sulistiyo, S.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
2. dr. Mirna Marhami Iskandar, Sp.S
3. dr. Anati Purwakanthi, M.Sc
4. dr. Ahmad Syauqi, M.Biomed
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16. Indah Febrityanti
17. M.Hanzen William Sihite
18. Nabilla Chairunnisa
19. Melati Oktaviani
20. M. Kholis Dzaky
21. Rifai, S.Ked

REVIEWERS

Reviewers Oral Presentation

1. Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Muhaimin, S.Pd., M.Si
2. Dr. dr. Humaryanto, Sp.OT, M.Kes
3. Dr. dr. Fairuz, Sp. PA., M.Kes.
4. Dr. dr. Herlambang, Sp. OG-KFR
5. dr. Nindya Aryanty, Sp.A., M.Med.Ed
6. Dr. Guspianto, S.KM., M.KM
7. Dr. Umni Rahayu, S.K.M, M.K.M
8. Dr. Muthia Mutmainnah, M.Kep, Sp. Mat
9. Dr. Andi Subandi, S.Kep, M.Kes

Reviewers Poster Presentation

1. Dessy Pramudiani, M.Psi, Psikolog
2. Agung Iranda, S.Psi., M.A.
3. dr. Rina Nofrienis, M.Sc.
4. Fitriyaningsih, S. Farm., Apt., M.Farm
5. Yulawati, S. Farm., Apt., M.Farm
6. Ismi Nurwaqiah Ibnu, S.Gz., M.Kes.
7. Elisma, S. Farm., Apt., M.Farm
8. dr. Ave Olivia Rahman, M.Sc
9. dr. Esa Indah Ayudia, M.Biomed
10. dr. Nuriyah, M.Biomed.
11. Marlita Andhika Rahman, M.Psi, Psikolog
12. Verdiantika Annisa, M.Psi., Psikolog.
13. Dini Rudini, S.Kep, Ners, M.Kep
14. Nurhasna, S.Kep, Ners, M.Kep
15. Hendra Dhermawan Sitanggang, S.K.M., M.Epid
16. Silvia Mawarti Perdana, S.Gz., M.Si

SCHEDULE



Day 1

12 November 2020

08.00-08.30 Preparation

08.30-09.30 Opening Ceremony

- 1. Opening session by MC**
- 2. Listening Holly Quran**
- 3. Prayer**
- 4. Listen to Indonesia Raya Songs.**
- 5. Listen to Mars Unja**
- 6. Listen to Mars FKIK**
- 7. Opening Speech Chairperson Committee**
- 8. Opening Speech Dean FKIK**
- 9. Closing and take photo**

09.30-10.00 Keynote Speaker

REKTOR UNIVERSITAS JAMBI

10.00-10.30 Prof. Dr. Ari Fahrial Syam, Sp.PD-KGEH

Moderator: dr. Nindya Aryanty, Sp. M.Med, Ed

"Innovation of Preventive Intervention and Health Promotion in Pandemic Era"

10.30-11.00 Prof Alfi Chatib

Moderator: dr. Nindya Aryanty, Sp. M.Med, Ed

"Metabolomics: A Novel Approach in Pharmacognosy"

11.00-12.00 Ask And Question Session

PARALEL SESSION

13.00-15.00 Room A : Presentation Oral Grup 1

Room B : Presentation Oral Grup 2

Room C : Presentation Poster Grup 1

Room D : Presentation Poster Grup 2

Room E : P resentation Poster Grup 3

Day 2

13 November 2020

08.30-09.00 Preparation

09.00-09.30 Dr. Dicky Budiman, M.Sc, PH, PhD

Moderator: dr. Fairuz Quzwain, Sp.PA, M.Kes

“The Roles And Challenges of Medical Education in a Pandemic Era”

09.00-10.45 Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Muhaimin, S.Pd., M.Si

Moderator: dr. Fairuz Quzwain, Sp.PA, M.Kes

“Release Adjustment Of Drug Combinations With Different Drug Solubility From Microparticles”

10.45-11.00 Ask And Question Session

PARALEL SESSION

13.00-15.00 Room A : Presentation Oral Grup 3

Room B : Presentation Oral Grup 4

Room C : Presentation Poster Grup 4

Room D : Presentation Poster Grup 5

Room E : P resentation Poster Grup 6

Day 3

14 November 2020

08.30-09.00 Preparation

09.00-09.30 Prof. dr. Hasbullah Thabrany, MPH, Dr. PH

Moderator: Rumita Ena Sari, S.K.M, M.K.M

“The Community Resilience and The Role of Public Health Workers Against COVID-19”

09.30-10.00 Prof. Dr. Juniati Sahar, SKp, M. App Sc. Ph.D

Moderator: Rumita Ena Sari, S.K.M, M.K.M

“Community resilience in the covid-19 pandemic and the role of community health nurse”.

10.00-10.30 Herwansyah, S.K.M,.M.P.H PhD (Cand)

Moderator: Rumita Ena Sari, S.K.M, M.K.M

“Improving maternal health service at primary health care setting”

10.30-11.30 Ask And Question Session

PARALEL SESSION

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Fadliyana Ekawaty

ORAL PRESENTATION



12-14 NOVEMBER 2020
01.00-03.00 PM



Proceeding Jambi Medical Health And Science International Conference 2020

001

PATIENT PERCEPTION ABOUT ONLINE ANTE NATAL CARE APPLICATION “HER PERSONAL ANC”

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ABSTRACT

Background: The case of death by complication in Indonesia on expectant mothers occurs for almost 20.000 cases in a year. Therefore, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed to reduce the infant mortality rate via Antenatal Care (ANC) service for expectant mothers. On the year of 2019 HER personal ANC was released in order to aid expectant mothers in understanding their pregnancy condition. Thus, the research on the usage of the HER personal ANC need to be conducted in order to assist the improvement of the expectant mother on utilizing the application.

Method: This study is aimed to discover the perception of expectant mother on the advantages, the preferences, and the ease of uses of the HER Personal ANC application in Puskesmas Muara Bulian Kabupaten Batanghari. Furthermore, this research is also aimed to determine whether the ease of use and the benefit of the application have any positive effect towards the subjects' interest on using the HER Personal ANC application. This research is a descriptive presentative research and correlation. By employing this type of research, it s expected to obtain an overview regarding the use of the application in antenatal care service. In order to find the relevance of each variable, cross sectional correlation was implemented. The data collection technique used was purposive sampling method with 98 expectant mothers on Puskesmas Muara Bulian

Kabupaten Batanghari work area as the subjects.

Result: The result showed that the HER Personal ANC application is beneficial and is easy to be accessed. Furthermore, the interest on keep using the application is also high. Qualitatively, the reason to why the subjects are interested is because the information given within the application is informative and educative. Moreover, by using the application, the subjects are able to directly communicate with the doctor and also able to receive the feedback immediately. Partially, the ease of use and the beneficial aspect of the application have a significant correlation to the subjects' interest in using the application. In the work area of Puskesmas Muara Bulian Kabupaten Batanghari, the subjects' interest towards the use of the application is affected significantly by the beneficial aspect and the ease of use aspect by 65,5% simultaneously.

Keywords: Expectant Mother, HER Personal ANC, Antenatal Care



002

MALE PARTICIPATION IN CHIDBIRTH IN MUARO JAMBI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Male participation affects decision making in finding, reaching, and utilizing childbirth services, especially when women's capacity in decision-making is very limited, lack of access to health resources, heavy workloads, less supportive cultural norms and gender discrimination.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the level of male participation and to analyze the determinants of male participation in childbirth.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted through a survey of 381 men selected by multistage random sampling in Muaro Jambi District from July to September 2020. The dependent variable was male participation in childbirth was constructed from six dichotomized indicators. A Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed using SPSS 24.0 at a significance level of 0.05.

Results: The majority of male participation in childbirth in Muaro Jambi Regency was high (54.1%). Simultaneously, the factors related to male participation in childbirth were age (OR = 2.148), wife's education (OR = 2.158), income (OR = 2.092), communication (OR = 2.594), and culture (OR = 80.22). Cultural factor was the most important determinants of male participation in childbirth.

Conclusion: Cultural factor was the main determinants of male participation in childbirth in Muaro Jambi District. Information dissemination and advocacy personally and structurally in society need to be done to reduce gender role inequality in decision-making and action to increase male participation in maternal health, especially in childbirth.

Key words: male participation, childbirth



003

**PARENT PRACTICES IN PREVENTING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES
IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a serious dental health problem among children that not only affects teeth but also the growth of children. One of the factors causing ECC is the parental actions in preventing practice.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the factors associated with parental practice in prevention of ECC in preschool children. **Methods:** This type of research is quantitative with cross-sectional approach on a sample of 53 parents of early childhood education program (PAUD) students with data collection using questionnaires.

Results: The results obtained by the majority of parents have good ECC prevention practices (64.2%). The results of the analysis prove the relationship between attitudes and behavioral norms with ECC prevention practices ($p < 0.05$), while behavioral control is not related to ECC prevention practices ($p > 0.05$). It is recommended for parents to provide assistance and supervision in ECC prevention practices in preschool children. In addition, for schools and health agencies to conduct dental and oral health education routinely.

Keywords : Preschool, Early Childhood Caries Prevention, Parents



004

**DEVELOPMENT OF SAFETY LEADERSHIP MODEL AS CATALYST FOR ENHANCED
PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE IN TEACHING HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patient safety has become a global concern since the publication of the Institute of Medicine report in 1990. Nurses are health professionals who play a very important role in patient safety. The patient is on the nurse's responsibility 24 hours a day. The nurse is in control in meeting all the basic needs of the patient every day, especially in patient safety. The purpose of this study was to determine the application of patient safety culture related to patient safety incidents at the Raden Mattaher Hospital Jambi.

Method: This research is a quasi experimental research with a quantitative design. The number of samples in this study were 120 respondents. using google form which consists of a questionnaire of individual factors and a Patient Safety Culture Scale by Radloff which consists of 12 factors and 42 question items. Data analysis used chi square test and t-test.

RESULTS: Most of the respondents at Raden Mattaher Regional Hospital stated that cooperation within the unit (77.8%), management support (66.7%), handsoff & transition (66.7%), the response did not blame (66.7%), open communication (66.7%), frequency of incident reporting (55.6%) and the number of reported incidents (55.6%) in the high category.

Conclusions And Recommendations: The results of this study have shown that the study of the overall patient safety culture in the Outpatient and Inpatient Unit of Raden Mattaher Hospital is categorized in a highly cultured safety culture. Patient safety culture at Raden Mattaher Hospital is in the high category. The patient safety culture measurement questionnaire can be applied by nurses to obtain a situational picture and the level of quality of the application of patient safety culture related to the development of 12 scopes or dimensions of patient safety culture from HSOPSC (Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture). Hospitals need to create a good patient safety culture to increase nurse job satisfaction which affects the performance of nurses. Raden Mattaher Hospital

Key Words: Patient Safety Culture



005

**CARING BEHAVIOR AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG NURSES WORKING IN RADEN MATTATHER
TEACHING HOSPITAL, JAMBI 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Nurses are health workers who play an important role in the implementation of services, especially in the health sector. This service requires nurses to carry out professional nursing care in improving the quality of service. This professional nursing service is supported by the knowledge and competence that comes with caring behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the caring behavior of nurses at the RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi.

Methods: This study used a correlation analytic study design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study used a total sampling technique of 170 respondents. Data collection using google form and analyzed by chi square.

Results: This study shows that there is a relationship between organizational factors (reward and workload) ($p = 0.001$), psychological factors (motivation) ($p = 0.005$), spiritual factors ($p = 0.002$) with caring behavior of nurses and there is no relationship between age ($p = 0.862$), gender ($p = 0.907$), education ($p = 0.524$), marital status ($p = 0.639$), employment status ($p = 0.442$), length of work ($p = 0.162$) with nurse caring behavior.

Conclusion and Suggestion: There is a relationship between organizational factors (appreciation and workload), psychological factors (motivation), spiritual factors with caring behavior of nurses. There is no relationship between age, gender, education, marital status, employment status, length of work and caring behavior of nurses. It is hoped that the hospital can optimize and maintain the quality of nurse caring services.

Keywords: Caring Behavior, Spiritual, Workload, Motivation, Reward



006

**STUDY OF DISASTER RISK INDEX WITH PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER READINESS IN
HEALTH DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN JAMBI CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Natural disasters are natural phenomena that cause harm to human life, this occurs due to natural activities. Natural activities that arise can be caused by the geographical location of an area and can also be caused by the climate. Disaster events are influenced by 3 components, the first is a threat called Hazard, the second is a vulnerability called vulnerability and the third is capacity or what is called capacity. The three components of the disaster are interconnected with the occurrence of a disaster, if the threat (hazard) is greater than the vulnerability (vulnerability) and capacity, it is likely that a settlement will experience a disaster. Hazards consist of earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, air pollution, illegal logging, volcanic eruptions, wind rain, lightning, The Community Health Center (Public health center) has an active role in increasing community involvement in disaster management efforts as the closest health service unit in the community (BNPB, 2015b). In addition to community needs analysis and planning, public health center services are identified and reflected in public health center efforts. To provide health services during a disaster crisis by carrying out various activities such as: 24-hour emergency services, establishment of 24-hour health posts around the disaster site, nutrition efforts, Maternal and Child Health (KIA) and refugee sanitation, mental health efforts and referral health efforts. shortly after the disaster.

Method: This research is a survey analytic study to assess the roles and functions that are involved in a health disaster management system. Analyzing the readiness of 3 health centers in the city of Jambi, namely Tahtul Yaman Health Center, Tanjung Pinang Health Center, and Aurduri Health Center. The purpose of this study was to see the service system when a health disaster occurred in the area. The short-term target is to find organizational standards and the role of the community health center team in responding to disasters. while the long-term goal is to train the readiness of officers in handling health disasters.

Result: From the results of this research, the application of the Minister of Health Regulation number 75 of 2019 at the Tahtul Yemen Health Center, the Tanjung Pinang Health Center, and the Aurduri Health Center has not been implemented properly.

Conclusion: The organization of the DVI and Mental Health clusters at the public health center does not yet exist for disaster management.

Keywords: Health Cluster, Risk Index, Public health center, Jambi



007

**EFFECTIVENESS OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT (BLS) EXERCISES IN JAMBI
PROVINCE (JAMBI PROVINCE CHILDREN FORUM) FOR HANDLING VICTIMS
OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN JAMBI CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The number of traffic accidents from year to year is always increasing. Based on data from the Traffic Accident Unit (Satlantas) Polda Jambi, accidents in Jambi Province increased 1.72 percent in 2019. In 2019, traffic accidents occurred as many as 1,180 cases, while in the previous year only 1,160 cases with material losses reached Rp. . 500,000,000, -. In fact, 50% of deaths or disabilities in traffic accident victims are due to the weak first aid variable. First aid is often done spontaneously without going through the correct procedure, due to mishandling of first aid it will be fatal, paralyzed and even death. The condition of traffic roads in Jambi City has the potential to be accident-prone, one of the causes is the narrow road sections and many people do not obey the rules and road signs, in addition to many public and private universities, and the large number of elementary school (SD) buildings that are not properly parked. the place has added to the irregularity of several road intersections around the Telanaipura sub-district. Some of the general public who have a tendency to encounter emergency conditions do not have the knowledge and skills to help victims quickly and precisely.*

Method: *In this study, the analytical method is used to examine the handling of emergencies in traffic accidents. . This research will be carried out in Jambi City in the general public (Forum Anak Jambi Province). The sample in this study was taken based on the total number of participants in the Jambi province children's forum. The data analysis of this research is to analyze the level of knowledge and skills quantitatively with a value range of 0-100. The design used is the pre and post test.*

Result: *The results of the assessment of the level of knowledge / pretest conducted on 8 students regarding the first handling of accident victims obtained an average value of 28 from a range of values 1-100.*

Conclusion: *From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the results of Basic Life Support (BLS) training show a significant increase as seen from the increase in the average pre-test (41.82) and posttest (73.45) scores with basic life support materials. , handling of emergency conditions for traffic accident victims, socializing legal rules and procedures regarding the evacuation and transportation of patients from the crime scene to health facilities.*

Keywords: *Children's Forum, emergency conditions, first aid.*



008

**OVERCROWDED ANALYSIS IN THE INSTALLATION OF EMERGENCY RSUD
RADEN MATTABER, JAMBI PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *An emergency department (ER) is considered overcrowded or overcrowded when the number of patients exceeds processing capacity and does not have a solution to meet patient needs. Overcrowding in the ER is a major problem and has been identified nationally in hospitals in the United States and Chile. This is closely related to the patient's safety status related to an increase in medical errors, an increase in patient mortality, and an increase in the length of stay of patients in the ER. with the situation and circumstances that exist in the emergency department. Few medical personnel, lots of patients, Patient visits at the Emergency Room of Raden Mattaber Hospital in 2019 from January to December 2019 saw a number that fluctuated and increased considerably in December 2019 with a total of 23,560 visits. If it is reviewed if the total per month ranges from 1500-2600 patients per month, if distributed in a matter of days there are 50 to 80 visits in the emergency department per day.*

Method: *This research is a survey analytic study to assess the role and function of an emergency department management. Analyzing patient management in the Emergency Room of the Raden Mattaber Regional General Hospital (RSUD) Jambi Province.*

Result: *The purpose of this study was to see the density of patient visits at Raden Mattaber Regional Hospital using The National Emergency Department Overcrowded Scale. (Nedocs) The short-term target was to find the type of density in the ER at Raden Mattaber Regional Hospital, Jambi Province and what management steps were taken to overcome the situation. the. while the long-term goal is to prepare the hospital to deal with mass victims and disasters.*

Keywords: *overcrowded, emergency room, hospital*



009

EFFECT OF AN INTERMITTENT FASTING DIET ON KIDNEY FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT

Background: Obesity is widely recognized as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease and metabolic disorders. Obesity is associated with an increased risk of developing chronic kidney disease, plasma flow in the kidneys, reninangiotensin-aldosterone system activity, and increased intraglomerular pressure in obesity respectively and can lead to kidney damage. One way to lose weight is a diet method. One of them is the intermittent fasting diet. Based on previous studies, the Intermittent Fasting diet provides many benefits for heart disease, diabetes mellitus, and stroke. However, little published research on the effect of diet on kidney function.

Method: This study was to see the effect of an intermittent fasting diet on kidney function (urea and creatinin levels). This research uses forty healthy male Sprague Dawley rats divide into four group. Control group as group A, Alternate-day fasting as group B, Modified fasting as group C, and Time restricted feeding as as group D .

Result: the result of this research is intermittent fasting diet has an effect on increasing urea and creatinine levels.

Keyword : Intermittent fasting, urea levels, creatinin levels, kidney function



010

**APPLICATION OF THWAITES' SCORE IN CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM INFECTION IN
AN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PATIENT: CASE SERIES**

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ABSTRACT

Background. *Patients with infection in the central nervous system can deteriorate rapidly, so an empirical approach needs to be performed promptly with relevant supporting data that can be produced as early as possible. Decision-making in such cases can use scoring systems such as Thwaites diagnostic score. However, this requires analysis of cerebrospinal fluid, and this is not a commonly performed workup among patients in Jambi. Aim. To illustrate the role of routine cerebrospinal fluid analysis, including how the Thwaites scoring system is implemented.*

Method. *Patients who present with the clinical presentation of suspected intracranial infection undergo the lumbar puncture procedure, and other supporting diagnostic procedures were performed where applicable. Results are then summarized and Thwaites score is calculated.*

Results. *Three patients are presented in this case series, and the Thwaites score for two patients were below 4, indicating that tuberculous meningitis is more probable. The score for the third patient was +7, which indicated that bacterial meningitis is more probable.*

Conclusion. *Routine cerebrospinal fluid analysis should be performed for patients with suspected central nervous system infection, unless contraindications are present. Parameters, and scoring systems such as Thwaites score, can help to determine the more probable diagnosis.*

Keywords: *cerebrospinal fluid analysis, Thwaites score, lumbar puncture, central nervous system infection*



011

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE PEAK FLOW METER VALUE AT PRODUCTIVE AGE IN
MAYANG MANGURAI VILLAGE, JAMBI CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Asthma is a common long-term inflammatory disease of the airways of the lungs. Asthma is characterized by variable and recurring symptoms, reversible airflow obstruction, and easily induced bronchospasm. Symptoms include episodes of wheezing, coughing, chest tightness and shortness of breath. Asthma may occur several times a day or several times per week. Asthma symptoms can get worse at night or with exercise, but this varies from person to person. The Peak Flow Meter is a simple, easy-to-use tool that measures peak expiratory flow (PEF) and detects airflow limitations. The peak flow meter is the recommended alternative for the diagnosis of asthma. This study was an observational analytic study with a cross sectional design. The number of respondents was 32 people, measured the peak expiratory flow using a peak flow meter. The results of this study indicate that gender, age, comorbidities and smoking history are factors that affect the value of the peak flow meter.

Kata Kunci: Peak Low Meter, Asma Bronkial



012

**ACADEMIC OUTCOMES IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN WITH
STUNTING AND NON STUNTING**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is defined as a chronic condition of malnutrition so that when compared with children his age his body will look shorter. The prevalence of children under five suffering from stunting in Indonesia in 2018 is still high at 30%, still very far from the standard set by the WHO which is 20%. With this high result, it will certainly have an impact on the future of the nation's children in the future, one of which is academic achievement.

Method: This research used Quantitative research with an observational analytic unmatched case control design. The population in this study were all elementary school students in the city of Palembang. Sample 150 consisted of 75 stunting cases and 75 controls with a sampling technique that is consecutive sampling technique. The analysis used is univariate and bivariate chi-square.

Result: Results was showed that children with stunting and achieving less than average academic achievement were 51.72% and those with more than average academic achievement were 49.59%, while children who did not suffer from stunting and received less than average academic achievement is 48.28% and the academic achievement is more on average 50.41%. From the bivariate analysis p values = 0.04 and OR = 1.08 (95% CI: 0.446-2.668).

Conclusion This study showed have significant relationship between academic achievement of school-age children with stunting status, and children with stunting status have a 1.08 times risk of getting less than average academic achievement.

Keywords: Academic achievement, School-age children, Stunting



013

**COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS (CEA) OF PROPHYLACTIC ANTIBIOTIC SECTIO
CAESAREAN IN H X KERINCI**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Section caesarea can cause infection. Prophylactic antibiotics can be used to reduce post-surgical infection rates and can reduce medical costs. The purpose of this study was to describe the cost-effectiveness of the use of prophylactic antibiotics in sectio caesarean patients in RS "X" Kerinci.

Method: This study uses medical records of patients with retrospective data, effectiveness can be seen from the length of stay of patients ≤ 4 days and normal body temperature. Samples were obtained by purposive sampling technique that met the inclusion criteria for 2017 and 2018 respectively, namely 68 patients and 89 patients analyzed using the CEA method with the ACER formula. The prophylactic antibiotics used were cefotaxime in 2017 and 2018, respectively 49 patients and 67 patients and also ceftriaxone in 2017 and 2018 respectively, 19 patients and 22 patients.

Result: Cefotaxime has the highest effectiveness percentage in 2017 and 2018, respectively 57.14% and 89.55%.

Conclusion: The value of ACER cefotaxime in 2017 and 2018 is lower than that of ceftriaxone so that cefotaxime is the most effective prophylactic antibiotic for Caesarea in terms of cost and outcome.

Keywords: sectio caesarea, CEA, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone.



014

**EXPLORATION OF ANTI INFLAMMATORY EFFECT OF FRANKINCENSE ESSENTIAL OIL
ON OSTEOARTRITIS RAT MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is the leading cause of disabilities in the aged people. The common therapy is non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, but it sometimes do not show significant results without having any side effects. Frankincense and extract virgin olive oil have been shown to have anti-inflammatory effects and reduce cartilage degradation, individually. **Aims and Objectives:** This study is to elucidate the effect of combination frankincense essential oil and extract virgin olive oil on reduce joint edema on osteoarthritis rat model.

Methods : Male and weight 175–200 g of Sprague Dawney rats, were used in this study. Osteoarthritis induction were used monosodium odoacetate. After 7 days of induction, rats were randomly divided to 4 groups: group 1 received combination extract 2,2% frankincense in virgin olive oil dose 0,5mL/200grBW, group 2 received virgin olive oil dose 0,5mL/200grBW, group 3 received meloxicam dose 120 mg/200grBW and group 4 received aquadest as negative control. Rat's knee were measured by micrometer digital.

Results : After 15 days treatment, group that received combination extract 2,2% frankincense in virgin olive oil had higher reduced diameter of knee joint than negative control. Mean of differences diameter after 15 days treatment and before induction (baseline) in group 1 were $0,86 \pm 0,38$; group 2 were $1,21 \pm 0,25$; group 3 were $0,79 \pm 0,27$; group 4 were $1,37 \pm 0,30$. Result of One Way Annova Test were significant ($p = 0,026$).

Conclusion : essential oil 2,2% frankincense in virgin olive oil have anti inflammatory effect on reducing joint swelling of rat's knee.

Keywords : frankincense, essential oil, olive oil, osteoarthritis, inflammation, monosodium iodoacetate



015

**IN VITRO EVALUATING ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ARECA SOAP AGAINST
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS**

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ABSTRACT

Background : *skin disease is one of the most common diseases. One of the causes is bacteria, Staphylococcus aureus. Areca catechu are widely grown in Jambi and several studies showed that areca nut have antibacterial activity. Skin medicine can be in a soap preparation. There is a limited data on the antibacterial activity of betel nut soap.*

Aims and Objectives: *to establish a formulation of areca nut soap and to test the antibacterial effect against Staphylococcus aureus using in vitro test.*

Method: *the areca nut were dried and made into powder. Soap formulation was made with 3 levels of betel nut powder in soap namely soap 1 was 1,5 grams powder/weight of soap, soap 2 was 2,3 grams powder/weight of soap and soap 3 was 3 grams powder/weight of soap. The final weight of soap was 50 grams. Antibacterial activity test using Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923 with the well method.*

Results: *the diameter of clear zone produced by each soap was not much different. The diameter of clear zone in soap 1, 2 and 3 were 18,69 mm, 19,88 mm and 17,22 mm, respectively.*

Conclusion : *the betel nut soap in this study has antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923.*

Keywords: *areca catechu, betel nut, areca nut, antibacterial, staphylococcus, soap*



016

EFFECTIVENESS JAMBI'S HONEY AS ANTI-ADHESIVE INTRA-ABDOMINAL AGENT IN CLEAN WOUND WITHOUT CONTAMINATED

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ABSTRACT

Background: Postoperative peritoneal adhesion formation after surgery is result of peritoneal surface trauma and tissue ischemia. anti-adhesive agent is one of methods to reduce tissue adhesion. Honey has a long history medicine as anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial and wound healing agent. the purpose of this study to investigate the effectiveness of Jambi's honey in preventing intraabdominal adhesions.

Methods: twenty four healthy male wistar rats divide into four group. Control group as group A, 0.9% sodium chloride as group B, minimal dose of honey as Group C and maximal dose of honey as group D. the identification Adhesion, grade of adhesion in macroscopic, vascular endothelial cell, inflammatory cell, and fibroblast cell was assessed after 10 days, the

Result: macroscopic adhesion in Group A are 6 rats, Group B are 6 rats, Group C are 2 rats and Group D are 2 rats. The mean macroscopic grade in group A is 1.70, Group B is 2.2, group C is 0.5 and group D 0.7. the mean microscopic vascular endothelial cell in group A is 1.3, group B is 1.3, Group C is 1.2 and group D is 1.2. the inflammatory cell in group A is 1.5, group B is 1.7, Group C is 2.2 and group D is 1.7. the fibroblast cell is group A is 2.7, group B is 3, Group C is 3 and group D is 3.3. p Value in macroscopic grade of adhesion is 0.023 ($P < 0.05$)

Conclusion: Jambi's honey has an anti-adhesive effect in clean wound without contaminated

Key word: honey Jambi, Antiadhesif, effectiveness



017

**TOXICITY TEST OF MUARA JAMBI ARECA NUT (ARECA CATECHU L.) EXTRACT
ON RAT BONE MARROW-DERIVED MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is a joint inflammation process because of chondrocytes failure in maintaining the balance between degradation and extracellular matrix synthesis. Thus, it results in changes in the diameter and orientation of collagen fibers that change cartilage biomechanics and make joint cartilage lose its unique compressibility properties. This case is increasing every year globally, including Indonesia, but no drug could effectively treat this disease until recently. The use of areca nut as traditional anti-inflammatory drugs has long been known, but the scientific evidence is lacking.

Method: This study aims to develop a simple *in vitro* OA model that is useful for predicting the ability of drugs to reduce cartilage hypertrophy by using the seeds of areca nut (*Areca catechu L.*). In this study, the extraction and fractionation of areca nut (*Areca catechu L.*) were carried out to obtain the active substances in the form of ethanol, alkaloid, and flavonoid compounds.

Result and Conclusion: Acute toxicity assessment using the Methyl thiazole tetrazolium (MTT) method resulted in LD50 487.94 ppm. This shows that the Areca nut (*Areca catechu L.*) isolate is not toxic; therefore, it can be given as an alternative medicine for humans.

Keywords: osteoarthritis, areca nut, ethanol, alkaloids, flavonoids, MSC



018

**PREVALENCE ASYMPTOMATIC URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN CIRCUMCISED AND
UNCIRCUMCISED SCHOOL AGE BOYS BASED ON DIPSTICK TEST AND
SEDIMENT MICROSCOPY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *circumcision is one of factor to decrease Urinary tract infection in boys. Rapid screaning with Urine dipstick and microscopy sediment are helpful to early detection urinary tract infection. The purpose of this study to identification urinary tract infection in school age boys who underwent circumcision and not.*

Method: *this is a cross sectional study, the sample are boys in elementary school without urinary tract infection sign who underwent circumcision and not. the criteria Presumptive UTI based on dipstick who had positive nitrit or positive leukocyte esterase. The criteria Presumptive UTI based on sediment urinalysis who had WBC more than 3 or positive bacteria.*

Result: *there are 126 boys with mean age 8.3 years old (6-12 years old). There are 90(71%) boys underwent circumcision and 36(29%) boys not circumcision. presumtive UTI based on dipstick only one (0.8%) boy underwent circumcised. Presumptive UTI based on sediment urinalysis are 50(40%) boys consist of 32 (36%) boys underwent circumcision and 18 (50%) boys without circumcission.*

Conclusion: *the prevalence of presumptive UTI in uncircumcised boys is more than circumcised boys*

Key word: *UTI, urinalysis, Circumcised*



019

**LIMITATION ON SUPPORTING EXAMINATION FACILITIES FOR THALASSEMIA B MAJOR
PATIENT MANAGEMENT ON ABDUL MANAF HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Thalassemia B Major is a genetic illness characterized by anemia from an early age resulting in lifelong dependency on routine blood transfusions that increase risk of multi-organ dysfunction due to iron overload. In order to standardize management of thalassemia, Ministry of Health, in 2018, published the National Guidelines for Thalassemia Medical Service Management. Until now, research evaluating implementation of these guidelines in Indonesia has not been recorded.*

Method: *This research qualitatively evaluate management of children with Thalassemia in Abdul Manaf Hospital in Jambi. The study conducted through an in-depth-interview with 13 children with Thalassemia who were treated at Abdul Manaf Hospital and their caregivers. The data triangulation carried out through interviews with the pediatricians and paramedics involved in the thalassemia services and by using field notes.*

Result: *This research found the limitations on the supporting examinations facilities in the Thalassemia services at Abdul Manaf Hospital as a centre for thalassemia management in Jambi province. Unavailability in examining hemoglobin electrophoresis and DNA analysis hinder diagnostic conclusion. Evaluation of iron overload through ferritin measurement also not available. Considering an expensive cost for ferritin examinations in private laboratory, Ferritin measurement is only recommended once a year and encouraged through facilitated cost sharing by other parties. Evaluation of the side effect of iron chelation drugs on liver and kidney function is conducted once a year instead of every three months. MRI T2* to examine heart complications due to iron overload also not available at the hospital hence echocardiography examination is conducted to substitute the evaluation of heart function. Another problem arose since the Social Security Administrator for Health declare a policy to limit the payment of echocardiography examination only for those with abnormal result so then echocardiography is no longer used for heart complication screening for thalassemia patient.*

Conclusion: *Limitations on the supporting examinations facilities in the Thalassemia services at Abdul Manaf Hospital affect the quality on the thalassemia management hence negatively influence the children's health. Hospital directors need to urgently discuss with Jambi province government to fulfill all the equipment needed to be able to deliver high quality thalassemia management for the patient.*

Key word: *limitation, supporting examination, health influence*



020

**THE METHYLENETETRAHYDROFOLATE REDUCTASE GENE VARIATION IN
PREECLAMPSIA; A PRE-ELIMINARY STUDY IN JAMBI POPULATION**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Preeclampsia is a major cause of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. The pathogenesis mechanism of preeclampsia involves the interaction of genetic and environmental factors. Genetic variation of Methylene tetrahydrofolate Reductase (MTHFR) C677T (C> T transition) alter activity of MTHFR enzyme and predict risk for preeclampsia but with conflicting results in worldwide population. Aim This study aim to investigate the association between MTHFR C677T gene variation with preeclampsia in Jambi malay population.

Methods: This study was a case-control design. We compared two subject groups; 30 pregnant women with preeclampsia and 30 pregnant women without preeclampsia. Preeclampsia was diagnosed by elevated blood pressure (systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg) after 20 weeks of gestation. All samples were ethnic malay living in Jambi. The two groups were matched by age, gravida and parity. The Amplification Refractory Mutation System - Polymerase Chain Reaction was used for genotyping. Association between the gene variation of MTHFR C677T and preeclampsia was assessed using bivariate analysis with $p < 0,05$.

Result: Statistical analysis showed that TT genotype frequency in the group of pregnant women with preeclampsia was higher than the group of pregnant women without preeclampsia in additive model, the difference between two groups is statistically not significant ($p = 0.568$). There was no association between TT genotype with preeclampsia in additive model (OR = 0.833; 95% CI = 0.170 - 4.088), dominant model (OR = 0.545; 95% CI = 0.183 - 1.623) and recessive model (OR = 1,300; 95% CI = 0.313 - 5.404).

Conclusion: Our result suggest that the MTHFR C677T gene variation is not a risk factor for preeclampsia in the Jambi malay population.

Keywords: gene variation, Methylene tetrahydrofolate Reductase gene, MTHFR C677T, preeclampsia



021

DESCRIPTION OF TEENAGE LEVEL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANEMIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: anemia is a condition with low hemoglobin levels below normal values. The worldwide prevalence of anemia among adolescents is 15% (27% in developing countries and 6% in developed countries). In Indonesia, the prevalence of anemia ranges between 12% in boys and 23% in girls with the proportion of anemia in the 15-24 years and 25-34 years age groups. The most common cause of anemia in adolescents is iron deficiency. Anemia in adolescents has a negative impact on decreased immunity, impaired physical growth and mental development, concentration, learning achievement, adolescent fitness and productivity. Knowledge of the extent and causes of anemia in adolescence is very important because it is a window of opportunity for interventions to improve adolescent health. This study aims to describe the knowledge of adolescents about anemia.

Methods: This study is a descriptive study with a cross sectional approach using a questionnaire on knowledge of anemia, with 42 adolescents in SMPN 9 Palembang, in November 2019.

Results: the age of the respondents in this study ranged from 12-13 years, consisting of 15 (36%) boys and 27 (64%) girls. A total of 32 (76%) adolescents had a score ≤ 60 , while 10 (24%) adolescents had scores > 60 .

Conclusion: from the results of this study it can be concluded that most adolescents have poor knowledge about anemia. Efforts related to health education, especially regarding anemia in adolescents, need to be done, so that with increased knowledge it is hoped that the incidence of anemia in adolescents can be prevented.

Keywords: Knowledge Level, Adolescents, Anemia



022

**ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF EMPLOYEE ACCIDENT TRENDS AND PARTICIPANT
POLICY MAKING PARTICIPANTS OF EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND SOCIAL
SECURITY CARE BRANCH OF JAMBI**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *BPJS Ketenagakerjaan Branch Jambi pays the highest work accident claims because it is located in an Industrial Estate area. This study aims to analyze and predict the trends of employee work accidents for policy making among participants in BPJS Ketenagakerjaan Branch Jambi.*

Method: *This type of research is a mixed method research. The population and sample in this study are all occupational accident data at companies that submit claims to BPJS Ketenagakerjaan 2015-2019 as the unit of analysis and 10 informers for interviews. The data will be analyzed to predict the trend of workplace accidents using linear regression tests and formulated policy making using decision tree analysis.*

Result: *The results of the research on the highest trend of work accidents in 2018 were 1830 accidents (26.6%). The trend prediction for the next 5 years is that the highest accidents occur in 2024, namely 3310 accidents (24%).*

Conclusion: *The conclusion of policy making for the industry is the procurement of PPE, training, giving sanctions, monitoring and periodically maintaining work machines and tools, making hazard communications and safety signs in the workplace, and safety talk.*

Keyword: *Trend, Prediction, Policy, Work Accident*



023

**DEMONSTRATION LEARNING METHODS TO IMPROVE MOTHER'S ABILITY
IN MANAGING NUTRITIOUS FOOD TO MOTHER ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF
STUNTING TODDLERS IN THE WORK AREA OF THE UPT
PUSKESMAS DUNGKEK SUMENEP**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Stunting is an indicator of the success of community welfare. The impact is very wide ranging from economy, intelligence and quality, which have an effect on the future of the child. The incidence of stunting in children under five is due to lack of attention to nutritional status and management. Nutritional status has a very big influence in creating quality human resources in the future. The problem of nutritional status in children under five is still a chore and a challenge, each region also jointly eliminates this problem which is indeed influenced by many factors, such as economic, socio-cultural, educational and environmental factors. one of them is family habits in managing food.*

Methods: *This research is a quasy-experimental, pretest-posttest control group design. This design seeks to reveal causal relationships by involving a control group in addition to the experimental group.*

Results and Conclusion: *The results of the posttest-posttest data analysis in the treatment group and the control group using the Independent Sample T Test showed a significant value of systolep Value = 0.000 with $\alpha = 0.05$. Because $p\text{Value} < \alpha$, there is an effect of giving the demonstration method on increasing the ability of mothers in managing nutritious food at UPT Puskesmas Dungkek 2020.*

Keywords: *Demonstration, mother, Nutrition, Toddler, Stunting*



024

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DENGUE
HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN THE HAMLET OF THE NEW VILLAGE MAGEPANDA VILLAGE,
THE WORKING AREA OF THE MAGEPANDA PUSKESMAS SIKKA DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Dengue fever is a contagious disease with a continuous occurrence in developing countries. Although economic growth has succeeded rapidly, control of this disease has not been achieved because there has been a cycle change from an epidemic to a seasonal case. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between environmental factors and behavior with the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the hamlet of the new village, the village of Magepanda, the working area of the Puskesmas Magepanda, Sikka district*

Method: *The research design used was descriptive analytic with cross sectional design with a sample size of 90 respondents. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling*

Result: *the results of statistical tests with chi square $p=0.666$ which means $p > \alpha (0.05)$ then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted so there is a correlation between behavioral factors and the incidence of dengue. In this research there is no correlation between environmental factors and the incidence of DHF and there is correlation between behavioral factors and the incidence of DHF*

Conclusion: *The training of disaster preparedness can increase on the preparedness of elementary school children in overcoming the disaster of volcano eruption, therefore the training of disaster preparedness needs to be done every year and to accommodate the content of disaster in the school curriculum.*

Keywords: *environmental, behavior, DHF incidence.*



025

ECOLOGICAL STUDY: PROPORTION OF RISK FOOD CONSUMPTION AND SMOKING BEHAVIOR RELATED TO PROPORTION OF EVENTS HYPERTENSION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Non-communicable disease is one of the biggest causes of death in the world. Deaths from non-communicable diseases are expected to continue to increase worldwide. Hypertension is one of the biggest causes of death in the world due to non-communicable diseases. Research objective: to analyze the relationship between several risk factors (food consumption, population of smokers, non-smokers, ex-smokers, not eating fruits and vegetables, drinking alcohol and lack of physical activity) to the proportion of hypertension disease in Indonesia.

Method: This type of research is descriptive with an Ecology study design. Analysis was performed by using Pearson's product moment correlation test at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Result: The results of the study showed a relationship between the proportion of consumption of fatty foods (P -value = 0.05; $r = 0.469$), the proportion of burned food consumption (P -value = 0.05; $r = -0.474$), former smoking (P -value = 0.001; $r = 0.562$) and not smoking (P -value = 0.002; $r = -0.512$) with the proportion of incidence of hypertension in Indonesia. The increasing proportion of people who consume fatty foods and the number of ex-smokers is followed by the increasing prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia and vice versa. However, there is an inversely proportional relationship between the proportion of people who eat baked goods and do not smoke and the incidence of hypertension.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between risky food consumption and smoking behavior with the incidence of hypertension in Indonesia. Increase public knowledge about risky food consumption behavior and smoking behavior so that the prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia can be controlled.

Key words: Hypertension, risky foods, fatty foods, cigarettes



026

**THE CORRELATION OF HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE AND EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING
WITH CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN SUKALUYU AND SRIKAMULYAN VILLAGE
KARAWANG DISTRICT, WEST JAVA PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Delays in the child development must be a concern since early childhood. Child development is one of the key indicators in the first 1000 days of life. Several factors that influence child development are head circumference and exclusive breastfeeding. This study aimed to determine the correlation between head circumference and exclusive breastfeeding with child development of children under two years old in Sukaluyu and Srikamulyan Village, Karawang Regency, West Java Province.*

Method: *The design of this study used cross sectional design, with sample consist of 168 childrens, using techniques purposive sampling and tested using Chi-square test. The data were collected by anthropometric assessment, questionnaires, and KPSP (Pre-Screening Questionnaire of Development).*

Result: *The results of study was there is no correlation between head circumference with child development ($p = 0.626$), meanwhile there I correlation between exclusive breastfeeding with child development ($p = 0.001$). Child development can be stimulated through exclusive breastfeeding during six months.*

Conclusion: *Nutrition education and consultation using local wisdom need to be improved so that exclusive breastfeeding implementation increases in community.*

Keywords: *child development, exclusive breastfeeding, head circumference*



027

**ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS OF STUNTING EVENTS IN CHILDREN AT PUSKESMAS
BATIN, BATANG HARI DISTRICT, 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Stunting is a linear growth disorder caused by malnutrition in chronic nutrient intake and recurrent chronic infectious diseases as indicated by the z-score for height for age (height / age) ≤ -2 SD based on WHO standards. Data from the Jambi Provincial Health Office in 2019 shows the prevalence of stunting in Batanghari Regency is 18.59%. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk magnitude of the incidence of stunting in children under five in the working area of the Batin Health Center, Batanghari District, Jambi Province in 2020.*

Method: *This study is a quantitative study with a case control design. The sample of the research case was 29 children under five who were stunted. The control sample was 58 toddlers who were not stunted. The total sample of this study was 87 research respondents. The research was conducted on 5 to 26 August 2020 in the work area of the Batin Puskesmas, Batanghari District. The instrument used was a questionnaire. The data collection technique used the interview method. The data were analyzed univariate and bivariate using the chi-square.*

Result: *The results showed that respondents who had poor parenting were 3,947 times more likely to have stunting when compared to respondents who had good parenting. Respondents who had poor immunization status had a higher risk of 8,909 times of stunting under five compared with respondents who had good immunization status.*

Conclusion: *It is hoped that the Puskesmas will provide counseling to pregnant women who make ANC visits about good parenting and provide counseling about toddler parenting to mothers of toddlers during the Posyandu Baita activity. Screening toddlers who have not received complete basic immunization and at the same time providing counseling to mothers of toddlers about the importance of complete basic immunization for toddlers.*

Keywords: *Stunting Incidence, Parenting Pattern, Immunization Status*



028

**FACTORS RELATED TO COMPLETE BASIC IMMUNIZATION BEHAVIOR IN THE
DENDANG HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The immunization coverage program is a community health improvement program in order to achieve the vision of an independent society to live a healthy life, one of the targets is to reduce infant mortality. Data on the number of UCI villages in Dendang Health Center is 71.4% from 7 villages.*

Method: *This study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and the role of health workers with complete basic immunization behavior. This study used a cross sectional approach. The study sample was 71 mothers who had children aged 10-12 months. The sample was chosen by simple random sampling technique. How to collect data through interviews using a questionnaire.*

Result: *Data collected were analyzed by univariate and bivariate by Chi square test statistic Univariate results showed 71.8% of respondents had complete incomplete basic immunization behavior, 62% had poor knowledge and 71.8% stated that the role of health workers was poor. Bivariate results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge ($p = 0.034$) and the role of health workers ($p = 0,000$) with complete basic immunization behavior in the working area of Dendang Health Center.*

Conclusion: *Variables related to complete basic immunization behavior are knowledge and role of health workers. It is better to increase its role as an educator through counseling activities or counseling about immunizations given when mothers visit health services, so that they can increase maternal knowledge about the importance of immunization in infants*

Keywords: *Complete Basic Immunization Behavior, Knowledge and Role of Health Officers*



029

DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION OF FORKHEAD BOX CLASS O1 LEVELS ON LIGHT VULGARIS AKNE, MEDIUM VULGARIS AKNE AND HEAVY VULGARIS AKNE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Forkhead box class O1 is an important transcription factor that modulates the expression of genes involved in cell cycle control, repair of DNA damage, apoptosis, control of oxidative stress, cell differentiation, glucose and lipid metabolism, inflammation, and innate and adaptive immune function. Acne vulgaris is a chronic inflammatory disease of the folliculopilosebaceous unit, is the second most common skin disease worldwide, and can have psychological and social effects on patients. Several studies have shown that forkhead box class O1 plays a role in the pathogenesis of acne vulgaris, but direct evidence in humans is lacking. Objective: To determine the differences and correlations of forkhead box class O1 levels in mild, moderate and severe acne vulgaris.

Methods: This type of study was a total sampling where all patients who presented with mild, moderate and severe acne vulgaris were taken 4 ml of venous blood samples. There were 20 samples of each criterion where all samples were subjected to an ELISA examination to see the levels of forkhead box class O1.

Results: The forkhead box class O1 levels differed in mild, moderate and severe acne vulgaris. The level of forkhead box class O1 has a correlation with the severity of acne vulgaris. Statistical test results showed $p < 0.05$ (CI: 95%)

Conclusion: Box class O1 forkhead levels were lower in the severity of severe acne vulgaris. The level of forkhead box class O1 has a correlation with the severity of acne vulgaris.

Keywords: Acne vulgaris, forkhead box class O1, degree of severity



030

ASSESSING DISEASE ACTIVITY USING DISEASE ACTIVITY INDEX IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL MODEL OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE INDUCED DEXTRAN SULFATE SODIUM

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ABSTRACT

Background: Animal models of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) can be chemically induced using dextran sulfate sodium (DSS), trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid, and oxazolone. Mice showed different susceptibility and response to DSS. This study aimed to investigate the experimental animal model of ulcerative colitis induced by DSS using the Disease Activity Index assessment.

Method: Nine male BALB/c mice with the weight of 25-40 grams were divided into 3 groups. Group I (control) was given drinking water, group II was given 2% DSS in drinking water for 5 days and exchanging DSS for water for 10 days, repeated 1 time, and Group III was given 3% DSS in drinking water for 7 days and exchanging DSS for water for 7 days, repeated 2 times. The Disease Activity Index score for group II and group III was zero.

Result: The data of feed consumption for groups I, II, and III were 6 g/day, 6.5 g/day and 6.4 g/day, respectively. The data of drinking water consumption for groups I, II, and III were 5.8 ml/day, 6.3 ml/day and 6.2 ml/day, respectively. Administration of 2% DSS and 3% DSS did not showing clinical symptoms of ulcerative colitis in BALB/c mice. The study will be continued by analysing the colon samples of BALB/c mice macroscopically and microscopically.

Keywords : Dextran sulfate sodium, Ulcerative colitis, Experimental animal model of Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Disease Activity Index



031

**RISK FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERTENSION IN WOMEN USERS
CONTRACEPTION HORMONAL IN INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

Background : Hypertension is a disease of chronic and becomes a matter of health are serious in various countries. Nearly one billion people adults in the world suffer from hipertensi and will increase to 1.56 billion by 2025 . Aims and Objectives: The study is aimed to determine the factors of risk that is associated with hypertension in women users contraception hormonal in Indonesia.

Methods : The study is using the design study of cross sectional use you right the data of secondary Indonesia Family Life Survey Year 2014. The sample in the study it was 2,043 respondents in Indonesia consists of 13 provinces and meet the criteria for inclusion and exclusion. research instrument using Indonesia Family Life Survey household survey questionnaires. data analysis using logistic regression test.

Results : Body mass index factor with obesity category had OR 5.3 CI: 3.05-9.28 , p value 0.000 <0.05.

Conclusion: Body mass index factor is associated with hypertension in women using epsi hormonal contrast in Indonesia

Keywords : Risk factor , women , contraception , hormonal, hypertension



032

**ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF LEMONGRASS ESSENTIAL OIL AGAINST SALMONELLA
ENTERICA AND ESCHERICHIA COLI BACTERIA IN VITRO**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Gastrointestinal disease is still one of the main problems in health problems. One of the causes is a bacterial infection. Lemongrass is a common plant and is easily available in Indonesia and has antibacterial activity.*

The aim of the study: *to test the antibacterial effect of lemongrass essential oil against Salmonella enterica and E. Coli by invitro.*

Methods: *The antibacterial activity test was carried out in vitro using the disc diffusion method (Kirby-Bauer), with 4 concentrations of lemongrass essential oil, namely 1, 5, 10, and 20 μ l / ml, positive control (ciprofloxacin disk 0.5 μ g) and negative control (palm oil). The bacteria used were S. Enterica ATCC 35664 and E. Coli ATCC 25922.*

Results: *There were no clear zones for the inhibition of S. Enterica and E. Coli bacteria.*

Conclusion: *Lemongrass essential oil does not have antibacterial activity against S. Enterica and E. Coli bacteria*

Keyword: *Lemongrass, Essential oil, Antibacterial activity*



033

**ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF GINGER ESSENTIAL OIL AGAINST STREPTOCOCCUS
PNEUMONIAE AND PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA BACTERIA IN VITRO**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The cause of death due to upper respiratory infection in developing countries is higher than in developed countries. Upper respiratory tract infection is caused by bacteria. Ginger has antibacterial activity
The aim of the study: to test the antibacterial effect of Ginger essential oil against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* invitro.

Methods: The antibacterial activity test was carried out in vitro using the disc diffusion method (Kirby- Bauer), with 6 concentrations of ginger essential oil, namely 0,1, 0,5, 1, 2, 4, and 8ml/ml, positive control (ciprofloxacin disk 0.5 µg) and negative control (palm oil). The bacteria used were *S. pneumoniae* ATCC 49619 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853.

Results: There were no clear zones for the inhibition of *S. Pneumoniae* and *P. Aeruginosa* bacteria.

Conclusion: Ginger essential oil does not have antibacterial activity against *S. Pneumoniae* and *P. Aeruginosa* bacteria

Keyword: Ginger, Essential oil, Antibacterial activity



034

**EVALUATION OF HEPATITIS B VACCINATION PROGRAM IN STUDENTS OF
FACULTY OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITY OF RIAU**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hepatitis B vaccination program for healthcare workers and medical students is still regulated through local institutional policies, while they are among those at high risk of hepatitis B infection. Faculty of Medicine, University of Riau has mandated vaccination for students with anti-HBs titers < 10 IU / mL (non protective) and urge students with anti-HBs titer 10-100 IU / ml (low protective) to do a booster before entering the medical professional education program. Although this program has been running since 2014, it has never been evaluated.

Aims and Purposes: This study aimed to evaluate the vaccination program and provided information to Faculty of Medicine University of Riau if hepatitis B vaccination policy changing needed.

Methods: A descriptive research was performed. The subject of this research was medical students of Faculty of Medicine University of Riau admitted at 2016, had never been infected with hepatitis B and were not immunocompromised. Anti-HBs test was carried out enzymatically, at a private laboratory in Pekanbaru. Vaccination history was obtained through a questionnaire. Post-vaccination anti-HBs were measured after they received three doses of hepatitis B vaccination

Results: About 117 students underwent anti-HBs screening. It was found that 81.2% were non-protective, 17.9% low-protective and 0.9% protective. About 53 students (45.3%) admitted to having received previous vaccinations, of which 77.3% received vaccines at <1 year of age. From 53 students who admitted to having received the vaccine, only 1.9% had protective titers, while 20.8% were low protective and 77.4% non-protective. Only 14% of students with low protective anti-HBs decided to booster, while it is known that anti-HBs titers will continue to decrease over time. The results of anti-HBs examination after the vaccination program showed that all vaccinated subjects had a protective anti-HBs status.

Conclusion: Vaccination for medical student at Faculty of Medicine University of Riau could increase their immunity status against hepatitis B infection to a protective level; however, this vaccination policy needs to be re-evaluated. Students with low protective anti-HBs status should also be required to do a booster to get the protective level.

Keywords: anti-HBs, hepatitis B, medical students, vaccination



035

**EFFECT OF KETOGENIC DIET ON CELL PROLIFERATION IN THE LIVER OF WISTAR
STRAIN WHITE RAT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ketogenic diet is one of the dietary management methods to overcome obesity. The ketogenic diet is a diet high in fat, sufficient protein, and low in carbohydrates. The main metabolic reactions due to the ketogenic diet occur in the liver. Hepatocytes, which are liver cells, can respond to oxidative stress due to the ketogenic diet in the form of cell proliferation. Liver cell proliferation can be determined by assessing the expression of Ki-67

Aim This study aimed to assess the accumulation of liver cells in Wistar rats after a ketogenic diet.

Method The method of this research is experimental laboratory research with a research design only post test group design. The study was conducted by examining body weight and blood ketones before and after the examination, then carrying out an immunohistochemical assessment of cell proliferation by assessing the expression of Ki-67. This study's inclusion criteria were male Wistar strain white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), rats aged 2-3 months, body weight between 150-200 grams, and no anatomical abnormalities. Mice considered to drop out if the mice's blood ketone levels at week four were <0.5 and the mice died during the study period.

Results of the study in this study were that there was an effect of differences in the diet intervention group on body weight after the diet intervention ($p < 0.05$). There was an effect of differences in the dietary intervention group on blood ketone concentrations after the dietary intervention ($p < 0.05$) without any impact on blood ketone concentrations before the dietary intervention. The average fraction of the expression area of Ki67 on the high-fat diet was 46.33%, the calorie restriction diet was 49.33%, the combination diet was 58.47%. In comparison, the percentage of the Ki-67 expression area fraction in control was 45.52%..

Conclusion A high-fat diet and a combination diet can significantly increase blood ketones compared to a calorie restriction and control diet. Diets high in fat, calorie restriction diets, and combination diets can increase liver cell proliferation.

Keywords: Ketogenic Diet, Ki-67, Cell Proliferation.



036

E-CADHERIN, B-CATENIN AND HUMAN TELOMERASE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE (HTERT) IMMUNOEXPRESSION IN FIBROEPITHELIAL TUMORS OF THE BREAST

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ABSTRACT

Background: Fibroepithelial tumors of the breast are fibroepithelial lesions in the breast, which until now have not been ascertained the relationship between the pathogenesis of them. Epithelial cells are thought to be involved in regulation of changes in the stromal cells in the fibroepithelial tumors, so it can be estimated that this process is involved in epithelial-mesenchymal transition. This study aims to determine E-cadherin, B-Catenin dan human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase (hTERT) immunoexpression in fibroepithelial tumors of the breast.

Method: This study is a observational analysis with cross sectional method. After histologic type and grade of the samples were reviewed, then immunohistochemistry examination for E-Cadherin, B-Catenin and hTERT were performed.

Results: There were 73 samples, 26 FA, 25 benign PT, 15 borderline PT and 7 malignant PT. The correlation analysis of E-Cadherin and B-catenin immunoexpression with FA and PT show no correlation and hTERT show a positive correlation for stromal cells with gradation in PT ($r= 0.854$).

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that hTERT immunoexpression has a significant relationship in fibroepithelial tumors with a higher degree than E-cadherin and B-catenin. Further research is needed on the role of hTERT in the pathomechanism of fibroepithelial tumors of the breast.

Keywords : E-Cadherin, B-catenin, hTERT, Fibroepithelial Tumors, Breast



037

IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFERTILITY EFFECT MECHANISM OF ARECA NUT (ARECA CATECHU) THROUGH TUNELS (TERMINAL DEOXYRIBONUCLEOTIDYL TRANSFERASE DUTP NICK END LABELING) AND EXPRESSION OF BCL2 (B-CELL LYMPHOMA 2)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Areca seeds, which have long been consumed by the public, contain several alkaloids, including arecoline, arecaidine, guvacoline, guvacine, arecolidine and choline. Arecoline is the main alkaloid in areca nut which is considered to have an infertility effect in male rats, in the form of reduction and damage to spermatogonia cells. This situation can be caused by obstacles to the proliferation process, increased apoptosis or necrosis. There are limited data regarding the mechanism of damage and decreased number of spermatogonia. Purpose: This study aims to determine the mechanism of damage and reduction in the number of spermatogonia through the apoptotic pathway.

Methods: Paraffin block of testicular organs of adult male *Rattus norvegicus* rats aged 2-3 months Sprague Dawley strain, body weight 150-200 grams after giving areca nut doses of 250 and 10,000 mg / kgBB for 45 days stained with Haematoxylin-Eosin staining then performed TUNEL immunohistochemical examination for apoptosis detection and BCL 2 as one of apoptosis regulator, especially the intrinsic pathway.

Results: Testicular histopathology in the treatment group showed shrinkage-reduction in seminiferous tubule diameter, and abnormalities of spermatogonia cells compared to the control group. TUNEL positive scores were more frequent in group 3 than group 1 (control) and group 2 with $p = 0.032$. However, each group showed the same result on the negative BCL2 staining.

Conclusion: The shrinkage of seminiferous tubule diameter and abnormalities of spermatogonia cells in the testis of *Rattus norvegicus* rats after 250 and 10,000 mg / kg of areca nut did not appear to be through the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis.

Key word : Apoptosis, Areca nut, BCL2, Infertility, Tunel



038

**IRRITATION TEST AND EFFECTIVENESS ETHANOLSPRAY HANDSINITIZER EXTRACT
LEAF JERUJU (Achantus ilicifolious) AS ANTIBACTERIAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Acanthus ilicifolius*. L is a mangrove plant that is widely used as a medicinal plant. The flavonoids and phenolic content contained therein can be used as antibacterial. Every day our hands touch objects full of bacteria, one of which is *Staphylococcus aureus*, which can cause skin infections. To prevent the spread of these bacteria, a hand sanitizer spray was made for the ethanol extract of jeruju leaves with a concentration of 6%.

Methods: This study aims to formulate pharmaceutical preparations that have inhibitory activity against bacteria that cause skin infections. Spray Hand sanitizer was chosen because it is more practical, not sticky and quickly spreads to the skin. The research stages consisted of testing for irritation, hedonic and antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* before and after the use of hand sanitizer spray. Using 10 panellists, age range 25 to 30 years, normal hand skin category.

Results: The results stated that none of the panellists experienced irritation, itching, swelling or redness of the skin, 80% liked the color, aroma and smell of the hand sanitizer spray, the minimum inhibition value of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria was 5.66 mm and the number of colonies before the use was 88 colonies while after the use was 10 colonies.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the 6% jeruju leaf ethanol extract hand sanitizer spray is safe in its use and has the ability to inhibit *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria that cause skin infections.

Key words: Jeruju, handsinitizer spray, *Staphylococcus Aureus*.



039

**THE EFFECT OF ACUPRESSURE TECHNIQUES WITH HYPNOTHERAPY
COMPARED BY ACUPRESSURE AND MUSIC THERAPY ON DISMENO PAIN IN
ADOLESCENT PRINCIPLES IN SMP N 19, JAMBI CITY IN 2019**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction One sign of a woman entering puberty is menstruation. Menstruation is the periodic discharge from the vagina during reproductive age. Normal menstruation consists of blood, secretions and the shed lining of the uterus / uterus. The incidence of primary dysmenorrhea in Indonesia is 54.89%, while the rest are secondary type sufferers. Dysmenorrhea causes 14% of adolescent patients often absent from school and do not undergo daily activities (Heryani, 2017: 284).

Method: This research method is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental design in the form of a two-group pretest-posttest design. Measurements were carried out twice, with a different sample of two group designs, (O1) the first group input (O1) intervention and observation (X1) The output was the treatment effect and the experiment was (O2) the second group (O3) intervention and observation was called the process (X2) Output treatment and experiment. (O4) There were 2 (two) different treatment groups, one pre-test and post-test to measure acupressure using hypnotherapy and one acupressure group with classical music. The population in this study were all female students totaling 295, a sample of 60 students with two different techniques 30 students were given the first treatment and 30 students were given different treatment. The data was collected by means of the researcher analyzing the level of dysmenorrhea pain as a pretest. The Faces Pain Score Rating Scale. The analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate using paired sample t test.

Result: The results of the study before acupressure with hypnotherapy that the degree of pain was 5.00, after treatment the degree of pain was 3.57. The method of acupressure and music therapy before was 5.10. After acupressure and music therapy was 3.07. The standard deviation of the first method is 0.858 methods. The second method is a standard deviation of 0.615. The statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.000

Conclusion: it can be concluded that there is an effect before and after the intervention is carried out to reduce dysmenorrhea pain and the use of music therapy acupressure is more effective than hypnotherapy acupressure.

Keywords: Acupressure, Hypnotherapy, Music Therapy



040

EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH PROMOTION THROUGH VIDEO MEDIA AND LEAFLETS ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF WUS ABOUT EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER USING THE VISUAL INSPECTION METHOD OF ACETIC ACID (IVA) AT THE OF TALANG BANJAR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER JAMBI CITY 2020

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Data from the Sub-Directorate for Cancer of the PTM Directorate⁷, Indonesian Ministry of Health 2019, the cervical cancer early detection program using Acetic Acid (IVA) was held in 5,000. Jambi Province ranks 21 with a total early detection coverage of 8.42%. IVA test has a sensitivity of 65% -96% and a specificity of 54% -98% with results that can be known directly. Thus it can be said that the IVA test using acetic acid is simpler and cheaper to use as an early detection tool for cervical cancer. **Objective:** The effectiveness of health promotion through video media and leaflets on the knowledge and attitudes of female prostitutes in early detection of cervical cancer using the visual inspection method for IVA, at Talang Banjar Jambi City, 2020.

Methods: quasi experimental pretest-two group posttest randomize design. The population of mothers aged 30-50 years, 2,659 people, simple random sampling, 94 people. Analysis with the Wilcoxon different test for knowledge and T test for respondent attitudes.

Results: there was a difference in knowledge before and after intervention in the leaflet group ($p = 0.000$), there was no difference in attitude before and after the intervention in the leaflet group ($p = 0.354$). There were differences in knowledge before and after the intervention in the video group ($p = 0.000$), there were differences in attitudes before and after the intervention in the video group ($p = 0.004$). Providing health promotion with video media is better at increasing knowledge with a value of $p = 0.011$, and health promotion using video media is also better at increasing attitudes with a value of $p = 0.000$.

Conclusion: Video media is more effective in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of women in efforts to prevent cervical cancer by using the IVA test

Keywords: video media, leaflet, IVA test, health promotion.



041

EFFECT OF PARENT CARE ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PREMARITAL ADOLESCENT

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ABSTRACT

Background Adolescents aged 15-18 years are vulnerable to all forms of risky behavior, including alcoholic drinks, drug addiction, bullying, pornographic behavior, internet complaints and premarital sexual behavior. Given their relatively young age, it is easy for them to be influenced by the environment around them. Especially, if there are peers engaging in premarital sexual behavior. Therefore, the role of parents is very important, in which positive care for adolescents has an impact on premarital sexual behavior. This study aims to see the effect of parental care on premarital sex behavior among high school students in Jambi City.

Method This study used a quantitative approach and the sample selection used a random sampling technique. The number of research respondents was 256 people in high schools Jambi City, starting from 19th August to 29th September 2020. This study used 2 psychological measurement scales, namely parental care and adolescent premarital sex behavior. The parenting measure scale was adapted from the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire with a reliability of 0.828 and the item discrimination test was that 22 items were dropped. The scale of measuring premarital sex behavior has a reliability value of 0.835 and the results of the item discrimination test are 2 items that fail.

RESULTS Statistical analysis used simple linear regression. The value obtained is sig. 2 tailed <0.05, meaning that there is an effect of parental care on premarital sex behavior of public high school students in Jambi City.

Conclusion Parent and adolescent interaction is considered the most important thing to minimize adolescents from avoiding the dangers of risky behavior, namely premarital sex, one of which is open communication between parents and adolescents.

Keyword: parenting, premarital sex behavior, adolescents, high school



042

**DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE EEL EXTRACT
(MONOPTERUS ALBUS) EXTRACT AGAINST FREE RADICALS**

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study aims to determine the antioxidant activity of *Monopterus albus* extracts that live in the waters of the province of Jambi. Free radicals tend to have a chain reaction that occurs in the body that can damage cells that continue and persist, especially in chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and hypercholesterolemia. Prevention can be done by providing antioxidants, one of which is amino acids. Exploration of medicine that still focuses on plants has led to less interest in researchers, especially halal animals. In the Qur'an, it is stated that the carcasses that are lawful to eat are fish and grasshoppers. *Monopterus albus* is a type of fish that has a high albumin content. The addition of proteolytic enzymes to pineapple weevils will produce protein hydrolyzate.

Method: The method used in this research is DPPH.

Result: The results showed that the IC₅₀ value of the *Monopterus albus* extract was 29.0816. It belongs to the category of strong activity even though when compared with ascorbic acid (IC₅₀ = 5.7169) it is still low. Likewise, when viewed from the % IC value of each ascorbic acid concentration which was higher than the *Monopterus albus* extract.

Conclusion: It can be confirmed that *Monopterus albus* extract has the potential to ward off free radicals with such a potential that it is not comparable to the antioxidant acid activity of ascarma which is classified as very strong.

Keywords— Development, Extract, *Monopterus albus*, Free Radicals



043

**SEROPREVALENCE OF DENGUE INFECTION IN DR. KARIADI HOSPITAL
SEMARANG, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dengue virus (DENV) infection often shows clinical characteristics resemble other acute febrile illnesses, thus making it difficult to diagnose. Serology to detect anti-DENV antibody is the most utilized means to detect DENV infection. Secondary heterologous DENV infections are thought to be associated with more severe outcomes due to probable antibiotic dependent enhancement. Objective: We aimed to determine the seroprevalence of anti-DENV (IgM dan IgG) antibodies and to describe associated clinical characteristics in suspected DENV infections.

Methods: We retrieved and reviewed demographical, clinical, and serological data (IgM and IgG anti- DENV) of suspected DENV infections treated in Dr. Kariadi Hospital from January 2018 to March 2019. Statistical analyses (Pearson Chi-square, Independent t-, or Mann-Whitney U test) were performed to measure the difference of clinical characteristics among positive and negative anti- DENV IgG.

Results: From a total of 228 patients with suspected Dengue infections, fever was the main complaint in 92% of patients. The overall anti-DENV IgM and IgG seroprevalences were 77.2% and 70.2%, respectively. Three patients (1.3%) were seronegative, and 111 (48.7%) patients were seropositive for both anti-DENV IgM and IgG. Older age was associated with the presence of anti- DENV IgG ($p=0.003$). Haemoglobin and haematocrit levels of patients with positive anti-DENV IgG were higher than those with negative anti-DENV IgG ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Dengue seroprevalence among suspected DENV infections was high. This fact can reflect the good utility of serological examination to help in diagnosing DENV infection. Although this study could not determine the primary vs. secondary (homologous or heterologous) DENV infection, caution must be taken in managing DENV infection with positive anti-DENV IgG since they tend to have haemoconcentration.

Keywords : IgM and IgG anti-DENV, dengue infections



044

**DETERMINANTS FACTORS RELATED TO RESTLESSNESS LEG SYNDROME IN
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEAS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Restless legs syndrome (RLS) is a problem with sleep disorders or waking up shortly after sleep onset due to unpleasant leg sensations. These disorders can be divided into two categories namely idiopathic RLS (iRLS) and RLS in relation to various underlying conditions, such as iron deficiency anemia, pregnancy, Parkinson's disease, and end-stage kidney disease. The prevalence of RLS in patients with kidney failure was greater, ranging from 6.6 to 62%. This study aimed to analyze the determinants associated with the severity of Restless Legs syndrome in end-stage acute renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis.

Methods This research is a quantitative study, to find out the correlation between several variables with a cross sectional study approach. The sample was all 50 patients with end-stage acute renal failure who were undergoing hemodialysis. They were selected using consecutive sampling technique. data were analyzed univariately using a frequency distribution, and bivariate with the χ^2 -square, spearman-rank test with a significance level ($p \geq 0.05$).

Results and Conclusions The results of study showed a significant relationship between the length of hemodialysis therapy and the incidence of RLS ($p = 0.01$, $P < 0.05$).

Keywords: Restlessness-leg-syndrome, chronic-kidney-disease, factor



045

**PHARYNGEAL TUBERCULOSIS AND MILIARY PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITH
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS : CASE REPORT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) commonly presents with pulmonary and extrapulmonary manifestations. One form of extrapulmonary TB is miliary TB and pharyngeal TB. Miliary TB entails hematogenous spread to several organs. It requires a quite amount of time to diagnose extrapulmonary TB. Aim: To describe a case of pharyngeal tuberculosis and miliary tuberculosis with respiratory symptoms and also clinical features for early diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Methods/Case Report: A 47-year-old man had complained of recurrent pharyngitis with other respiratory symptoms. Physical examination found granulomatous lesion from the mucosa of pharynx, and the tissue examination from biopsy for Ziehl Neelsen staining. The radiologic pulmonary showed miliary tuberculosis. Diagnostic confirmation was using sputum and tissue culture in Lowenstein Jensen medium, MPT64, and niacin paper strip test. Gene Xpert result was Mycobacterium TB detected and Rifampicin resistant. Anti-tuberculosis was given for four months.

Conclusions: Result of sputum and tissue culture in Lowenstein Jensen medium, MPT64, and niacin paper strip test was positive for TB. An oral examination found granulomatous inflammation and chest X-ray found miliary tuberculosis.

Keywords: Pharyngeal tuberculosis, miliary tuberculosis, extrapulmonary tuberculosis.



046

**DETERMINANTS BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION BEHAVIOR (BSE) IN WOMEN
WITH PUS IN BRAM ITAM KIRI VILLAGE, BRAM ITAM DISTRICT,
TANJUNG JABUNG BARAT REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Background. The most cancer cases in Indonesia are breast cancer cases, with 58,256 cases out of a total of 348,809 cancer cases. Cancer is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. Therefore, breast cancer is a disease that is risky for women, it is necessary to do early detection efforts with BSE.

Purpose: To determine the relationship between knowledge, information exposure, support from health workers and breast self-examination (BSE) in women with breastfeeding in the Bram Itam Kiri Village, Bram Itam District, Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency.

Method: This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. This study involved 93 respondents who were selected by means of a proportional stratified random sampling technique to be interviewed. Data analysis using chi-square.

Results. The results showed that 34.4% of respondents had bad BSE behavior. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and BSE behavior (p value = 0.001). Support from health workers did not have a significant relationship with BSE behavior (p value = 0.095).

Conclusion. Respondents' understanding of BSE was still low and there was a relationship between knowledge and breast self-examination (BSE).

Keywords: knowledge, support of health workers, BSE behavior



047

FIVE FINGER HYPNOSIS ON ANXIETY CLIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Anxiety is a group of psychiatric disorders that is often found and is the impact of mental emotional disorders. The prevalence of mental emotional disorders in Indonesia is 6.0%. Currently > 450 million people in the world live with mental disorders and in Indonesia there is an increase in the prevalence of emotional anxiety disorders, from 6.1% in 2013 to 9.8% in 2018. Five-finger hypnosis therapy can be an alternative to reduce anxiety, that is a therapy using five-finger, where the client is helped to change the perception of anxiety, stress, and fear by accepting suggestions in a relaxed state by moving his fingers according to orders.*

Objective: *To determine the effect of five-finger hypnosis therapy on anxiety patients at the Jambi Mental Hospital in 2020.*

Methods: *This research is a quantitative study with the type of True Experiment research with a pretest and posttest with Control Group. Total respondents is 12 respondents. Results: The statistical test results obtained p-value = 0.000 (<0.05) which means that there is an effect of five-finger hypnosis therapy on the level of anxiety in anxiety patients.*

Conclusion: *Five-finger hypnosis therapy affects the level of anxiety in patients before and after given therapy.*

Keywords: *Anxiety, Five-Finger Hypnosis Therapy.*



048

ANALYSIS OF YOUTH DISTURBANCE LEVELS IN SMA N5 KOTA

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ABSTRACT

Background *The data from the Indonesian commission for child protection from 2011 to 2016 were 7,698 cases of children dealing with the law, 2,435 cases of children in education, 1,709 cases of children related to pornography and cyber crime. This data shows the importance of youth resilience in order to fortify themselves from various behaviors that can endanger their future. Adolescence is a period of turbulence and the search for teenager identity, middle school age and above are 15-18 years old including middle adolescence. It is during this period that adolescents have problems with resilience. The role of the family has a function that can properly handle the situation of an individual who is depressed or worsening, experiences a lot of pressure causing stress, where one of the external factors of resilience is family. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family function and the reliance power of adolescents in SMA Negeri 5 Jambi City.*

Method: *This research method uses non-experimental research design with descriptive correlational research type. The population in this study were students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City. The number of samples in this study were 67 respondents. The study was conducted in September 2020 using the google drive form. Results There was no relationship between family functions and adolescent reliance.*

Conclusions and Suggestions *There is no relationship between family function and adolescent youth reliance. This development research is expected to be the basis of knowledge and reference material for future researchers.*

Keywords: *Family Function, Youth Resilience*



049

**THE EFFECT OF COMBINATION THERAPY OF WARM FOOTBALL AND BENSON ON
FATIGUE IN CHRONIC Renal Failure PATIENTS IN THE HEMODIALIST ROOM**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Kidney is an important organ that functions to maintain blood composition by preventing the accumulation of waste and controlling fluid balance in the body. Hemodialysis is a replacement therapy used on the kidneys that is performed 2-3 times a week for a duration of 4-5 hours, with the aim of removing the waste products of protein metabolism, correcting fluid and electrolyte balance disorders. The length of time undergoing hemodialysis therapy is generally: it will cause physical stress, the patient will feel fatigue, headaches and cold sweat due to decreased blood pressure, due to the effects of hemodialysis. Fatigue is one of the most common symptoms experienced when doing hemodialysis therapy and can interfere with a person's activities, therefore it requires non-pharmacological treatment, namely warm water foot soak and benson therapy. Benson relaxation is the development of a relaxation respondent method that involves patient belief factors, which can create an internal environment so that it can help patients achieve higher health and well-being.*

Method : *This research is a quantitative type with a quasi experimental design using a pretest-posttest design without control group. Sampling using purposive sampling with the number of respondents 17 people. Using the Wilcoxon test for warm and Benson foot bath therapy.*

Result: *Combination Therapy Benson Warm Water Foot Soak (ρ value 0.000)*

Conclusion: *There is a significant effect on the therapy of foot bath in warm water and benson on reducing fatigue. So that it can be applied as one of the nursing interventions for fatigue therapy in patients undergoing hemodialysis.*

Keywords: *CKD, Hemodialysis, Fatigue, Warm Water Foot, Benson*



050

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT
OF EMERGENCYCARE NURSING**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Emergency nursing requires prompt, precise, thorough and critical thinking nursing actions. Emergency nurses are often under high pressure, so they sometimes miss documentation of nursing care because it is still manually. Whereas documentation is important as an instrument of communication between professions that contains the status of patient development, patient needs, and activities that have been planned. the documentation process is considered a hassle for nurses because it takes time. Based on this, the researcher wants to develop a software to make it easier for emergency nurses to document nursing care in the emergency unit.*

Method: *The method used at this research is a product-oriented development model. The stages are: 1). Initiation System (initiation of the system), 2). Analysis System, 3). Design System and 4). Production that then tested through the prototype Black Box Testing.*

Result and Conclusion: *The research result shows that this software very useful because it shortens the time for preparing reports. Even this study uses students as research objects, nurses who work in the hospital also can use this software.*

Keywords: *Nursing; technology; information; documentation; Emergency.*



051

ANALYSIS OF LEARNING NEEDS OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE BASED ON THE PERCEPTION OF PATIENTS AND NURSES AT RADEN MATTABER HOSPITAL JAMBI

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) are at risk of experiencing recurrences or recurring attacks. One of the actions that nurses can take to prevent recurring attacks is health education. Assessment of the patient's learning needs is an essential stage in the health education process. The purpose of this study was to determine the learning needs of CHD patients based on the perceptions of patients and nurses.

Methods: This research is a quantitative descriptive. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling. The number of respondents was 71 people, consisting of 55 CHD patients and 16 heart nurses. Data analysis in the form of mean and percentage. Collecting data using the Cardiac Patients Learning Needs Inventory (CPLNI) questionnaire.

Results: The highest learning need for CHD patients was based on the patient's perception is the learning need for miscellaneous aspects with a mean value of 3.91 ± 0.61 . Meanwhile, based on the nurse's perception is the learning need for drug information with a mean value of 4.46 ± 0.42 . The lowest learning need for CHD patients was based on the patient's perception, namely, the need for cardiac physiological anatomy with a mean value of 3.76 ± 0.77 . Meanwhile, based on the nurse's perception is the learning need for physical activity with a mean value of 4.08 ± 0.68 .

Conclusions: It is hoped that nurses can compile a health education program based on the priority of the patient's learning needs and the nurses and patients can discuss to get same perception in determining patient learning needs.

Key Words : Cardiac Learning Needs, Coronary Heart Disease, Health Education



052

**THE EFFECT OF OKETANI MASSAGE WITH MOZART MUSIC TO THE LEVEL OF
CORTISOL OF BRESTFEEDING MOTHER**

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ABSTRACT

Background Delivery by caesarean section has an impact on breastfeeding problems. Mothers who give birth by cesarean section sometimes do not secrete breastmilk within 24 hours after delivery. The delay in releasing colostrum in cesarean section women can be caused by pain after childbirth, which physiologically can inhibit the release of the hormone oxytocin which has a significant role in the lactation process. The delivery of breast milk that is not smooth is influenced by physical and psychological factors. Breast milk production is strongly influenced by psychological factors. A decrease in milk production can occur when the mother feels sad, depressed, tense and has reduced self-confidence. The closeness of the baby and the mother can be created by breastfeeding, in addition to supporting the child's natural physical and mental growth. Difficulty in breastfeeding can be overcome with oketani massage. The feeling of comfort is increased and post partum pain is reduced with oketani massage. The post partum mother's body, which was given occasional massage, became more relaxed. Oketani massage has an effect on decreasing levels of the hormone cortisol, a hormone related to the body which response to stress. Another method that can play a role in calming the body, normalizing heart rate and blood pressure is classical music.

Method The aim of the study was to determine the effect of massage accompanied by Mozart music on cortisol levels in nursing mothers. This study used a quasi experiment pretest-posttest design. The number of respondents was 16 post-cesarean mothers with purposive sampling technique according to the inclusion criteria.

Result and Conclusion The results of the Wilcoxon test showed that the value of $p = 0.000$ was smaller $\alpha (0.05)$, there was a difference in cortisol levels in the mother between pre test and post test oketani massage accompanied by Mozart music, so it can be concluded that there is an effect of oketani massage accompanied by Mozart music on the cortisol levels of breastfeeding mothers.

Keywords: Oketani Massage, Mozart Music, Cortisol, Breastfeeding



053

**BIOLOGICAL MONITORING ANALYSIS OF MERCURY AND BTX DURING SHUTDOWN
PLANT ACTIVITY IN PT. X 2019**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Biological monitoring is a useful tool for assess and control against to occupational exposure (hazardous substances) by inhalation, ingestion and absorption through the skin. PT. X is oil and gas company that has potential hazard in routine activities or with high risk exposure. One of the high risk exposure activities in PT. X is during shutdown plant activity. Shutdown Plant activity is the total maintenance time of a production unit, which is usually one or several production units in scale. One of the health risks that need monitoring and control during this activity is biomonitoring mercury and BTX.*

Method: *This research using design pre-post intervention without control that conducted on May 3-5, 2019 with 18 employees that involved in this activity. Sampling method using urine sampling in pre & post activity.*

Result: *The results are all biological monitoring result (Mercury & BTX) both of pre & post shutdown plant activity are below of the BEI and have a significant differences during shutdown plant process. The work procedures for shutdown activities have been carried out in accordance with standard operating procedures for occupational safety and health. **Conclusion:** Personal protective equipment (PPE) used during work is also appropriate and effective to minimize the effects of exposure.*

Keywords: *Biological Monitoring, Mercury, BTX, Shutdown Plant Activity*



054

**THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN CARING FAMILY MEMBERS WITH BREAST
CANCER DURING CHEMOTHERAPY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction; *The number of cancer survivors continues to grow globally, this case has implications for tremendous physical, emotional, and financial stress on individuals, families, communities, and health systems. Globacan in 2012, cancer incidence and mortality estimated at 14.1 million new cases of cancer diagnosed worldwide, 9.6 million deaths in 2018. In Indonesia, breast cancer is the second leading cause of death, after lung cancer. 31.3% of the selected treatment was chemotherapy, chemotherapy was the recommended choice for sufferers. During chemotherapy, the family role is the main source of strength that most patients need. Data from Raden Mattaher Hospital in Jambi 2018, there were 67 cases of breast cancer. The total frequency of chemotherapy was 241 times ranging from 8-26 times a year, 2019 data from January to June 32 cases with a total chemotherapy frequency of 89 times. The purpose of this study is to explore the role of the family in caring the family members during chemotherapy and to explore the problems faced by cancer patients during chemotherapy.*

Methods: *The research method used is a qualitative method that was conducted from September to November 2020. It used in-depth interviews on families and cancer patients chemotherapy. The sample was selected and reached saturation as 9 people, data analysis used thematic analysis*

Results: *Based on the results of the temporary Thematic analysis, the themes obtained were: The Initial symptoms were are not felt, the patient knew and complained the feeling after the patient was at an advanced stage, the Patients & families had effective coping for their cancer and cancer therapy, the side effects of chemotherapy were felt by patients physically and psychologically, the explanation related to Informed Consent had not been maximally provided by the health worker., thepatients and well-off families made the decision to do therapy,and the family was responsible for accompaniment and funding., the patients physical conditions greatly affected patients in overcoming reactions from the effects of chemotherapy,the patients received the health service benefits from health insurance (BPJS), there were Internal & External Factors that affected the Time liness of Chemotherapy, and the Patients had Expectations to Get Good Service Rights, Clarity of Service Flow & Chemotherapy Procedures.*

Keywords: *Breast Cancer, Chemotherapy, Family Role*



055

RELATIONSHIP OF MOTIVATION, ATTITUDE AND FAMILY SUPPORT WITH THE RECOVERY OF HEROIN PATIENTS IN THE CLINIC METHADONE THERAPY PROGRAM MENTAL HOSPITAL JAMBI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The prevalence of drug or drug users and services is alarming. The current condition of rehabilitation for heroin has been done a lot of efforts, including methadone therapy. Heroin resident who performs rehabilitation recovery, strong family support is needed, because it can further motivate individuals to undergo their rehabilitation. The lack of family attitudes towards heroin residents affects the actions taken by the residents which can cause them to relapse again.*

Methods: *The research design used was a quantitative study with a cross sectional approach. The population of this research was all heroin patients who (dropped out) or failed to seek treatment at the Methadone Maintenance Therapy Program Clinic in the Regional Hospital of Jambi Province, as many as 43 residents. This research uses total sampling or population research. The instrument is a questionnaire for the respondent. The data analysis used in this study is chi-square.*

Results: *The results showed that in general the heroin recovery performed by the respondents was not good enough, and most of the respondents had good attitudes and motivation in carrying out prayers. Most of the respondents who have poor family support in implementing heroin recovery. Based on the results of the study, it is known that there is a relationship between motivation and heroin recovery with a value of $p = 0.003$, there is a relationship between heroin recovery with a value of $p = 0.018$, there is a relationship between family support and heroin recovery with a value of $p = 0.021$ (p value $< 0, 05$).*

Conclusion: *the relationship between motivation, attitudes and family support with heroin recovery in the Methadone Maintenance Therapy Program Clinic in RSJ Jambi Province.*

Keywords: *Motivation, Attitude, Family Support, Heroin Recovery, Methadone*



056

**THE CORRELATION OF VENOUS FUNCTION EXPERIENCE AND PARENTS' PRESENCE ON
CHILDREN'S PAIN LEVELS WITH INVASIVE PROCEDURES**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Venous puncture is one of the most frequently performed actions for children who are treated in hospitalization, including The proceddure of Cannule insertion and collecting venous blood. The proceddure of Cannule insertion and taking a venous blood sample in children is not an easy thing because children have small and fragile veins, so they often encounter repeated infusions and blood draws. The procedure causes painful experiences in children. Previous experience with venous function and the presence of parents are factors that can reduce pain levels during invasive procedures. The purpose of this study was to determine the significant correlation between the experience of venous function and the presence of parents with the level of pain during venous puncture.

Method: This research is a quantitative research with analytic observational method with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used convinience sampling with a sample size 48 respondent. The research instrument used quistionnaires and and observation sheets. The Data was analyzed using Spearman Rho.

Result and Conclusion: The research result the most of respondenit were 6 and 8 years old (18.8%), most of the respondents were female as much as 53.1%, as many as 65.6% had previous experience of venous puncture, the presence of parents was 68.8% , the pain level of respondents based on observations using the Wong Baker Pain Rating Scale, the most respondent pain level of 46.9%. The results of the Spearman correlation analysis show that there is a significant correlation between the experience of previous venous function and the level of pain with a p value of 0.024, with the strength of the correlation which is sufficient (0.399) and has unidirectional association (-). For the correlation between the presence of parents and the level of pain has a significant correlation with p value 0.003, with the strength of correlation (0.506) and has a non-unidirectional relationship (-).

Keywords: school-age children, pain, venous puncture



POSTER PRESENTATION



12-14 NOVEMBER 2020

01.00-03.00 PM



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