



Kampus  
Merdeka  
INDONESIA JAYA



# COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: PROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> JAMHESIC

Jambi Medical And Health  
Sciences International Conference



# **Book of Abstracts**

**Community and Environmental Health: Professional Collaboration  
Jambi Medical and Health Sciences International Conference**

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Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk dan dengan cara apapun tanpa ijin tertulis dari penerbit.

## WELCOME MESSAGE

Bismillahirrohmanirrohiim.

Assalamu'alaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokatu.

This conference is an annual event to celebrate the anniversary of Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, University of Jambi. JAMHESIC is relatively new to our faculty, but this second year of JAMHESIC in 2021 is special because this year FKIK has made an important milestone which we embraced new members of the family, Department of Public Health and Department of Pharmacy. Five health disciplines—Medicine, Nursing, Psychology, Public Health, and Pharmacy—in one home means we can do more, make more, and give more to the community, to help the community especially in this pandemic situation. With this spirit, we decided that Professional Collaboration should be the theme of The 2<sup>nd</sup> JAMHESIC.

In this conference, we have 1 keynote speaker, 6 plenary lecturers from respectable institutions, 119 oral and poster presenters. Through all the programs in this conference, we try to give you opportunity to get new insight and develop new multidiscipline collaboration research. Please explore and enjoy all the program presented and have a glass full of hope by the end of the conference. I hope this conference can be a new beginning of professional collaboration in health science.

Thank you!

The Chief of Executive Committee,

Siti Raudhoh

**WELCOME SPEECH BY THE DEAN OF  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY  
OF JAMBI**

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb. Best regards to all of us.

Alhamdulillah Robbil Alamin, by now, the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Jambi has entered its 9<sup>th</sup> year of establishment. As the dean of the faculty, I'd like to deliver my congratulations on the 9<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences University of Jambi. There have been many dynamic advancements that color the development of this faculty, both academic and non-academic enhancements.

The fervent spirit, vision, and missions of the founders were firmly entrenched in the hearts, minds, and wills of these future generations, which was the estuary of the long struggle of the people and the Jambi Provincial Government who dreamed of the presence of higher medical education in Jambi Province. I convey my appreciation and respect to the founding fathers of FKIK Jambi University, the rectors and previous heads of study programs and deans, and the UNJA academic community, both across generations and across periods.

As for 9<sup>th</sup> anniversary, this event is commemorated with the principles of simplicity and care because we are still concerned about the Covid-19 pandemic. The Dies Natalis activity is expected to be able to initiate the activities of the Jambi University FKIK academic community again, both online and offline. These activities reflect our vision to be a world class faculty with global competitiveness.

In 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on changes in the teaching and learning process in all universities and educational institutions in Indonesia, including FKIK Jambi University, so that new adaptation patterns and health protocols became the main requirements in the process of educational activities. During the pandemic, we are doing digital learning and remote working very intensively, with all its advantages and disadvantages. The rapid development of communication technology has helped us continue the learning process that is in danger of stalling. Through the latest communication media, it has offered alternative learning facilities in the midst of this dangerous virus outbreak. This is the era of disruption. Technological innovation is able

to change the old patterns of social life moving towards a rapid and large-scale digital society phase.

Academic achievement as measured by Length of Study and Achievement Index shows a relatively good academic achievement with a length of bachelor degree study (S1) of 4 years and 3 months, and a graduate achievement index of 3.37. The first-taker graduation rate for the Medical Professional Education (UKMPPD) student competency test in February, May and August for the period of February, May and August reached a 100% graduation rate, while the Indonesian Nurse Competency Examination (UKNI) graduation rate reached 94%. This needs to be appreciated and grateful for, but it doesn't make us all complacent, we still need to work on improving the existing academic achievements.

In the new paradigm of higher education development, FKIK UNJA develops a strategy to increase competitiveness, by referring to the National Education Standards in the implementation of the Higher Education Quality Assurance System through strengthening the 2020-2024 RENSTRA which refers to the Vision and Mission, and the Jambi University strategic plan through the UNJA SMART platform. FKIK UNJA continues to strive to carry out all processes of governance, good governance, quality assurance system, implementation of the tri dharma of higher education, development of human and student resources, as well as all other components in the management of higher education that have been determined in accordance with national quality standards.

FKIK Jambi University is committed to focusing on developing the Tri Dharma of Higher Education simultaneously and continuously by taking strategic steps in an effort to encourage improvements in the fields of research, community service, and scientific publications, which include provisions on basic research policies, roadmaps, patents and rights. on wealth intellectual property, research planning and implementation which includes the annual agenda, and regulations for proposing research proposals and their implementation. To ensure its sustainability continuously, efforts are made to improve the quality of human resources in the field of research and scientific publications.

We are grateful that in this pandemic situation, our faculty continues to promote student development efforts as a tangible form of fulfilling the main performance of indexes 1 and 2 as well as the UNJA SMART platform, student achievement, namely by implementing a student development system that is oriented towards encouraging

productive creativity and loaded of achievements, which is focused on achieving quality. management system so that graduates have the competencies required by stakeholders.

We are still not satisfied with the achievements and accomplishments that we have achieved. Thus, FKIK UNIVERSITY of JAMBI will continue to develop strategic programs in order to compete with the best medical and health education institutions in Indonesia. For this reason, we have launched strategic programs in 2022, including:

1. Six of the seven study programs under the management of FKIK-UNJA have succeeded in obtaining a very good accreditation rating (B). There is still one study program that is in good accreditation rating (C). FKIK-UNJA has sufficient potential to improve the accreditation rating of study programs, and efforts must even begin to achieve superior and international accreditation.
2. Overseeing and continuing the construction of the KDP at the Jambi University State University Hospital. The existence of this PTN Hospital, apart from being an Educational Hospital, is expected to provide wider benefits for the general public, as a form of dedication from the academic community of FKIK Jambi University to the community by providing quality health services at affordable costs.
3. FKIK Jambi University will build a lecture building and laboratory to fulfill education and research needs, in addition to the Building project which is an ADB ACTION grant by creating a beautiful and comfortable campus environment as an effort to create green open spaces that have ecological functions, but also as a means of space. learning for students, and can add to the aesthetic value of the campus environment
4. FKIK Jambi University continues to strive to oversee and implement the UNJA SMART platform, UNJA SMART Culture in the context of rebuilding Jambi university in producing superior human resources through risk analysis of the governance system and internal quality assurance system (SPMI). This is done in order to:
  - a. Have faster and more effective Human resource development for lecturers and employees;
  - b. Have Development of an integrated governance system;
  - c. Have strengthened institution, in particular strengthening the accreditation of Study Programs

- d. Have Improved performance of lecturers in the fields of research, publication and innovation.

In closing, we express our gratitude for all the participation of the academic community, alumni and strategic partners as well as the general public in this 9<sup>th</sup> Anniversary activity, and give the highest appreciation to all parties who have given their dedication to FKIK Jambi University so that until now they are still standing strong in an effort to educate the nation's life. LONG LIVE FOR THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES JAMBI UNIVERSITY IN THE 9<sup>TH</sup> YEAR, KEEP GOING ON. May Allah SWT repay all the kindness of all member of FKIK for their contribution in participating in each of these Dies Natalis events.

Billahitaufiq wal Hidayah  
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

The Dean of FKIK,  
Dr. dr. Humaryanto, Sp.OT., M.Kes

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> of Jambi Medical and health Sciences International Conferences (JAMHESIC) 2021 “Community and Environmental Health: Professional Collaboration”, and held as part of 9<sup>th</sup> Dies Natalies Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Jambi.

### Venue and Contact Details:

1. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences University of Jambi- Jl. Letjend Soeprapto No. 33 Telanaipura Jambi Kode Pos 36122. Telp/Fax: (0741) 60246 website: [www.fk.unja.ac.id](http://www.fk.unja.ac.id) e-mail: [fktelanai@gmail.com](mailto:fktelanai@gmail.com)
2. Zoom Meeting & website <https://jamhesis-2021.com>

### Registration:

All Delegates, you need for registration may access website <https://jamhesis-2021.com/registration>, fill your account, it requires your abstract that already accepted through peer-review processes.

### Registration Date and Time:

Wednesday, November 24<sup>th</sup> – Friday, November 26<sup>th</sup> 2021,

Opening Ceremony: Wednesday, November 24<sup>th</sup> 2021, 08.00 – 09.00 WIB

### Certificate of attendances

A Certificate of attendance presenter after the conferences, on request to delegates with fully attended congress. Delegates must fill link attendances at meeting zoom.

### Contact

Here's login information into our conference "The 2nd JAMHESIC" and book of abstract, if there is any question please contact: [secretariat.jamhesis@unja.co.id](mailto:secretariat.jamhesis@unja.co.id).



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# **Stress and Coping Strategies: Exploration of The Experiences of Survivor Covid-19**

**Yulia Hairina<sup>1</sup>, Mahdia Fadhila<sup>2</sup>, Imadduddin<sup>3</sup>, Halma<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>123</sup> UIN Antasari, Banjarmasin and Indonesia/yuliahairina@uin-antasari.ac.id,  
imadduddin@uin-antasari.ac.id, mahdiafadhila@uin-antasari.ac.id,  
halma@uin-antasari.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

The impact of Covid-19 on individuals who are exposed or confirmed with Covid-19 can be a stressor, but the Covid-19 pandemic continues to affect countless individuals. Traumatic events like Covid-19 can often lead to significant resource loss and negatively affect mental health. The research aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the coping strategies of survivor Covid-19 with living in South Borneo. The research qualitative research method was carried out using a phenomenological approach, and participants were selected through purposive sampling. In total, 3 participants were aged 30 - 45 years. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with open-ended questions. The data were analyzed thematically. The results showed that the coping strategies of survivor with Covid-19 were different. Coping strategies to overcome disease complaints and reduce psychological responses experienced, namely through more intense religious activities such as praying, praying, reciting the Koran. In addition, instilling in yourself by being optimistic must be healed. Coping strategies are needed for survivor with Covid-19. Therefore, it is recommended to carry out proper planning to reduce the physical and psychological manifestations of the disease.

**Keywords:** Coping Strategies, Stress, Survivor Covid-19

# Medication Behavior Of Tuberculosis Patients With Diabetes Mellitus, In Malinau Village, Malinau Regency

Rani<sup>1</sup>, Fiane de Fretes<sup>2</sup>, Rosiana Eva Rayanti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Nursing Science Study Program, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University/Fiane.defretes@uksw.edu

## ABSTRACT

The Treatment of Tuberculosis (Tb) with Diabetes Mellitus (DM) Diseases requires patients to take a lot of medicine with side effects to multiple organs. The consumption of Diabetic Drugs such as Sulfonylureas and thiazolidinediones by Tb patients, are decreasing the effectiveness of Tb medications in intensive phase especially Isoniazid and Rifampicin. On the other hand, consumption of Rifampicin by patients with DM as a comorbid, increases blood glucose in the body. Moreover, taking double medications cause risk for acute kidney disease. The aim of this study was describing the behavior of medical treatment of Tb patients with DM. Qualitative with a case study used in this study. The eight Participants who received medical treatment for TB with DM, living in Malinau Village in North Kalimantan, a province with the highest prevalence of Tb. The results showed that the participants were diagnosed with DM for the first time, for less than two years. The patients felt the signs and symptoms of Tb and decided to start the treatment at the hospital. During the Tb treatments, the patients had experience with side effects such as nausea, vomiting, joint pain, and cramps. This effect raises anxiety of participants to continue all medication for Tb with DM. at the same time. Then, the participants decided to stop taking DM drugs. The Participants believed that the habit of diet will stabilize the level of blood glucose even without taking DM drugs. But, surprisingly the participants chose to consume traditional medicine, such as *Afa leaf*, *Datu Belanda* fruit, Ant Bests, and herbal medicines that were already in packaged form. The participants believe that traditional medicine helps to control their blood glucose.

**Keywords:** Behaviour, Diabetes Mellitus, Medication, Tuberculosis

# Development of Jernang (*Daemonoroph draco*) Resin Ointment Formulation in Burn Therapy

Elisma<sup>1\*</sup>, Yuliawati<sup>2</sup>, Uce Lestari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of  
Jambi/ Email: elisma@unja.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

Empirically, jernang is used as a wound medicine by the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) in Jambi. The use of jernang as a wound medicine is to take the resin located on the ripe fruit, then apply it to the injured skin area. This empirical use became the basis for the development of jernang resin as a wound medicine. From the research that has been done previously, jernang resin can treat inflammation in the stomach of rats and cuts in rats. Jernang resin contains secondary metabolites of alkaloids, steroids, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids. These compounds contribute to providing bioactivity as wound medicine and anti-inflammatory. Burns are a form of traumatic injury that can be caused by heat, electric current or chemicals that hit the mucosa or deeper tissues. Burns are different from incision wounds because burns can cause injury and increase the permeability of blood vessels, causing inflammation. Giving ointment preparations on burns is more profitable than other preparations because the ointment has the ability to stick longer to the wound and its penetration power into the injured skin is better. This study is an experimental study that aims to formulate a burn ointment from jernang resin and evaluate its bioactivity against burns in rats. The concentration of jernang resin in the ointment formula was 5%, 10% and 15%. The results showed that jernang ointment had the best effect as a burn drug at a concentration of 15% which had the same effectiveness as a positive control (bioplacenton).

**Keywords:** daemonoroph draco, ointment, burns

## **Phytochemical Screening of Variations of Areca Seed Extract (*Areca cathecu* L.) Coming From Sabak, Jambi Province**

Humaryanto<sup>1</sup>, Ave Olivia Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Muhaimin<sup>2</sup>, Yuliawati<sup>2</sup>, Fathnur Sani K<sup>2</sup>, Alfi Khatib<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Medical Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>2</sup>Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>3</sup>Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, International Islamic University Malaysia

Email : humaryanto\_fkik@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Areca nut (*Areca cathecu* L.) is a local plant originating from the Sabak province of Jambi. The results of many studies have shown that this plant has pharmacological effects for humans. The purpose of this study was to determine the content of secondary metabolites in several types of betel nut extract with varying amounts of ethanol (0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%). The sample used in this study was betel nut taken from the slate area of Jambi province. Then carried out phytochemical screening. The results showed that only 100% ethanol extract contained complete secondary metabolites, namely alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, steroids, and phenols. As for the aqueous extract, ethanol concentrations of 25%, 50% and 75% did not contain saponins but contained active alkaloids, flavonoids, steroid tannins and phenols. This description of the content of secondary metabolites can be information for further drug development in testing the bioactivity of drug compounds.

**Keywords** : Phytochemicals, Areca Nuts, Extracts, Jambi

# **The Study Model Of Workload, Sleep Quality With Work Fatigue On Worker In Oil And Gas And Palm Plantations Industry**

Willia Novita Eka Rini<sup>1</sup>, Wahyu indah Dewi Aurora<sup>2</sup>, David Kusmawan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,3</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Jambi University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi  
University/ willia\_novita.er@unja.ac.id.

## **ABSTRACT**

Fatigue is one of the risk factors that contributes greatly to the occurrence of work accidents that can cause death. Workers who experience fatigue will give a negative contribution to the safety performance of workers, a decrease in the level of worker productivity, low quality of work, and an increase in the risk of work accidents. This study aims to examine the risk factors, either directly or indirectly, causing fatigue in workers in the oil and gas and oil palm industries using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach. This research is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design. This research was conducted from March-November 2021 with a total sample of 222 people who are workers in the oil and gas industry and oil palm plantations in Jambi Province. This study uses an international standardized questionnaire from the Industrial Fatigue Research Committee (IFRC), NASA TLX AND PSQI. The results of this research are that the value of cr (Critical correlation) is -0.334 which has met the requirements for data normality. Furthermore, the model suitability test was carried out through a study with the goodness of fit criteria, with indicators X<sup>2</sup> Chi Square, CMIN/DF, RMSEA and CFI. The test results show that the model used is acceptable. From this study, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of sleep quality on work fatigue.

**Keywords:** Workload, Sleep quality, fatigue.

# **Kudus and the Covid-19 Pandemic disaster: Reviewing Covid-19 Health Protocol Compliance Based on Social Demographic Variables**

Ika Herani<sup>1\*</sup>, Adi Susilo<sup>2</sup>, Lusy Asa Akhrani<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,3</sup>Psychology University Brawijaya, <sup>2</sup> Faculty Mathematic and Sciences  
University Brawijaya/ herani@ub.ac.id\*, adisusilo@ub.ac.id,  
lusyasa@ub.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Indonesia did not escape the spread of Covid-19, in mid-2021, faced with the second wave of Covid 19, which increased the number of sufferers. This explosion is assumed to have originated from community activities in two areas in Java. One of them is in the districts of Kudus, Central Java and Madura in East Java. These two cities have triggered and contributed to the explosion of Covid-19 sufferers in Indonesia. This research is a preliminary study to determine the initial data in the form of a description of community compliance in the city of Kudus, Central Java province in terms of socio-demographic variables, namely gender, age, religion, ethnicity, education, income level and occupation. This research was conducted by survey method. The subjects of this study are residents who live in Kudus Regency with a total of 189 respondents. In this study, subjects were given a questionnaire about compliance with Plohl and Musil's (2021) Covid-19 protocol which had been adapted into Indonesian. Data collection was done by accidental sampling method using google form to prevent direct contact with respondents. A total of 68 male respondents and 121 female respondents. The age range of the respondents is in the age of 17 years to > from 55 years. Most of the respondents are Javanese, with income below Rp. 1.000.000,-. The work of the majority of respondents is as a student. Based on the level of compliance, the majority of the population of Kudus district is classified as moderate. The results of this study are expected to be a strong foothold for implementing the Covid-19 health protocol more strictly and disciplinedly to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 Health Protocol Compliance, Social Demographic variables.

## **“Because I Love Him”: A Case Study About Risk Factors of Drugs Abuse among Female Inmates in Bali.**

I Gusti Ayu Putu Wulan Budisetyani<sup>1</sup>, Yusti Probowati Rahayu<sup>2</sup>, Andrian Pramadi<sup>3</sup>

Doctoral Psychology Department, Faculty of Psychology, Surabaya University/  
s159120001@student.ubaya.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The case of drugs abuse dominate 70% of the number of criminal cases among inmates in Indonesia. In April 2021 the number of prison resident throughout Indonesia was 267.439 inmates with the number of women inmates was 13.247. This fact indicates the problem of drugs abuse, as well as in women has become a serious problem because it concern about culture, family, and individual aspect. Domestic roles, patrilineal culture, and stigma of society that attached to females add the dynamic life of female inmates. This study aims to identify the factors that becomes risk factors among females inmates that involved in the circle of drugs abuse. This qualitative research using semi-structured interview was conducted to 3 female inmates as informants with drugs cases during August - Oktober 2021 at National Narcotics Agency (Badan Narkotika Nasional/BNN) Bali. The data analysis was carried out using a thematic approach. Two main themes emerged are the risk factors before being caught and risk factors after being caught. Risk factors before being caught are loss of self-confident, conformity, fear of losing life-partner, and obedience to the spouse. While the risk factors after being caught are injustice of law, separated from family, loss of hope, and the length of trial period. All of these findings show the psychological conditions among female inmates after 2 - 3 months in jail while waiting the judge's verdict. The finding show that individual and social factors were the strong aspects that affect females involve in the drugs cases.

**Keywords:** risk factors, female inmates, drugs use.

## **Social Intelligence Scale in New Students of Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences University of Jambi**

Vara Fadhilla Saputri<sup>1</sup>, Suci Nurlaili<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Marzuki<sup>3</sup>, Tiara Charvella<sup>4</sup>, Wahyuni Dwi Agustina<sup>5</sup>, Jelpa Periantalo<sup>6</sup>

<sup>123456</sup>Departement of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Jambi/ varafdl1234@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Social intelligence is the ability that reaches maturity in the awareness of thinking and acting to carry out the role of humans as social beings in establishing relationships with the environment or community groups. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the level of social intelligence in new students of FKIK Jambi University. Subjects were 78 people consisting of 16 male and 62 female new students of FKIK Jambi University. The data collection technique was carried out with an online questionnaire through Google Forms, there were 135 statement items that had been tested by experts and Aiken V calculations. The data analysis technique used item discrepancy, convergent validity, group validity, reliability, and Z-score norms. The correlation coefficient of convergent validity between the components of social awareness and social facilities resulted in a positive correlation between the two measuring instruments. There were no differences between men and women tested through gender groups in social intelligence on group validity tests. In this reliability test, having a good reusability score from the JASP output produces a reliability coefficient = 0.964. There is a positive correlation in the 8 sub-components of social intelligence, namely the sub-components of basic empathy, alignment, accuracy of empathy, social cognition, synchronization, self-presentation, influence and caring. All item scores contained in the scale have  $D \geq 0.400$  so that all items have good discrimination. There is no gender difference based on the level of social intelligence in new students of FKIK UNJA. In this reliability test, having a good reusability score from the JASP output produces a reliability coefficient = 0.964, meaning that this scale has a good reliability score.

**Keywords:** social intelligence, college student, empathy, interaction



# **Service quality and its effects on patient's value, patient's satisfaction and behavior intentions: An investigation on primary healthcare (PHC) in Jambi Province**

Hubaybah<sup>1</sup>, Guspianto<sup>2\*</sup>, Vinna Rahayu Ningsih<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> *Study Program in Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi/ guspiano@unja.ac.id*

## **ABSTRACT**

Improving quality of service is very important to increase patient value, patient satisfaction and ultimately encourage for behavior intention to the Primary Health Care (PHC). This study aims to analyze the model of influence of service quality and customer value on patient satisfaction and its impact on the patient's behavior intention to PHC in Jambi Province. A cross sectional research design was conducted through a survey of 12 PHC from 6 districts in Jambi Province PHC was selected by multistage random sampling according to geographical criteria consisting of 6 urban PHC and 6 rural PHC. The research sample was outpatients who were selected using convenience sampling technique. A total 480 questionnaires were distributed, but only 400 were returned completely (response rate: 83.3%). A four-point Likert scale was used to measure the four variable constructs, namely service quality, patient value, patient satisfaction and patient's behavior intention to PHC. Data analysis using Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Model. The results confirm that all research variables, namely service quality, patients, patient satisfaction and patient's behavior intention have dimensions with different and significant constructs, and have valid indicators. Structural analysis found that the influence between variables in the model, either directly or indirectly, had a significant effect ( $t > 1.96$ ), except for the indirect effect between service quality on patient behavior intention which was mediated by patient value. PHC management should focus on developing service quality improvement strategies that are able to create value for patients so as to increase satisfaction and ultimately encourage and maintain patient intentions to revisit and recommend to others.

**Keywords:** *service quality, value, satisfaction, behavior intention*

# **The Evaluation of the Comparison Antituberculosis Drugs Interaction to the Teenager and Adult Inpatient at Labuang Baji Hospital Makassar in 2019**

Ummu Kalsum T<sup>1</sup>, Nurhikmah Awaluddin<sup>2</sup>, Nurfiddin Farid<sup>3</sup>, Susanti Ngole Dhadu<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1-4</sup>Departement of S1-Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Megarezky University/\*airahalfatih@yahoo.com

## **ABSTRACT**

The used of antituberculosis drugs with the comorbidities at the same time, it could cause potential drugs interaction. The effect of that interaction would change the comorbidities drugs and antituberculosis drugs concentration, so that it can caused a toxicity or reduced the efficacy of antituberculosis drugs and comorbidities drugs. The aim of the research was to known the interaction antituberculosis drugs to the teenager and adult inpatient in the RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar 2019. The method of the research was used non-experimental (observational) descriptive analysis (qualitative) and retrospective data collection. In this research, there were 62 samples by used Slovin's formula technique. The drugs interaction in terms of Drug interaction of Stockley's book in 9th edition. Checker drugs interaction application and Medscape application. The result of the research showed the interaction of the antituberculosis drugs and non-antituberculosis drugs ware 62 cases (100%). The evaluation of the interaction antituberculosis drugs: The severity or the significance highest level were 34 cases (75,6%), based on the data collection in the patient who consumed Isoniazid. That medicine was used for tuberculosis treatment therapy category 1, category 2 and multi drugs resistant. Based on mechanism showed pharmacodynamics were 24 cases (53,3%). Then based on the data collection showed the most of pharmacodynamics level interaction was Moxifloxacin doe to use for the treatment of multi drug resistant of tuberculosis. In this research, the most patient was multi drug resistance of tuberculosis. Based on the interaction of pharmacodynamics level showed that antagonist was the highest level with 22 cases (91,7%). Based on the data collection showed the most interaction of the highest antagonist was Moxifloxacin due to use as multi drug resistant of tuberculosis.

**Keywords:** antituberculosis, drug interaction, Labuang Baji Hospital.

# **The Effect Of Karamunting Leaf Ethanol Extract (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*) On Levels Of Cholesterol And Blood Glucose Rats White Rats(*Rattus norvegicus*) Induced On High Fat Diet**

<sup>1,2</sup>Tia Wida Ekaputri Hz, <sup>2</sup>Naurah Khalilah, <sup>3</sup>Rina Nofri Enis

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi/  
tiawida@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

The use of traditional medicinal plants is still in great demand because they have minimal side effects compared to synthetic drugs. The karamunting (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*) leaves have the biological activity of active compounds as antioxidant agents that can reduce cholesterol and glucose levels in the blood. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the karamunting leaves ethanolic extract on total cholesterol and blood glucose levels of male rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), which were given different doses of extract compared to control after previously being induced by a high-fat diet. Methods twenty rats were divided into one control group and three treatment groups, namely P1, P2, and P2. The control group received 5% Na-CMC and the three treatment groups received ethanol extract of macerated and evaporated karamunting leaves with different doses, respectively 200, 400, and 800 mg/kg BW. Previously, mice were induced with a high-fat diet for four weeks, then continued extract treatment for four weeks. Measurement of total cholesterol and blood glucose levels was carried out at the end of the treatment. Results Total cholesterol levels of rats in the extract dose group P2 (400 mg/kg BW) and P3 (800 mg/kg BW) were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ) compared to the control group. The blood glucose levels of rats in the P3 (800 mg/kg BW) were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ) compared to the control group. Karamunting leaves ethanolic extract reduced total cholesterol and glucose levels in blood along with the dose in this study. Conclusions: There is an effect of ethanol extract of Karamunting leaves on white male rats' cholesterol and blood glucose levels.

**Keywords:** karamunting leaves extract, total cholesterol, blood glucose, anticholesterol

# **Advancing ACE/Ang1-7/mas Axis by Utilizing *Panax Notoginseng Saponin* as a Potential Additional Therapy to Suppress Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Progression in Hypertensive Patients**

Nadya Vanessa<sup>1</sup> \*

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Padjadjaran/ nadyavanessa1004@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Hypertension is a major risk factor for chronic kidney disease and its progression into end stage renal disease, and the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) plays major role in its pathogenesis. Within the RAS, ACE converts angiotensin I into the vasoconstrictor Ang II. As alternate arm of RAS, ACE2 counterbalances the effects of the classic RAS through degradation of Ang II, and generation of the vasodilator Ang 1-7. Experimental hypertension studies have reported that enhancing ACE2 protects against the development of hypertension and become therapeutic option to manage hypertension. *Panax notoginseng saponins* (PNS) are most important compounds derived from radix notoginseng. To date, saponins were identified and were researched frequently in the area of cardiovascular protection and ACE2 stimulation. This review discusses the association between ACE2 activity and stimulation by *panax notoginseng saponins* to suppress hypertension and progression of chronic kidney disease.

**Keywords:** Panax notoginseng saponins, RAS, Hypertension, Chronic Kidney Disease

# **The Validity Test Of The Content Of The “Tangkis” Module In Increasing The Assertive Behavior Of Beneficiaries In Preventing Child Sexual Harassment In Brsampk Alyatama Jambi**

<sup>1</sup>Firda Yunita, <sup>2</sup>Dessy Pramudiani, <sup>3</sup>Siti Raudhoh

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Jambi University/ firdayunita024@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Nowdays, cases of sexual harassment which occur in early childhood are very massive. It happens with threats from the perpetrators and a lack of sexual education. As an effort to prevent these problems increasing assertive behavior with the TANGKIS module. This study was conducted to determine the Content Validity Test of the TANGKIS Module which aims to improve the assertive behavior of beneficiaries in BRSAMPK Alyatama Jambi. The method used in this research was a descriptive study with Validasi Isi, Design, Develop. Therefore, there were 3 stages that used in this research. The first stage was the needs analysis. It obtained through activities in the contents of the TANGKIS module. The second stage was designing a frame of references for the implementation of the TANGKIS module. The third stage was the validation phase by validators including Clinical Child Psychologists, UPTD PPA Jambi Province, Social Workers BRSAMPK Alyatama Jambi. The study showed that the score of content validation of the module assessed by the validator was V with a range of 0.75-0.91. Then, the result of the validity test of TANGKIS module is classified into the valid criteria with some suggestions and improvements. The assessment of the module is based on several aspects which are, aspects of the material, presentation, language used, and ease of the implementation. The TANGKIS module has been prepared well-grounded and credible in terms of the validity of the module content. Within the validity test of the module content and the intervention of module activities the research is expected to be a solution to prevent sexual harassment by increasing assertive behavior.

**Keywords:** Module validity, TANGKIS, Sexual Harassment, Sex Psychoeducation

## **Relation Of Social Media Use Intensity And Emotional Stability In Early Adult In Jambi City**

<sup>1</sup>Anefta Delvisia, <sup>2</sup>Marlita Andhika Rahman, <sup>3</sup>Agung Iranda

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Jambi University/ anefta.delvisia24@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

The most social media users are 18-34 years old, which is included in the early adult category. The high intensity of social media use has an impact on early adult emotional instability such as comparing themselves to others, not being confident, viewing and uploading negative content. This study aimed to see whether there was a relationship between the intensity of social media use and emotional stability in early adulthood in Jambi City. This research was a quantitative research using the correlation method. This research was conducted using snowball sampling technique with a sample of 383 respondents. Data analysis uses spearman correlation because the emotional stability variable is not normally distributed. The results of this study indicated that there was a significant negative relationship between emotional stability and the intensity of social media use in early adulthood in Jambi City with a correlation coefficient of -0.519 with a P-value <0.01. So that the higher the intensity of using social media, the lower the emotional stability in early adulthood in Jambi City.

**Keywords:** emotional stability, intensity, social media.

# **The Relationship of Parenting Styles with Perceptions of Achievement of Cognitive Development of Elementary School Children during the Distance Learning Period**

Nathania Immanuela Putri Ony<sup>1</sup>, Penny Handayani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Psychology UNIKA Atma Jaya Jakarta/Natmanuela2903@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Education is one of the important things for the growth and development of elementary school children, who are undergoing cognitive development to build their potential. In general, the learning process in schools is carried out through direct face-to-face (direct learning) because children still need direct teacher guidance. COVID-19 emerged in an easy way to spread and made the government issue a Learning from Home policy, so that direct learning turned into Distance Learning which was carried out online. This reinforces the role of parents as the main educators of children, which is applied with different parenting patterns. Therefore, this study aims to explain the relationship between parenting patterns with perceptions of cognitive development achievement of elementary school children during the Distance Learning period. This research is a correlational quantitative research type, to see the relationship between parenting patterns and perceptions of achievement of cognitive development of elementary school children. A total of 220 participants with the characteristics of primary caregivers who have children at elementary school age, domiciled in DKI Jakarta, and are undergoing the Distance Learning system have filled out a questionnaire via google forms. The participant data were analyzed using the Spearman Correlation method. The results show a positive and significant correlation between the two variables, which indicates a relationship between parenting patterns and perceptions of achievement of cognitive development of elementary school children during the Distance Learning Period. The results of additional analysis even show that reasoning parenting is the right parenting pattern to be applied by parents in DKI Jakarta in caring for their children. So that children can achieve good cognitive development during the Distance Learning Period.

**Keywords:** Parenting Styles, Cognitive Development, Middle and Late Childhood, Distance Learning

## **Antioxidant Test of Meistera chinensis Leaf Extract Using Abts Method (2,2 azinobis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline)-6-sulphonic acid)**

Nirwati Rusli<sup>1</sup>, Musdalipah<sup>2</sup>, Syaiful Saehu<sup>3</sup>, Wina Andarista<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Politeknik Bina Husada, Kendari, Indonesia/nirwantirusli@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Meistera chinensis leaves are known to be used as a flavor enhancer in food, pain medicine, and boost immunity. This study aims to determine the antioxidant activity and IC<sub>50</sub> value of Meistera chinensis leaf extract using the ABTS method. Antioxidant testing in this study used the ABTS method with an experimental research method with a one-shot case study design, where the research was carried out by varying the concentration of Meistera chinensis leaf extract, namely: 1 mg/L, 2 mg/L, 3 mg/L, 4 mg/L, and 5 mg/L. As a positive control, vitamin C was used with various concentrations of 1 mg/L, 2 mg/L, 3 mg/L, 4 mg/L, and 5 mg/L. And as a blank used methanol. Measurement of antioxidant activity begins with determining the maximum wavelength of ABTS with a concentration of 3 mg/L in 7 mL of methanol solvent, using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer. The results obtained that the maximum wavelength of ABTS is 750 nm. Meistera chinensis leaf extract has a strong antioxidant with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 14.90 mg/L and vitamin C has a very strong antioxidant activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 8.46 mg/L. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that Meistera chinensis leaf extract has antioxidant activity.

**Keywords:** Antioxidant, Meistera Chinensis, ABTS Method



## **Overview of Work-life Balance for Work from Home, Work from Office, and Mixed Mothers during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Teresa Katarina Mariel Loidy<sup>1</sup>, Penny Handayani<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Psychology UNIKA Atma Jaya Jakarta/  
teresa.201707000007@student.atmajaya.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Working mothers have many challenges, because there are risks that must be faced. Mothers who have multiple roles often feel sad and guilty, because they can't accompany their children's development process due to work. Early childhood is often considered unruly and problematic phase. Parents consider children at this age to be a difficult and problematic period. In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the government has issued various policies for determining work from home (WFH) for companies. One of the challenges for working mothers while doing WFH is that it's difficult to achieve work-life balance. Work-life balance is an individual's view of the balance and involvement between work and personal life, to achieve goals with minimal conflict between the two. This study aims to describe the work-life balance of mothers who work from home, work from office, or mixed during the COVID-19 pandemic. This quantitative research with descriptive method collects data from participants using a Work/Life Balance Scale questionnaire. All data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the Shapiro-Wilk normality test. The characteristics of the participants are working mothers, doing work from home, work from office, or mixed (doing both) policies, having early childhood child(ren) (0 – 8 years), and domiciled in DKI Jakarta. To see a picture of the work-life balance of the research participants, the sample size used in this study was 127 participants. The results in general, working mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic who had a balanced work-life balance were only 20 of the 127 participants (15.75%). Based on the type of policy implemented, the most participants who have an unbalanced work-life balance are those who do WFH, namely 10 out of 42 participants. The participants who have the most balanced work-life balance are those who carry out mixed policies, namely 11 out of 44 participants.

**Keyword:** COVID-19 Pandemic, Early Childhood, Work-life Balance, Working Mother

# **Analysis of Generalist Psychiatric Nursing Care Process and Expressive Writing Therapy to Client with Low Self Esteem, Hallucination and Post-Traumatic Syndrome**

Visya Septiana<sup>1</sup>, Yossie Susanti Eka Putri<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bachelor of Nursing Faculty of Nursing Universitas  
Indonesia/visyaseptiana@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Psychiatric Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing Universitas  
Indonesia/yossie\_putri@yahoo.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Schizoaffective is a mental disorder that exhibits psychotic symptoms of schizophrenia and mood disorders which can be depressive episodes, manic episodes, or a mixture of the two episodes. Nursing Care Process for people with schizoaffective aims to facilitate clients to express their feelings, improve social skills and increase productivity. Ms. R is a 24-year-old woman diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder, has chronic low self-esteem problems, hallucinations and post-traumatic syndrome that interferes with her productivity and social life functions. The implementation of psychiatric nursing care process and expressive writing therapy was carried out for 18 days and showed that the combination of the two interventions had a positive impact to reduce signs and symptoms of chronic low self-esteem, hallucinations and post-traumatic syndrome. Author recommends the combination of psychiatric nursing care process and expressive writing therapy with positive themes to effectively increase the client's self-esteem and expressive writing therapy with the traumatic events theme as a therapy to reduce anxiety symptoms.

**Keyword:** Expressive Writing, Hallucination, Low Self-Esteem, Post-Traumatic Syndrome, Schizoaffective

## **Medication Behavior Of Tuberculosis Patients With Diabetes Mellitus, In Malinau Village, Malinau Regency**

Rani<sup>1</sup>, Fiane de Fretes<sup>2</sup>, Rosiana Eva Rayanti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Nursing Science Study Program, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University/Fiane.defretes@uksw.edu

### **ABSTRACT**

The Treatment of Tuberculosis (Tb) with Diabetes Mellitus (DM) Diseases requires patients to take a lot of medicine with side effects to multiple organs. The consumption of Diabetic Drugs such as Sulfonylureas and thiazolidinediones by Tb patients, are decreasing the effectiveness of Tb medications in intensive phase especially Isoniazid and Rifampicin. On the other hand, consumption of Rifampicin by patients with DM as a comorbid, increases blood glucose in the body. Moreover, taking double medications cause risk for acute kidney disease. The aim of this study was describing the behavior of medical treatment of Tb patients with DM. Qualitative with a case study used in this study. The eight Participants who received medical treatment for TB with DM, living in Malinau Village in North Kalimantan, a province with the highest prevalence of Tb. The results showed that the participants were diagnosed with DM for the first time, for less than two years. The patients felt the signs and symptoms of Tb and decided to start the treatment at the hospital. During the Tb treatments, the patients had experience with side effects such as nausea, vomiting, joint pain, and cramps. This effect raises anxiety of participants to continue all medication for Tb with DM. at the same time. Then, the participants decided to stop taking DM drugs. The Participants believed that the habit of diet will stabilize the level of blood glucose even without taking DM drugs. But, surprisingly the participants chose to consume traditional medicine, such as *Afa leaf*, *Datu Belanda* fruit, Ant Bests, and herbal medicines that were already in packaged form. The participants believe that traditional medicine helps to control their blood glucose.

**Keywords:** Behaviour, Diabetes Mellitus, Medication, Tuberculosis

# **Test of Physical Properties and Antioxidant Activity of Body Scrub Fraction Dichloromethane Extract of Breadfruit Peel (*Artocarpus altilis*)**

Uce Lestari<sup>1</sup>, Erin Azkianti<sup>2</sup>, Syamsurizal<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>3</sup>Chemical Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Jambi University/ucelestari@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Antioxidants are compounds that can inactivate or ward off free radicals. This study aims to formulate a fraction of the dichloromethane extract of breadfruit peel in the form of body scrub preparations. The scrub preparation was formulated using the 3rd fraction active substance from dichloromethane extract which has very strong antioxidant activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 22.13 ppm. The scrub was formulated with various concentrations of fractions F1 (0.1%), F2 (0.3%), F3 (0.5%), F4 (0.7%) and F5 (0.9%). Quality characteristic tests were carried out on the five formulas including organoleptic, homogeneity, pH, dispersibility, and adhesion which were carried out for 4 weeks of testing. From the evaluation of the physical quality of the scrub, it can be concluded that the best formula that meets the established quality standards is F5 which has a yellowish color, characteristic rose aroma, semi-solid form, soft and homogeneous consistency. The resulting pH value corresponds to the pH of the skin, which is 6.21. The resulting dispersion of 5.60 cm and adhesion of 2.27 seconds fall into the required range. The viscosity of the 3312 cPs preparation complies with the requirements. The IC<sub>50</sub> result is 22.45 ppm with a very strong category. It can be concluded that F5 has the best physical properties with an antioxidant activity value of 1.92 times more active than the other formulas.

**Keywords:** Antioxidant activity, Breadfruit skin (*Artocarpus altilis*), Body scrub

## **Internal & External Factors Related To Work Fatigue *A Systematic Review***

Andira Aulia Rachmawati<sup>1</sup>, Cahya Kharin Herbawani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Program Studi S1 Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan  
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta/ andiraauliar@upnvj.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Work fatigue is one of the main causes of work accidents. The purpose of this study was to determine the internal and external factors associated with job burnout. This study used a systematic review. The search strategy used to obtain research articles uses an online database facility through the Google Scholar page and the GARUDA Portal. The articles used were selected based on publications published between 2013 and 2021 (8 years). The results found are the existence of factors that are related and unrelated to work fatigue. Internal factors related to work fatigue are energy or food intake, sleep quality, and smoking habits, while external factors related to work fatigue are work time and work climate.

**Keywords :** Worker, Work accident, Work fatigue

## **Between Medication and Self-Acceptance: The Struggling of Transitional Decision In Transman Community**

Christiani Dayanastasia Boru Simanjuntak<sup>1</sup>, Rosiana Eva Rayanti<sup>2</sup>, Theresia Pratiwi Elingsetyo Sanubari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nursing College, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Nutrition Collage, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

E-mail : rosiana.evarayanti@uksw.edu; pratiwi.elingsetyosanubari@uksw.edu

### **ABSTRACT**

The technology innovation creates an opportunity to access information, including drug information. Unfortunately, online self-medication is often misused and may pose a risk to health. Although major communities have a similar risk, this research will explore the transman group as the most vulnerable group who are abused by online self-treatment. This research aims to explore the transition process from transman. This research used a qualitative method with in-depth interviews. Three participants met all criterias as a transman who is doing transition for the first time and willing to become participants. The results indicated that personal choice becomes primary reasoning while doing transition. Moreover, the urge to transition comes from their needs and goals. As a result, participants have their own presumptions due to the transition process. One participant believes he only needs to make masculine appearance without taking hormonal medication. It already protected himself and his family from community insults. Furthermore, two participants are determined to take hormonal medication from a physician. Nevertheless, they will buy online drugs without prescriptions with inaccurate dosage because it is cheaper and easier. In addition, one participant has become an online drug distributor. As a conclusion, hormonal medication is not the only way for transman transition. However, the harm from buying online drugs in a gender-conforming community needs better attention and regulation from the government.

**Keywords** : Hormonal medication, transition, transman.

## **Literature Study: Complementary Feeding At The Age of 6-24 Months Who Have Stunting**

Dian Anna Sari Simanjuntak<sup>1</sup>, Nurlinawati<sup>2</sup>, Muthia Mutmainnah<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/dianannasari11@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Stunting is a sign of impaired child growth marked by not achieving optimal height. One of the causes of stunting is the provision of complementary foods that do not meet the requirements in a timely, adequate, safe, and appropriate manner. This literature review aims to determine the description of complementary feeding (complementary feeding) at the age of 6-24 months who experience stunting. The study used a design literature review. Article searches are accessed on database searches Google Scholar, Garuda Portal, ResearchGate, and Doaj. The search results found 10 articles related to the provision of complementary foods at the age of 6-24 months who experienced stunting. From 10 articles that have been reviewed, complementary feeding at the age of 6-24 months who experienced stunting was influenced by many interrelated factors. The practice of complementary feeding that is not diverse is a problem that is often encountered. The practice of giving complementary foods has not been implemented in accordance with WHO recommendations. Nutrition education interventions and government policy support in dealing with the economic crisis need to be carried out as an effort to prevent stunting.

**Keywords:** complementary feeding, stunting, age 6-24 months

# **Health Education Program Planning and Prevention of Complications of Labor Based Information Model Behavior Motivation Increase of Knowledge and Skills of Conduct Prenatal Care High Risk Pregnant Women**

Kurniati Puji Lestari<sup>1</sup>, Putri Ayu Diah Anggraini<sup>2</sup>, Dina Indrati DS<sup>3</sup>, Muhammad Jauhar<sup>4\*</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Kudus, Indonesia / \*[muhamadjauhar@umkudus.ac.id](mailto:muhamadjauhar@umkudus.ac.id)

## **ABSTRACT**

The increase in maternal mortality is caused by being too old or young, the distance between the children is too close, and the number of children is too many. Routine pregnancy check-ups are an effort to prevent high-risk pregnancies that have an impact on maternal morbidity and mortality. Health education with an Information Motivation Behavior Skill (IMB) model approach needs to be integrated into delivery planning programs and prevention of complications in health care facilities. The purpose of the study was to identify the effect of health education on delivery planning and prevention of complications on the knowledge and behavior of antenatal care for high-risk pregnant women. The research design used a quasi-experimental pretest and posttest with control group. The research sample was 16 pregnant women for each group through purposive sampling technique. The research was conducted at the Ngesrep Public Health Center, Semarang City. The research instrument used an antenatal care knowledge and behavior questionnaire (reliability value = 0.7). Researchers provide health education based on the information motivation behavior skill model. Data analysis used paired t-test and independent t-test. There is a significant effect of health education based on the information motivation behavior skill model on knowledge (p value = 0.002) and behavior (p value = 0.023) of pregnancy care in high risk pregnant women. Health education is a form of independent intervention that can increase knowledge and behavior. Health care facilities integrate health education and develop media according to target needs as an effort to reduce high risk of pregnancy. Quality maternal health services will improve the health status of pregnant women.

**Keywords:** antenatal care, behavior, high risk pregnancy, information motivation behavior skill model, knowledge



## **Covid-19 Stress on Gadget Users, Gender and Generations X, Y and Z**

Maria Nona Nancy<sup>1</sup>, Yuliana Yustanti Witak<sup>2</sup>, Maria, M. H. Gaharpung<sup>3</sup>,  
Hendrikus Pedro<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1-4</sup>Departement of Psychology, Faculty of Social Science, Nusa Nipa  
University/hendrorodriquez@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Gadgets are an important tool to access information on the Covid-19 pandemic. This study aims to determine the Covid-19 stress on gadget users. Data was collected by survey method using adaptation of Covid Stress Scales from Taylor et al, (2020). A total of 217 responses filled out the online scale. Data were analyzed using descriptive category techniques to show stress levels for gadget users, independent sample T-test to see differences in Covid-19 stress for men and women, and ANOVA to see differences in stress based on generational characteristics. The results of data analysis showed that 14.74% of respondents were in the low category, 66.82% of respondents were in the medium category, and 18.43% were in the high category. The results of the independent sample T-test showed (F: 0.078, P: 0.02) that female respondents' Covid stress (Mean: 165,774) was higher than that of male respondents (Mean: 152,986). The ANOVA results showed that there was no difference in the stress of Covid-19 (F: 2. 265, P : 0.10) in generations X, Y and Z.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 stress, Gadget users, Gender, Generation X Y Z.

# **Factors Related To The Perception Of The Patient Referral System For Participants Health Social Security Administration Agency (BPJS) At The Rawasari Public Health Center, Jambi City in 2021**

Sri Yuna<sup>1</sup>, Guspianto<sup>2</sup>, Adila Solida<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Public Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ sriyuna07@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Public Health Center has a role in gatekeeping and tiered referrals. If the first-level facility does not function optimally, it will contribute the opposite, including increasing the number of non-specialist referrals. In the gatekeeper concept, First Level Health Facilities (FKTP) function in providing optimal health services based on their competency standards in providing medical services in health services. The Rawasari Health Center experienced an increase in the percentage of outpatient visits and BPJS participant referrals from 2016 to 2018. The population in this study was 5212 with a sample of 95 respondents, the study was conducted in May-June 2021 using a questionnaire instrument. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the BPJS Health patient referral system at the Rawasari Health Center Jambi City in 2021. The results showed the perception of the referral system BPJS Health patients on the knowledge indicator with the referral system obtained p value = 1,000. In the indicator of the officer's attitude towards the referral system, p value = 0.618 is obtained. On the indicator of perception of illness to the referral system, p value = 0.006 is obtained. In the perception indicator about the availability of supporting examination facilities to the referral system, p value = 0.723 is obtained. In the perception indicator about drug availability to the referral system, p value = 0.047. In the indicator of information access to the referral system, p value = 0.110 is obtained. it can be concluded that there is no relationship between knowledge and the referral system, there is no relationship between the attitude of officers and the referral system, there is a relationship between perceptions about illness and the referral system, there is no relationship between perceptions of the availability of supporting facilities and the referral system, there is a relationship between perceptions of availability medicine with a referral system, there is no relationship between access to information and the referral system.

**Keywords:** Perception of Referral System, BPJS Health, Public Health Center

## Overview of Tuberculosis in Lhokseumawe City

Novianti<sup>1\*</sup>, Roslinawati<sup>2</sup>, Siska Desta Roza<sup>3</sup>, Yeffi Masnarivan<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> STIKes Bumi Persada Lhokseumawe, Aceh, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup> Faculty of Public Health, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia/\*novianti280692@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberculosis is a health problem that is until now the most infectious and very deadly disease in the world. Referring to the WHO Global TB Report 2020, 10 million people in the world suffer from TB and cause 1.2 million people to die every year. The discovery of TB cases in Aceh Province based on data from the Aceh Provincial Health Office in 2018 found the number of tuberculosis cases as many as 8,471 cases, an increase compared to all tuberculosis cases found in 2017 of 7,342 cases. Lhokseumawe City is the district/city with the highest CNR of all tuberculosis cases, which is 351 per 100,000 population. The purpose of this study was to describe the factors that influence tuberculosis in Lhokseumawe City. This research is a descriptive study using secondary data analysis. This research was conducted in Lhokseumawe City in March - September 2021. This study used secondary data from BPS Lhokseumawe City and Lhokseumawe City Health Office in 2019. The results showed that the highest number of TB patients was in Banda Sakti District, which amounted to 284 cases, as well as when compared to the population at risk, the highest prevalence of TB patients was also in Banda Sakti District, which was 240.00 per 100,000. Meanwhile, the sub-district with the lowest prevalence of TB is in Blang Mangat District, which is 29 per 100,000. This study also found health problems in each sub-district in Lhokseumawe. The highest prevalence of TB sufferers is in Banda Sakti District. One of the most problematic factors causing tuberculosis is the low coverage of BCG immunization infants. Thank you to RistekBRIN for providing financial assistance in the Beginner Lecturer Research Scheme, and STIKes Bumi Persada Lhokseumawe for facilitating and supporting this research.

**Keywords:** Description, Tuberculosis.

## **Phytochemical Screening and Evaluation of Transparent Soap with Addition of Wedi Snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) Rind Extract**

Romadhiyana Kisno Saputri<sup>1</sup>, Akhmad Al-Bari<sup>2</sup>, Dinda Intan Pramesti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nahdlatul Ulama Sunan Giri University/ \*romadhiyana.ks@unugiri.ac.id.

### **ABSTRACT**

Wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) was a native fruit from Bojonegoro District. Snakefruit contains secondary metabolites that act as antioxidants, this allows the rind of salak to also contain the same secondary metabolites. Antioxidants in snakefruit rind can be used as a source of natural antioxidants for the transparent soap. Transparent soap with natural antioxidant is expected to prevent damage caused by free radicals in the skin. This research aims to evaluating the secondary metabolites from wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) rind extract and to knowing the effect of wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) rind extract addition toward transparent soap quality. The research samples were collected at Wedi Village, Bojonegoro. The extract of wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) rind was prepared by maceration method using ethanol 96% as a solvent and followed by evaporating using rotary evaporator. The secondary metabolites of crude extract was analyzed by phytochemical screening with standard methods. Phytochemical screening performed to determine the pharmacological active ingredient such as flavonoids, saponins, alkaloids, steroids and triterpenoid, especially those with antioxidant activity. The analysis on quality of transparent soap were sensory evaluation test, irritation test, foam height and stability, pH and water content. The result showed that the chemical compounds of wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) rind extract positive for flavonoids, saponins, alkaloids, steroid and triterpenoids. Transparent soap with addition of wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) rind extract have a yellow, transparent and distictive smell of fragrance oil, irritation value 0, foam height between 1,3 – 5,2 cm that were no significantly different and stable after 5 minutes of testing, pH between 9,5 – 10. Wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) rind extract compunds the secondary netabolites that act as antioxidant. All the results of the evaluation of transparent soap according to the parameters Indonesian National Standard (SNI).

**Keywords:** phytochemical screening, evaluation of transparent soap, wedi snakefruit (*Salacca zalacca*) rind extract

# The Narration of Jamu as Herbal Medicine in Ageing Population During Covid-19

Riska Dwi Ananda Pratiwi<sup>1</sup>, Rosiana Eva Rayanti<sup>2</sup>, Theresia Pratiwi Elingsetyo Sanubari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Nursing College, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia/rosiana.evarayanti@uksw.edu

<sup>3</sup>Nutrition College, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia/pratiwi.elingsetyosanubari@uksw.edu

## ABSTRACT

Over the last 2 years, Covid-19 has become a pandemic all over the world, including Indonesia. The pandemic infected all groups, including ageing population. The vulnerability comes from the aging process, along with the weakened immune system. Nevertheless, in Indonesia, the interaction between community and community brings a practice to consume a local medicine, namely Jamu. Traditions emerge in Javanese society, such as Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta special regions. Moreover, the popularity of Jamu as a herbal that can increase body immunity overspread during a Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of the study is to explore the transition of Jamu consumption during Covid-19 pandemic in older people. The qualitative method with a phenomenological approach is used to discover older people's experiences about Jamu consumption during the pandemic. Participants were 9 older people, consumed Jamu in their daily lives, had not been diagnosed with COVID-19, and domiciled in Gunung Kidul. Data collection carried out on April, 2021. The results showed that the Jamu consumed by the elderly were beras kencur, turmeric, ginger, eagle flower, red betel leaf and curcuma. This Jamu's consumption practice is preserved from their parents. Before the pandemic, the elderly had consumed jamu but not regularly. Meanwhile, during the pandemic, the elderly were consuming Jamu repeatedly because they believed it could give them more benefits, such as increasing their immunity. At last, the pandemic only gave a narration to make the practice of drinking Jamu increasing in Javanese community.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Elderly, Jamu

## **The Power of Self-Medication Practices: Relationship, Interaction, and Cultural Beliefs**

Mentari Charen Melaty Kolondam<sup>1</sup>, Rosiana Eva Rayanti<sup>2</sup>, Theresia Pratiwi Elingsetyo Sanubari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Nursing College, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia/ rosiana.evarayanti@uksw.edu

<sup>3</sup>Nutrition College, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia / pratiwi.elingsetyosanubari@uksw.edu.

### **ABSTRACT**

During the globalization era, the popularity of self-medication is promoted by reasonable costs and the authority to make convenient self-decisions. This practice is popular in Indonesia. However, the practice constantly raises several risks, such as dependence or drug abuse, failure drug interactions, side effects until death. Minahasa community in Woloan 1, Tomohon has a strong self-medication practice, called “obat par” which means a combination of dexamethasone, amoxicillin, allopurinol, and a vitamin that has the function to treat gout. Interestingly, obat par still existed in the community caused by the success of obat par in dealing with gouty arthritis and the spreading of information. The aim of this study was to explore information accessibility on par treatment in gouty arthritis patients in Woloan 1, Tomohon. Qualitative ethnographic methods were used to explore phenomena based on the point of view of the indigenous people. The chosen location is selected because it is still closely related to culture and is dominated by indigenous Minahasa people. Data collection was done by September 2020 to January 2021 with seven participants who met the criteria, namely a retired nurse and six community leaders or traditional elders. The results revealed that the effectiveness of information on obat par was driven by a strong relationship between a traditional elder and a retired nurse. This retired nurse mixes several drugs and sells them secretly without any information about what kind of drugs. The spreading of information was carried out through thanksgiving events, various worship services, baptisms, and family gatherings. The strong relationship between obat par and community made them trust obat par more than physician prescription drugs. Even the Tomohon people call par as obat dewa (medicine that comes from God) because it has the power to cure people and has a fast effect.

**Keywords:** Gout arthritis, Minahasa, PAR Drugs, Self-medication.

# Identification of The Genus of Enterobacter Bacteria as a Result of Isolation from Refilled Drinking Water in Jambi City

Lastrimanurung<sup>1</sup>, Hanina<sup>2</sup>, Rita Halim<sup>3</sup>, Sotian Ningsih<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/  
lastrimanurung01@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Water is a basic need in human life. One of the benefits of water is to drink. The availability of potable drinking water is currently starting to be limited in number, so the existence of refill drinking water depots (DAMIU) is an alternative for all groups of people. However, there are DAMIUs that do not meet water bacteriological quality standards. This type of research was descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The number of samples taken as many as 83 samples taken by cluster sampling. Bacterial genus identification used the Most Probable Number (MPN) method, Gram stain and Biochemical Test. The results showed that 13 samples (15.7%) were positive for Enterobacter bacteria and were distributed in 7 sub-districts, namely Paal Merah sub-district with 4 depots (4.8%), Kota Baru sub-district 3 depots (3.6%), (2.4%), East Jambi District 1 depot (1.2%), Alam Barajo District 1 depot (1.2%) and Jelutung District 1 depot (1.2%).

**Keywords:** Enterobacter, Refillable drinking water, MPN, Gram stain and Biochemical test

## Identification of E.Coli Bacterial from Refill Drinking Water in Jambi City

Erissa Farianti<sup>1</sup>, Hanina<sup>2</sup>, Huntari Harahap<sup>3</sup>, Putri Sari Wulandari<sup>4</sup>, Tia Wida Ekaputri Hz<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2341</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/  
erissav23@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Drinking water is the main source of consumption in the family or a basic need for human growth and development. On the other hand, drinking water is a medium for various kinds of disease transmission. In this era of globalization, in line with technological advances, there are many facilities for people to get daily drinking water in the form of refills (AMIU) from depots, especially in Jambi City. However, unfortunately, the lack of public knowledge about the quality of the drinking water has caused various kinds of disease transmission, especially diarrhea. The purpose of this study was to identify the presence of the E. coli bacterial from Refill Drinking Water Depots and to determine the distribution of the number of Refill Drinking Water Depots in Jambi City which were contaminated with E. coli bacterial. This research was a descriptive research with a laboratory approach and cross-sectional research design. The sampels were taken from refill drinking water depot in Jambi City which was identified by MPN Test, Gram Staining and Biochemical Test. 8 of 83 sampels examined were contaminated by E. coli bacterial (9,6%) and distributed in 6 districts such as Danau Sipin district (2,4%), Alam Barajo district (2,4%), Pasar jambi district (1,2%), Jambi Timur district (1,2%), Jambi Selatan district (1,2%), and Paal Merah district (1,2%).*

**Keywords:** *E. coli, Refillable Drinking Water Depots, Contamination*



# **Fear of Missing Out's Relationship with Subjective Well-Being in Early Adult Social Media Users**

Thabitha Marsya<sup>1</sup>, Penny Handayani<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Psychology UNIKA Atma Jaya, JL. Jendral Sudirman No 51, South Jakarta, Indonesia/ penny,handayani@atmajaya.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Social media makes it easier to get information and communicate remotely quickly, anytime, and anywhere. However, the use of social media that is too intense can have a negative impact on its users, such as experiencing fear of missing out (FoMO). Through social media one can see the lives of others in the form of videos and photos so that individuals can compare their lives with each other. FoMO occurs due to the fear of missing a moment and feeling that other people's lives are better than theirs. This research aims to see the relationship between FoMO and subjective well-being of social media users in early adulthood. The study used a quantitative approach with convenience sampling technique to obtain 55 trial research participants and 165 field test research participants with the characteristics: (1) aged 18-25 years; (2) domicile in Jabodetabek; (3) have more than one social media application. The study used the Fear of Missing Out Scale (FoMOs) which was compiled by Przybylski, Murayama, DeHaan, & Gladwell (2013) and has been adapted into Indonesian by Wicaksono (2018). To measure subjective well-being, researchers used the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) by Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin (1985) and adapted into Indonesian by Athamukhaliddinar (2019). Both measuring instruments were tested and proven valid and reliable. The data collection technique was carried out online by using a questionnaire in the form of a google forms link. Statistical analysis used is correlation technique. Based on the results of statistical analysis, there is a significant relationship between FoMO and subjective well-being. It can be concluded that FoMO has a relationship with subjective well-being in early adult social media users.

**Keywords:** early adulthood, fear of missing out, subjective well-being

# **Level of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Patients with Metabolic Syndrome History on The Covid-19 Prevention Efforts at Klinik Budi Peni Surakarta**

Oktivania Veda Tiyasa<sup>1</sup>, Venti Agustina<sup>2</sup>, Catherine Natawirarindry<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University Salatiga

Email: venti.agustina@uksw.edu

## **ABSTRACT**

Covid-19 tends to be severe and shows a poor prognosis, especially in patients with underlying comorbidities such as metabolic syndrome. With no definitive therapy for Covid-19, it is imperative that people with a history of metabolic syndrome need to take extra precautions and adhere to them strictly. However, people's compliance with these control measures will be greatly influenced by their knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards Covid-19. Therefore, the aims of this study was to examine knowledge, attitudes, and practices in patients with a history of metabolic syndrome to prevent Covid-19. This research uses a quantitative method with a descriptive research type. Categorization of knowledge values, attitudes, and behavior using the Bloom cut-off point method. The research instrument was a questionnaire containing demographic data, knowledge, attitudes, and Covid-19 prevention practices. The results of this study indicate that the level of knowledge and attitudes is moderate, and practice in preventing Covid-19 is considered lacking. In this study, there were still many respondents who behaved inconsistently with their knowledge and attitudes and were still carried away by their old behavior in daily lives. Knowledge and attitudes are the determining factors for a person to take positive or negative actions. Knowledge and attitudes that are still in the low and moderate categories are the triggers for the extent of the practices shown by respondents in preventing Covid-19. This study concludes that not all respondents are categorized as lacking in their behavior to prevent covid-19. The respondents who have good behavior must have good knowledge and attitude values as well.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Metabolic syndrome, Covid-19, Covid-19 prevention

## Modeling Risk Factors of Lung Tb Disease in West Sumatera

Yeffi Masnarivan<sup>1</sup>, Arinil Haq<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Public Health, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia /  
yeffimasnarivan@ph.unand.ac.id.

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Tuberculosis (TB) is currently still a public health problem both in Indonesia and internationally so that it has become one of the goals of sustainable health development (SDGs). Based on basic health research data in 2018, the prevalence of pulmonary TB in Indonesia was 0.42% and in West Sumatera was 0.31%. To optimize the TB eradication program, an appropriate strategy is needed to overcome this, one of which is through the method of grouping areas that have certain characteristics based on the factors that cause TB in the area; **Aims and objective:** knowing the risk factor model for pulmonary TB disease in districts/cities in West Sumatera Province; **Method:** This study is an observational analytic study using 2020 secondary data collected from the West Sumatera Provincial Health Office and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Sumatera Province and multivariate analysis including cluster analysis, biplot analysis and discriminant analysis; **Results:** The highest prevalence of TB sufferers was in Solok City and Padang City, respectively 2% and 1.63%. The grouping process resulted in three district/city clusters based on the factors causing TB. Cluster one had no problems with TB causative factors. The second cluster is influenced by the TB prevalence variable, the proportion of BCG infant coverage, the number of posyandu, the percentage of poor people, and the percentage of decent drinking water sources. Cluster three is influenced by the variables of no/no defecation proportion, air quality index value, percentage of ground floor households, population density, number of malnourished children under five, percentage of main fuel for cooking with wood, and proportion of households with proper sanitation. the most common cause of tuberculosis. **Conclusions** There are different characteristics and vulnerabilities in each district/city cluster in West Sumatera based on the factors causing TB.

**Keywords:** Models, Risk Factors, and Tuberculosis.

# **The Description of Coping Stress in Completing a Bachelor Thesis for Students of The Class of 2017 Psychology Study Program at Jambi University**

<sup>1</sup>Cantika Nur Salsabillah, <sup>2</sup>Dessy Pramudiani, <sup>3</sup>Agung Iranda

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Jambi University/ cantikanursalsabillah6@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

This is a type of scientific writing written by students and one of the requirements to achieve a bachelor's degree. Difficulty in working on a thesis makes the state and mind decrease, this condition is called stress. To cope with stress in completing the student's thesis doing coping. Study conducted to determine the description of the coping stress on the psychology students' of class 2017 in completing their thesis and to describe the students' coping by gender. The method that used in this research is a quantitative research using the descriptive method. The subject of this research was 70 students of the class of 2017 Psychology study program at Jambi University. Total sampling is used as a technique of selecting the participant in this research. Google Form Questionnaire was used to collect the data. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics of the JASP application. The data analyses revealed that 41.4% are in the medium category, 18.6% are in the high category, and 8.6% are in the very high category. Means that most Psychology students of the class of 2017 at Jambi University have good stress coping. Besides, there are no significant differences between male and female students. In completing the thesis, psychology students of the class 2017 at Jambi University have good stress coping ability in managing and controlling their emotions. Furthermore, there are no significant differences between male and female students in dealing with stress and pressure.

**Keywords:** Student, Bachelor Thesis, *Stress Coping*

# **The Relationship Between Social Support and Flourishing in Students Who Are Working on The Thesis Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences University of Jambi**

Kemas M Raihan Rosadi<sup>1</sup>, Yun Nina Ekawati<sup>2</sup>, Siti Raudhoh<sup>3</sup>  
Departement of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi  
University

## **ABSTRACT**

To be able to deal with academic burdens and environmental demands, it is important for students to achieve high flourishing. A person who experiences flourishing feels that every life experience is valuable or meaningful and leads to life achievement, having positive relationships with other people and the environment. Social support is one of the factors that can affect the flourishing level of students. This study aims to determine the relationship between social support and fluorishing in students who are working on the thesis of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University. This research is a quantitative type of correlational research. The research was conducted at the Faculty of Medicine, Jambi University. The sampling technique used is Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling. Data were collected using research instruments, social support scale and flourishing scale. Data analysis using JASP statistical test. From the results of the spearman's rho test, it was obtained a significant value of  $r = 0.430$  and the p-value of  $<0.001$  (p-value  $<0.05$ ) meaning that there was a relationship between social support and Flourishing in students who were working on the thesis of FKIK Jambi University. Social support variable has a positive relationship with the Flourishing variable in students who are working on the thesis of FKIK Jambi University. Students are expected to be able to find positive support during their final project.

**Keywords:** flourishing, social support, thesis.

## **Parental Mediation on 6-12 Year Old Children Gadget Usage During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Yoshiko Kesya Mononimbar<sup>1</sup>, Debri Pristinella<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia/  
yoshiko.201707510007@student.atmajaya.ac.id,  
debri.pristinella@atmajaya.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Covid-19 Pandemic that occurred in the first half of 2020 made learning that is usually done in school, must be done at home (school from home). This situation makes gadget usage in children increase, as it becomes a primary need in learning and limited activities that can be done at home make children more likely to use their gadgets. This becomes a concern to parents because school-age children are still developing in terms of emotion, social, and cognitive, so there needs to be a mediation strategy in gadget use especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this research is to see parental mediation on 6 – 12-year-old children gadget usage. This research is a qualitative study with a phenomenology approach. Data is collected using a semi-structured interview. Criterion sampling is used for data sampling, the criteria are parents that live in Jabodetabek area, have 6 – 12-year-old children that do school from home, and has their own gadget. Result of this research shows participants used various types of mediation: restrictive mediation, active mediation, co-use, active co-use, and monitoring. Restrictive mediation is adjusted with the situation, that is only restrict gadget use for entertainment purposes and not for learning purposes. Active mediation and co-using are used when children use gadgets for entertainment purposes. Monitoring and active co-use mediation are used for both learning and entertainment purposes. Factors contributed to mediation that is done by parents are internal factors such as parents' gender and education, parents' view about media, digital literacy, duration of parents' gadget use, and experience in using gadgets. The external factors also play a role that is children's characteristics (age and gender) and socio-economic status.

**Keywords:** covid-19 pandemic, digital parenting, elementary school children, online learning, parental mediation

## **Safety Profile of Areca Nut as Male Herb Contraceptive Candidate**

Ave Olivia Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Hasna Dewi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ aveoliviarahman@unja.ac.id.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Anatomical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ hasnadewidr@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Currently, there are very few male contraceptive methods. Areca nut is known to have an antifertility effect on men, but a safe dose is not known certainly. Safety data are needed to develop the potential of areca nut as an herbal contraceptive in men. Kidney and liver are major organ for determine herbs toxicity. **Aims and Objective:** to determine effect of areca nut seeds at doses of 40, 30 and 20 mg/kgBW on the kidneys and liver. **Method:** The green colored raw areca nut is used which is then dried and made into powder. Twenty male rats Sprague dawney, aged 3-4 month whose fertility status was known before treatment divided into four groups randomly. Group treatment received areca nut dose 40 mg/kgBW, 30 mg/kgBW and 20 mg/kgBW. The treatment group was given powder areca nut that dissolved with aquadest powder using nasogastric tube, meanwhile the control group was given aquadest. After 28 days of treatment, male rats were terminated. Histopathological examination of kidney and liver were done using Haematoxilin eosin staining. There were no significant changes in liver tissue of the treatment group compared to the control group (bleeding, sinusoidal dilatation, lobular dissaray, lobular inflammation, necrosis, interface hepatitis, microstetosis, cholestasis, accumulation of lipofusin and fibrosis). However, there were significantly higher tubular cast in kidney tissue of treatment groups, but there were no significant differences for other parameters (interstitial congestion, interstitial inflammation, and tubular degeneration). Areca nut dose 40 mg/kgbw, 30 mg/kgbw and 20 mg/kgbw not caused significant hepatotoxic but mild tubular cast.

**Keywords:** areca nut, hepatotoxic and nephrotoxic

# **The Role of Family Functions in the Quarter Life Crisis in Early Adulthood During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

**Eunike Conny Theodora Korah**

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of 17 Agustus 1945  
Surabaya/ eunikeconny\_s2@untag-sby.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Quarter life crisis is a state of emotional crisis that commonly occurs in individuals who are in early adulthood, due to the individual's unpreparedness in facing the changes and demands of life in the transition from age to adulthood. Early adult individuals who have not been able to overcome these conditions, tend to feel stressed, anxious, and helpless. The Covid-19 pandemic period is one of the events that requires individuals to be able to adapt to existing conditions. Family, friendship relations and socio-cultural norms influence the individual's perspective on the problem. This study aims to determine the relationship between family functioning and the Quarter Life Crisis in early adulthood during the COVID-19 pandemic. The subjects in this study were early adult individuals aged 18-29 years with a total of 123 subjects. Data collection was done by purposive sampling method. Subjects filled out a questionnaire through the google form media which was distributed starting on October 4, 2021. The research instrument used the Family Assessment Device (FAD) Scale and the Quarter Life Crisis Quiz. Data were analyzed by non-parametric statistical analysis technique Spearman Rho. The results of data processing obtained a correlation coefficient ( $\rho$ ) of -0.226 with a significance value of 0.012 ( $p < 0.05$ ), which means that there is a negative relationship between family functioning and quarter life crisis in early adulthood. It can be concluded that if the functioning of the family is good, the quarter life crisis is low, whereas if the functioning of the family is poor, the quarter life crisis is high.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Early Adulthood, Family Functioning, Quarter Life Crisis



## **Self Acceptance of Parents with Schizophrenic Children in Kumun Debai District, Sungai Penuh City**

**<sup>1</sup>Furqana Wahyuni, <sup>2</sup>Siti Raudhoh, <sup>3</sup>Agung Iranda**

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ furqanawahyuni45@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Parents play a significant role in preventing relapse and even healing people with schizophrenia. They provide appropriate behavior and attitudes even though problems and obstacles come while caring for their children who suffer from schizophrenia. One of the attitudes given by parents is self-acceptance. Parental self-acceptance is an important factor in the healing process of people with schizophrenia. This study aimed to determine the description and factors that influenced the Self Acceptance of Parents with Schizophrenic Children in Kumun Debai District, Sungai Penuh City. Qualitative method with phenomenological approach was used in this study. The method used in data collection is in-depth interview. This study used Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). The characteristics of the participants were parents with schizophrenic children in Kumun Debai district, Sungai Penuh city, aged 40-75 years. Results of research is description of self-acceptance in parents with schizophrenic children in Kumun Debai district, Sungai Penuh city includes responses to rejection, absence of feelings of inferiority, awareness of self-limitations, and gratitude. The processes of parental self-acceptance is the presence of knowledge of the child's condition, the treatment and care given to their child, difficulties' experiences, and self-acceptance. The stages of self-acceptance experienced by parents were rejection, anger, and acceptance. Factors that influenced parental self-acceptance were social support, religiosity, child development after treatment, orientation to problems, and expectations. The four participants described their self-acceptance as parents of schizophrenic children.

**Keywords:** self-acceptance; parents with schizophrenic children; schizophrenia

## **Self Compassion of Patients with Nuclear Pulposus Hernia**

Nindy Amita

Faculty of Psychology, Riau University/ nindyamita@psy.uir.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Background: Self compassion is a form of being aware of one's own situation and reducing and ending suffering within self. Someone with high self compassion can be happier in living their life, including someone who is experiencing Hernia Nucleus Pulposus (HNP) pain. This study aims to see the self compassion of patients with Hernia Nucleus Pulposus (HNP) who are undergoing medical rehabilitation therapy. Method: The study used a descriptive qualitative method with data collection using observations, interviews and the self compassion scale from Neff (2003) to determine the level of self compassion of the subject. Subjects amounted to 3 people with an age range of 53 - 58 years. This research was conducted because many patients went to the hospital and chatted with each other about their illness. The researcher selected 3 patients with HNP who were very routine and came on schedule for medical rehabilitation therapy. Results: This research reveals that the common humanity component is able to increase self compassion. Conclusions: Patients who suffer from Hernia Nucleus Pulposus (HNP) are able to be compassionate with themselves, especially patients who are undergoing medical rehabilitation physical therapy.

**Keywords** : Self Compassion, Common Humanity, Hernia Nucleus Pulposuss

## **Prevalence Mental Health Status of Frontline Nurses Handling Covid-19 in Indonesia**

**Ice Yulia Wardani<sup>1</sup>, Riska Amalya Nasution<sup>2</sup>, Evin Novianti<sup>3</sup>, Herni Susanti<sup>4</sup>,  
Riris Ocktryna<sup>5</sup>, M. Akbar Nugraha<sup>6</sup>, Raphita Diorarta<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>1,4,6,7</sup>Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jawa Barat

<sup>2</sup>Nursing department, the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Jambi University

<sup>3</sup>Faculty Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional (UPN) Veteran  
Jakarta

<sup>5</sup>National Central General Hospital Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta/  
Email: riskanasution@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The impact of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is not only on physical health but also on mental health. Nurses are one of the vanguards in handling Covid-19 which is at risk of experiencing mental health problems. This study aims to identify the mental health status of the foremost nurses in handling Covid-19. The method used with a quantitative approach is descriptive survey research. The sample in this study were 2156 nurses working in public health centers or hospitals throughout Indonesia. The survey was conducted using the 20 items Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20) instrument. The results showed as many as 55% (1185 nurses) experienced anxiety and depression due to conditions as the vanguard of handling Covid-19. With the most experiencing signs and symptoms of Feeling anxious, tense, and worried 70.3% (1515). The results show the mental health status of frontline nurses needs to be considered. Promotion and prevention efforts towards the mental health status of frontline nurses in handling Covid-19 are needed for the mental health conditions of nurses to continue to serve patients well and not to become a more serious problem.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Mental health status, Frontline nurses, Anxiety, Depression

## **Stimulation for Speech Delay**

Fina Afriany<sup>1</sup>, Fajar Ifandoly<sup>2</sup>

<sup>12</sup>STIA Setih Setio Muara Bungo/ finaqqc@gmail.com, fajarifandolly53@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

The language development ability of each child is different. Stimulus to develop language in early childhood also needs to be done so that children's language development can be good and in accordance with the stages of growth and development, but when the child's language or speech abilities are not in accordance with his age, it can be said that the child has a speech delay. Children who experience speech delays (speech delay). Disorders in speech can be a normal thing in the development of children's speech, but can also be a symptom of psychiatric, neurological and behavioral disorders in children. Therefore, it is necessary to provide the right stimulation to train children's speech skills. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a case study approach. The unit of analysis is play therapy. The research subjects consisted of 3 (three) children who had speech delays. The research techniques used are observation, interviews, and audiovisual or documentation. The time used in the implementation of this research was 60 minutes for 8 meetings in one month. Based on the results of the study, it shows that stimulation can be given by stimulating speaking interest, pronouncing syllables, pronunciation (pronunciation) and introduction of simple sentences. Each child shows the development of his speech ability in the given stimulation process. The three children are still not optimal in the process of recognizing simple sentences so they still need to be stimulated and they still need more time to continue to develop their abilities.

**Keywords:** Stimulation, Speech delay, early childhood

# **Cinemedicine: The Use of Movies to Teach Bioethical Principles for Undergraduate Medical Students**

Nindya Aryanty<sup>1</sup>, Siti Raudhoh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medical Education and Bioethics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ nindyaaryanty@unja.ac.id

<sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ siti\_raudhoh@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

There are rising concerns about the need for teaching professionalism and bioethics to build a humanistic perspective of doctoring as necessary competencies for becoming a good physician. Several studies show efficient use of interactive teaching techniques such as cinemedicine, that is using movies for educating medical students in the psychosocial aspects of medicine. The aim of the study was to evaluate the use of cinemedicine as a tool and technique in teaching bioethical principles to undergraduate medical students at Medical School of Jambi University. During the first semester, students viewed three films portraying dilemmas in bioethics. Prior to the films, a series of brief lectures, covering bioethical theories influencing health care, was presented. Students were divided into small groups consists of ten to twelve students to discuss ethical dilemmas confronted in the movies hence analyze the application of bioethical principles interplay. In subsequent classes, plenary session where groups of students presenting their analysis regarding the movies assigned were held. Students' reflective writing regarding the effectiveness of using movies to their learning of bioethical principles were then analyze qualitatively. Qualitative evaluations of the course were positive. Students experienced a pleasant and motivated learning during excited discussion among a small group of students regarding ethical dilemma covert in the movie assigned. The use of movies can provide simulacra of tangible physician experiences to students so then help them to understand better the implementation of bioethical principles on medical profession. Students also perceived small group discussions as a useful method to enhance study skills and communication skills. Cinemedicine seems to be an effective modality to introduce students to bioethical principles and their implementation.

**Keywords:** cinemedicine, bioethical principle, effectiveness

## **The Response of The Jambi City Citizen to The Covid-19 Vaccination Program**

Linda Wahyuni<sup>1</sup>, Nurul Aunalia Marantoni<sup>2</sup>, Rahminingrum<sup>3</sup>, Andi Nurul  
Zhafirah<sup>4</sup>, Fadia Azzahra<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Departement of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Jambi  
University, Indonesia/lindawahyuni717@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

The Covid-19 pandemic has hit Indonesia for approximately one year. This has paralyzed almost all sectors of life and must be stopped. Seeing the death rate continues to increase due to Covid-19, the community hopes for effective and efficient handling. After conducting various research and studies related to handling Covid-19, in early 2021, Indonesia decided to cooperate with the Chinese government regarding vaccine imports. Regarding vaccination which, according to the regulation of the Ministry of Health, is mandatory, it raises various responses from the public. The survey on the response of the Jambi City citizen to the vaccinations that had been carried out obtained 100 respondents. Based on the analysis of open and axial coding results, 69% of respondents had sufficient understanding, and 4% had good knowledge of vaccination. However, as many as 47% of respondents have not decided their willingness to vaccinate. The dominant response and reason that emerges in facing vaccination classified as a new thing is doubt. The most dominant factor in influencing the willingness to vaccinate was doubts about the background and the effectiveness of the vaccine itself, which was 37.20%. Providing education to the public to increase public awareness of the importance of vaccines is necessary to follow the vaccination program well.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Jambi City, Vaccination.

## **A Descriptive Study to Assess Internet Addiction among Adolescents during Pandemic Covid-19 in Jambi City**

Nindya Aryanty<sup>1</sup>, Ima Maria<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/nindyaaryanty@unja.ac.id

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health and Family Medicine, Jambi University/imamaria.md@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Excessive and uncontrolled use of the internet causes the emergence of internet addiction. Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood with high curiosity and the desire to try new things, therefore teenagers are vulnerable to internet addiction. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused people to spend more time at home, thereby increasing students' internet exposure. This study aims to determine the prevalence of internet addiction in high school adolescents in Jambi City. This study is cross sectional design with multistage sampling technique. We conducted this study to 450 students in Jambi City using Internet Addiction Diagnostic Questionnaire (KDAI). Data were collected online by Google Form. The prevalence of internet addiction was 29%. A total of 61.9% of students used the internet for the first time at the age of >12 years, while 36.6% at the age of 6-12 years. The increase in internet access since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic was recognized by 46.8% of students with the length of internet use ranging from 6-10 hours a day, most students (52.7%) while 16.4% of other students admitted to using the internet 11 hours a day. Most of the internet access was used for school assignments (40.5%), and others for access to social media (21.1%) and entertainment (25.1%). Adolescents with internet addiction were found to exhibit compulsive behavior that was difficult to control. This study shows the importance of collaboration between the government, schools, communities and health service providers to find solutions to prevent the incidence of internet addiction in adolescents and provide adequate health services for adolescents who have experienced internet addiction, especially in Jambi City.

**Keywords:** internet addiction, adolescents, covid-19, senior high school, Jambi

# **Fear of Missing Out's Relationship with Subjective Well-Being in Early Adult Social Media Users**

Thabitha Marsya<sup>1</sup>, Penny Handayani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>12</sup>Faculty of Psychology UNIKA Atma Jaya, JL. Jendral Sudirman No 51, South Jakarta, Indonesia/ penny,handayani@atmajaya.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Social media makes it easier to get information and communicate remotely quickly, anytime, and anywhere. However, the use of social media that is too intense can have a negative impact on its users, such as experiencing fear of missing out (FoMO). Through social media one can see the lives of others in the form of videos and photos so that individuals can compare their lives with each other. FoMO occurs due to the fear of missing a moment and feeling that other people's lives are better than theirs. This research aims to see the relationship between FoMO and subjective well-being of social media users in early adulthood. The study used a quantitative approach with convenience sampling technique to obtain 55 trial research participants and 165 field test research participants with the characteristics: (1) aged 18-25 years; (2) domicile in Jabodetabek; (3) have more than one social media application. The study used the Fear of Missing Out Scale (FoMOs) which was compiled by Przybylski, Murayama, DeHaan, & Gladwell (2013) and has been adapted into Indonesian by Wicaksono (2018). To measure subjective well-being, researchers used the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) by Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin (1985) and adapted into Indonesian by Athamukhaliddinar (2019). Both measuring instruments were tested and proven valid and reliable. The data collection technique was carried out online by using a questionnaire in the form of a google forms link. Statistical analysis used is correlation technique. Based on the results of statistical analysis, there is a significant relationship between FoMO and subjective well-being. It can be concluded that FoMO has a relationship with subjective well-being in early adult social media users.

**Keywords:** early adulthood, fear of missing out, subjective well-being



# **Correlation Between Psychological Well-Being with Online Learning Readiness in Medical Studies Program Students in Jambi University during Online Classes**

Kamila Dita Putri

<sup>12345</sup>Departement of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Jambi University, Indonesia/ camiladitaputri@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian Government required universities to conduct online learning, where students were expected to adapt and master the readiness of online learning which can affect students' psychological well-being. To explain the relationship between online learning readiness and psychological well-being for Medical Study Program students at Jambi University. The total population of this study was 516 medical students in Jambi University with 216 students as the samples obtained through stratified random sampling. The data was collected using Online Learning Readiness Scale and Psychological Well-Being Scale. The data was processed through JASP analysis with Spearman's Correlation method. This research showed that there is a significant positive relationship between self-directed learning and psychological well-being, motivation and psychological well-being, internet/computer self-efficacy and psychological well-being, locus of control and psychological well-being, as well as online communication self-efficacy and psychological well-being. Online learning readiness significantly affects students' psychological well-being. It is suggested that the study program can implement Counselling Services specifically for medical students, especially those related to improving psychological well-being.

**Keywords:** Online Learning, Psychological Well-Being, Medical Students.

## **A genetic variant of angiotensin rs699 associated with diabetic nephropathy in patients older than 50 years old**

Anggelia Puspasari<sup>1</sup>, Elfiani<sup>2</sup>, Citra Maharani<sup>1</sup>, Susan Tarawifa<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departement of Medical Biology and Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia.

<sup>2</sup>Departement of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia.

<sup>3</sup>Departement of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

Email: [anggelia.puspasari@unja.ac.id](mailto:anggelia.puspasari@unja.ac.id)

### **ABSTRACT**

Beyond controlling blood pressure and blood glucose, a genetic factor may play role in diabetic nephropathy (DN) progression in Type II Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM). Previous studies reported a genetic variant of Angiotensin rs699 (M235T) associated with diabetic nephropathy, with conflicting results across populations worldwide. This genetic variant may influence angiotensin expression in circulation and kidney tissue then activate the RAA system. It caused increased blood pressure and pathology changed in the renal which led to DN. To the best of our knowledge association of this genetic variant has never been conducted in the Jambi Malay population. The Aims of this study is to the reveal association of the genetic variant of Angiotensin rs699 with diabetic nephropathy in the Jambi Malay population. This genotype-phenotype association study design was cross-sectional. Totally 70 T2DM patients aged 22-67 years old were participated, as many 41 patients have aged older than 50 years old. Diabetic nephropathy is defined as spot random urine ACR  $\geq 30$  mg/g. Genotyping was performed using tetra ARMS PCR specific for rs699. Patients aged older than 50 who have CTTT genotype have lower risk for suffering DN than CC genotype (p-value 0.29; OR (95% CI) 0.233 (0.06-0.88)), the statistic significant persist in multivariate analysis which enclose blood pressure and blood glucose (p-value 0.30; OR (95% CI) 0.19 (0.04-0.86)). The result was not statistically significant in patients aged 50 and younger than 50 years old (p-value 0.89; OR (95% CI) 0.9 (0.19-4.16)). CTTT genotype was protective for DN in patients older than 50 years old. Further study with a larger sample size, multi-centre and measuring confounding factors was needed.

**Keywords:** Genetic variant of Angiotensin, rs699, diabetic nephropathy, Type II Diabetes Mellitus, Malay population

# **The Meaning of Life in The Child's Clients Parole at Balai Pemasyarakatan (bapas) Cases of Rape in The City of Jambi**

Nurul Annissa<sup>1</sup>, Dessy Pramudiani<sup>2</sup>, Agung Iranda<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Jambi University/nurulannissa1@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

The child's client of the parole BAPAS case of the rape has the hope of living a better life, interacting with and being reinstated by society, but the community considers them to be problem makers, and resists and alerts them, thus causing them to withdraw and be plagued by deep guilt. Staying with conditions that bear many of problems and consequences requires, the meaning of life is needed or at least to understanding the reasons for living, in order to motivate life even though it is deep a state of suffering. To know details and factors that the meaning of life on the child's client conditional release of BAPAS case of rape in the city of Jambi. This research used qualitative methods with a phenomenological approached. The data collection method used an in-depth interview techniques. The data analysis used Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). The criteria for the client participants were children on parole at BAPAS Jambi, who had been students of LPKA in cases of rape and men aged 15-21 years. Description of the meaning of life was these study participants were the purpose of life, guilt, the change for the better, the increase in religiosity, happiness, accountability, and self-preservation. As for the factors that affect were social support, positive environment, good relationships, and the responses of others. The four participants had described meaning of life behind his suffering, which was capable of being the motivation to live and achieve happiness within himself.

**Keywords:** Child's Clients parole BAPAS, Meaning of Life, Rape

# **Antimicrobial Activity of Etanolic Extracts of Betel Nut (*Areca catechu L*) against Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and Methicillin Sensitive *Staphylococcus Aureus* (MSSA)**

Humaryanto<sup>1</sup>, Hanina<sup>2</sup>, Lipinwati<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ humaryanto\_fkik@unja.ac.id

<sup>3</sup>Department of Microbiology-Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

## **ABSTRACT**

Development of herbal medicine for antibacterial activity is still a challenge in Indonesia. One of alternative antimicrobial is Betel nut (*Areca catechu L*), it has antimicrobial activity because it contain flavonoids, tannin, phenols, alkaloids, saponins, terpenoids, and glycosides. The use of antibiotics in underdeveloped and developing countries are still irrational, so finding a new herbal medicine is very important. Bacterial infection in Indonesia is still a problem to solve. The most of infection bacterial is *Staphylococcus aureus*, and there are two types of *Staphylococcus aureus*, such as Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and Methicillin Sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA). The aim of this study is to know the efficacy of antibacterial activity of ethanolic extracts of betel nut (*Areca catechu L*) against MRSA and MSSA isolates. Ethanolic extract of unripe and ripe betel nuts were made from maceration process by using ethanol 96%. Antibacterial activity assays of ethanol extracts were performed using Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method against MRSA (clinic isolate) and MSSA isolates (SA 25923/K+, SA 29213/K-). Antibacterial activity assay also done with other commonly used antimicrobials such as: Ceftadizime/CAZ (30 µg), Gentamisin/CN (10 µg), Amoxycillin/AMC (30 µg), Ceftriaxone/CRO (30 µg), Vancomycin/VA (30 µg), Cefazolin/KZ (30 µg), and Cefoxitine/FOX (30 µg). The result showed that the phytochemical of unripe betel nut contains alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, and steroids and ripe betel nut extract contains alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols. MRSA isolate showed no activity from both ethanol extracts of betel nut, and also resistant against Ceftadizime, Gentamisin, Ceftriaxone, and Cefoxitine. MSSA isolate showed strong activity against extract ethanol of ripe betel nut, moderate activity against extract ethanol of unripe betel nut, and resistant against gentamisin. Conclusion: MRSA resistant against both ethanolic extract of betel nut, while Ethanolic extract of ripe betel nut has strong antibacterial activity against MSSA.

**Keywords:** antibacterial, ethanolic extract of Betel nut , MRSA, MSSA

## **Perceptions of Health Promoting University on Health Cluster Student in Jambi University**

Wiya Lulita Putri<sup>1</sup>, La Ode Reskiaddin<sup>2</sup>, M. Ridwan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/putriwiyalulita@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

**Objectives:** Health promoting university is a comprehensive health approach by using universities as a place to create a learning environment that can improve health and well-being in a sustainable manner for academic community, the purpose of this study is to provide an overview related to the perception of UNJA health cluster student to health promoting university. **Methods :** This type of research was quantitative research with cross sectional design research. The population in this study was students of FKIK UNJA year 2018 and year 2019. The number of samples in this study were 92 students. Sampling techniques using purposive sampling. Data collection is done by filling out questionnaires electronically using googleform. The data obtained were analyzed with the Chi-Square test. **Results :** The Chi Square test showed that there was a significant association between students perception of the benefit of health promoting university and the intention of supporting the health promoting university ( $p=0,000$ ) and there was also a significant relationship between students perception of the barriers to health promoting university and the intention of supporting the health promoting university ( $p=0,011$ ). **Conclusion :** according to UNJA Health Cluster students, the perception of benefit and perception of barriers on health promoting university is required in order to embody the policies related to health promoting university program.

**Keyword:** health promoting university, perception, student

## **Identification of The Genus of *Klebsiella* and *Citrobacter* Bacteria Isolation Results from Refill Drinking Water in Jambi City**

Muhammad Fadli<sup>1</sup>, Hanina<sup>2</sup>, Rita Halim<sup>3</sup>, Putri Sari Wulandari<sup>4</sup>, Tia Wida Ekaputri Hz<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Medical Student, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University  
/muhammadfadly282@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Department of microbiology and parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>3</sup>Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>4</sup>Department of microbiology and parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>5</sup>Department of Medical Biology and Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

### **ABSTRACT**

Refill drinking water are in great demand by the public. The selection is not careful, resulting in consumers can consume drinking water contaminated with bacteria. Drinking water contaminated with bacteria can cause waterborne disease. The purpose of this study was to identify the presence of the genus *Klebsiella* and *Citrobacter* bacteria at Refill Drinking Water Depots and to determine the distribution of the number of Refill Drinking Water Depots in Jambi City which were contaminated with *Klebsiella* and *Citrobacter* bacteria. This type of research is a descriptive research with a laboratory approach and cross-sectional research design. The samples was taken from refill drinking water depot in Jambi City which was identified by MPN Test, Gram Staining and Biochemical Test. Of the 83 total samples examined, it was found that 4 samples were contaminated with the *Klebsiella* genus of bacteria (4.8%) and 17 samples (20.5%) were contaminated with the *Citrobacter* bacterial genus. *Klebsiella* and *Citrobacter* bacteria were found in samples of Refill Drinking Water Depots in Jambi City.

**Keywords** : *Klebsiella* Bacteria, *Citrobacter* Bacteria and Refillable Drinking Water Depots in Jambi City

## **How the Early Childhood Education Curriculum Promotes The Mental Health of Children in The Covid-19 Pandemic Era**

Melati Ismi Hapsari<sup>1</sup>, Tatik Ariati<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Early Childhood Education,  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Purwokerto / melshapsari@ump.ac.id, tatikariati@ump.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, mental health is one of the primary issues all over the world, but in many developing countries including Indonesia, it still needs more rigorous promotion to have significant attention and also being instilled integrated into the education curriculum. In particular, during the Covid-19 pandemic era, people are faced with “the study from home” situation or the online learning. This is a robust challenge for educators to deliver an adequate and appropriate curriculum that can also keep the well-being of the children, besides the difficult situation. This study aims to describe how a pre-school institution implements a healthy integrated curriculum for students and how its effect on the preschoolers' mental health. Observation and interviews were used as the main method to collect the data. Particularly an open-ended survey was used to find some key factors of curriculum implementation during online study circumstance. The measurement category of mental health of the students distinguished two affective dimensions, 1) positive experiences, (joy, happiness, contentment), 2) negative experiences (sadness, anger, fear, anxiety, worry, stress). The result showed that the online study promotes the wellbeing of students through several principles : 1) a positive communication, 2) aspects of Developmentally Appropriate Practice (DAP), 3) a higher-order thinking skill (HOTS) approach, 4) a project based learning approach through exploration activities integrated with life-skills habituation.

**Keyword** : Early Childhood Education, Curriculum, Mental Health, Covid-19

## **The NOS3 variant rs1799983 is not associated with preeclampsia in Malay population**

Citra Maharani<sup>1</sup>, Herlambang<sup>2</sup>, Anggelia Puspasari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,3</sup>Department of Medical Biology and Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi/citra\_maharani@unja.ac.id

<sup>2</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi and Department

### **ABSTRACT**

eNOS play role in preeclampsia pathophysiology due to disturbing spiralis arteries remodelling and enhanced maternal vasoconstriction. Genetic variant of NOS3 associated with eNOS level. In addition, previous study reported genetic variant of NOS3 rs1799983 as risk of preeclampsia with conflicting result beyond population. To the best of our literature search, this genetic variant as preeclampsia risk never been reported in Jambi Malay population. To determine the association of NOS3 genetic variant with preeclampsia in Jambi Malay population. This recent study was cross sectional study involved 43 pregnant women who suffering preeclampsia and 52 normotensive pregnant women. All the subject resides in Jambi Province and was Jambi Malays. Genotyping was performed with tetra ARMS-PCR. Bivariate statistically analysis was performed. The frequency of GT genotype was lower in preeclamptic group and GG genotype was higher in preeclamptic group than TT genotype, but the difference was not statistically different for NOS3 rs1799983. Our findings indicate that genetic variant of NOS3 rs1799983 are not associated with preeclampsia in Jambi Malay population.

**Keywords:** NOS3, eNOS, rs1799983, genetic variant, preeclampsia, Malay population



# **Description of Parental Involvement for Parents Who Have to Work From Home (Wfh) in Educating Their Late Childhood Children During The Covid-19 Pandemic**

Adiva Adzhani Aldrin<sup>1</sup>, Debri Pristinella<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University Jakarta/  
adiva.2016070272@student.atmajaya.ac.id , debri.pristinella@atmajaya.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Indonesia is currently being hit by a pandemic that raises policies Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Currently, everyone is advised to avoid activities outside the home and do all activities at home. This advice makes office workers work from home (WFH), and students have to do school from home (SFH). The pandemic that gave rise to the SFH and WFH policies made both children and parents spend much time together at home. This pandemic policy has made parents have more time to directly or indirectly supervise children's learning which will more or less affect children's academic performance due to the presence of parents at home. This study aims to provide an overview of the parental involvement of parents who undergo work from home in the education of late childhood children during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive research type. The data collection method used for this research is to conduct semi-structured qualitative interviews. The research instrument used for this research is an interview guide compiled using the theory of Parental Involvement in children's education. The data analysis method used was to perform qualitative data analysis methods. The results of this study explain that all participants are fully involved in carrying out parental involvement in children's education as long as children carry out SFH. Parental involvement is carried out by the participants in various forms and ways, adjusting to the circumstances of each participant. The form of parental involvement to their respective children also has the same goal but only has a different focus. Some limitations require that participants cannot carry out parental involvement functions in this study due to school rules that both parents and children must follow.

**Keywords:** covid-19, parental involvement, working parents, work from home.

## **Family as A Risk Factor or Protective Factor Against Adolescent Psychological Distress during Covid-19 Pandemic**

Elmy Bonafita Zahro<sup>1</sup>, Siti Mutia Anindita<sup>2</sup>, Winda Maharani<sup>3</sup>, Dina Mardiana<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1234</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Indonesia / elmy.bonafita@unusia.ac.id, mutia.anindita@unusia.ac.id, winda@unusia.ac.id, mardiana.dm4@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

In the last two years, the world has experienced COVID-19 Pandemic. This crisis situation has an impact on every aspect of human life, such as economic, physical and mental health. Humans at every stage are required to make adjustments quickly without adequate preparation. One of the most affected age groups in terms of mental health is adolescents. Conditions in Indonesia can be described from the results of a temporary self-examination by PDSKJI that received complaints of psychological problems, namely depression, anxiety, and trauma. Based on global data, children and adolescents are more likely to experience high rates of depression and anxiety during and after a pandemic (Meherali, Punjani, Louei-Poon, Rahim, Daas, Salam, & Rasi, 2021). Given their physiological and psychological conditions are considered vulnerable to stress, adolescents need to get special attention as the next generation of the nation. During the pandemic, teenagers have more activities with their families at home. They run online learning from home. Even so, the adjustment of habits with the whole family in the house and the intense interaction can be seen from two points of view. This study aims to determine whether in this pandemic condition the family acts as a risk factor (the cause of psychological distress) or as a support system as well as a protective factor for adolescent mental health. The research method in this study uses a systematic literature review of research results published in journals and books over the last 2 years, from the beginning of the pandemic to the present. The results of this study are expected to be a reference and input for strengthening family and adolescent relationships so that potential risk factors can be suppressed and optimize the family as a protective factor to strengthen the mental health condition of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** adolescent, family, psychological distress, pandemic covid-19, protective factor, risk factor

## **Implementation of Posyandu during the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Work Area of the Pematang Kandis Health Center, Pematang Kandis Village, Merangin Regency in 2021**

Fauzan Imari<sup>1</sup>, M. Ridwan<sup>2</sup>, La Ode Reskiaddin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Public Health , Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Jambi University/fauzanimari03@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

The low coverage of active posyandu as basic health services as a form of health effort in Indonesia, coupled with several provisions made in the implementation of integrated healthcare center during the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study was to describe the implementation of integrated healthcare center during the Covid-19 pandemic in Permatang Kandis Village. The type of research used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The research subjects were 13 people consisting of 8 integrated healthcare center cadres, 1 head of the health promotion section of the health office, 1 village head, 1 person from the regional community empowerment service and 2 people from puskesmas staff. Data obtained by in- depth interviews and observations. Data were analyzed by content analysis. The results of the study found several discrepancies that needed to be optimized (limited funds, inadequate infrastructure and lack of policy optimization). In the implementation there are limitations to activities (not running according to activity guidelines, policies are not running at the time of implementation). This study also found a decrease in the number of integrated healthcare center activities coverage. The implementation of the Integrated Healthcare Center in Pematang Kandis Village needs to be fulfilled from the input element to the environment that affects the activities of the integrated healthcare center. There is a need for conformity of implementation according to standards and linkages between the government and other related.

**Keywords:** Integrated Healthcare Center, Covid-19, Teory System

## Characteristics of Inosine Pranobex Nanoparticle Formulations: Preliminary Study

Herlambang<sup>1</sup>, Muhaimin<sup>2</sup>, Anggela Puspasari<sup>3</sup>, Citra Maharani<sup>4</sup>, Rina Nofri Enis<sup>5</sup>,  
Amelia Dwi Fitri<sup>6</sup>, Fathnur Sani K<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University.

<sup>2,7</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>3,4</sup>Department of Biomedic and Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>5</sup>Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>6</sup>Department of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University /Herlambang\_fkik@unja.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Characteristics of Inosine Pranobex Nanoparticle Formulations: Preliminary Study. Inosine pranobex has immunomodulatory and antiviral effects. The effect of this drug is mediated by one of its metabolites, namely inosine. The bioavailability of Inosine pranobex currently available in the market has a short half-life. Drug preparations in the form of nanoparticles are one of the methods used to increase the effectiveness and therapeutic efficacy. To determine the characteristics of the inosine pranobex nanoparticle formulation The formulation of nanoparticles was carried out by ionic gelation methods. It is performed by varying the doses of chitosan and NaTPP. The formula mixture was homogenized with a magnetic stirrer at a speed of 2500 rpm for 30 minutes to form a nanoparticle suspension. Early macroscopically, the suspension was very clear. The particle size characteristic test of the formulation was carried out using a Particle Size Analyzer (PSA) with Dynamic Light Scattering method. Four nanoparticle formulations have been made, and all of the formulas were in nanoparticle size with the size range 1-1000 n. The smallest molecular size was the 4th formulation (0.75 gram: 0.2% 18 mL: 0.1% 9 mL: 0.5% 3 mL), which size is  $237.6 \pm 1.84$  nm. The disperse system stability is  $10,75 \text{ mV} \pm 0,2$ , and it is the optimal value because closest to  $\pm 30 \text{ mV}$ . In this study, based on the size and zeta potential value of nanoparticles, formulation 4 has the most stable formulation.

**Keywords:** Inosine Pranobex, Nanoparticle, Isoprinosine

# **Average Score of Anatomical Practice Exam for Medical Faculty Students at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Universitas Jambi in Offline Learning and Online Learning**

Rina Nofri Enis<sup>1\*</sup>, Patrick William Gading<sup>2</sup>, Nyimas Natasha Ayu Shafira<sup>3</sup>,  
Nadhilah Aulia Putri<sup>4</sup>, Gumaya Indriana Utami<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Universitas Jambi <sup>2</sup>Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine and  
Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi <sup>3-5</sup>Department of Medical Education,  
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas  
Jambi/rinanofrienis@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

The medical study program in Universitas Jambi implements competency-based curriculum learning based on the competency standards of Indonesian doctors. The learning system emphasizes anatomy learning in the first year of education, and is given according to which blocks taken. In learning anatomy, lecture and practice are using as a method, and an assessment will be carried out in the form of an anatomy exam or often called OSPE (Objective Structural Practice Examination) anatomy. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia issued a Circular that enforces a distance or online learning system as a substitute for the face-to-face learning system. The purpose of the study was to compare the average scores of the 2019 student anatomy exams in offline learning and online learning at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi. This study is an analytical observational quantitative study with a cross-sectional research design involving all students from the 2019 class that match with inclusion criteria that taking all of the anatomy practicum exams in block 1.1 to block 2.3 the data was collected on July until August 2021. 155 students are being included as the sample based on the inclusion criteria. Data recapitulation of anatomy test scores was carried out from June to September 2021. The median score for offline learning is 63.05 and for online learning is 70.84 and statistically different ( $p$ -Value = 0.000). There is a significant difference between the anatomy exam scores during offline and online learning for the 2019 batch of medical students.

**Keywords:** Anatomy, Online learning, Offline learning

# **The Effect of Promotive Efforts to Increase Knowledge of Mothers Under Five about Stunting with Media Integrating Cards at Posyandu Kenanga 3 Puskesmas Kebon IX in 2021**

Winda Triana<sup>1</sup>, Nenny Heryani<sup>2</sup>, Suryani<sup>3</sup>, Weni Ardianti<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1234</sup>Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Jambi

## **ABSTRACT**

Stunting is one of the health problems experienced by toddlers in the world. Around 150.8 million children under five in the world are stunted. Stunting is not considered a serious problem that needs to be followed up immediately. Mothers with children who suffer from stunting have wrong knowledge. Efforts to increase the knowledge of mothers of infants and toddlers about stunting can be done by using integrating card media. The purpose of this study was to see the effect of promotive efforts to increase the knowledge of mothers under five about stunting with media integrating cards at Posyandu Kenanga 3 Puskesmas Kebon IX in 2021. This research is a Quasi Experiment with a one group design research design. This research was conducted from March 2021 to September 2021 at Posyandu Kenanga 3 Puskesmas Kebon IX. The population in this study were 55 mothers of children under five at Posyandu Kenanga 3 Puskesmas Kebon IX. The sample in this study were 36 people who were taken by accidental sampling technique. Collecting data using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate using paired sample T test. The results of this study showed that the knowledge of mothers after being treated using media integrating cards about stunting mostly had poor knowledge, namely 23 people (63.9%) and knowledge of mothers after being given treatment mostly had good knowledge, namely 31 people (86, 1%). There is an effect of promotive efforts to increase the knowledge of mothers under five about stunting with media integrating cards with a p value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . The results showed that promotive efforts using media integrating cards could increase knowledge about stunting. For this reason, it is expected to increase knowledge in the field of health sciences and insight into health promotion using media integrating cards and increase knowledge in counseling about stunting.

**Keywords:** Stunting, Media integrating, mothers

# **Correlation Between Radiological Degrees Based on Kellgren-Lawrence and Timed Up and Go Tests and Quality of Life of Genu Osteoarthritis Patients in H. Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi City**

Maudy Rominar Br. Tobing<sup>1</sup>, Humaryanto<sup>2</sup>, Nyimas Natasha<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University,

<sup>2,3</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Jambi University

Email: maudytobing19@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Osteoarthritis (OA) genu is the most common form of arthritis. The presence of knee pain, decreased functional mobility, stiffness and decreased quadriceps strength in genu OA patients can cause physical disability to affect the patient's quality of life. In optimizing the patient's functional mobility to carry out activities of daily living, a valid and reliable tool is needed at the initial and after the intervention as well as improving the patient's quality of life as one of the goals of achieving therapy in genu OA patients. **Aims:** The aim of this study was to determine the correlation between radiological degrees based on Kellgren-Lawrence and timed up and go test with the quality of life of patients with knee osteoarthritis. Observational analytic with cross sectional design was used in this research design with 100 samples which were taken by consecutive sampling method. Based on the characteristics of the respondents, OA genu mostly suffered at the age of 56-65 years (48%), women (83%) and the normal Body Mass Index (BMI) as many as 46 patients. K/L 2 degrees as many as 47 patients (47%) and 71 patients (71%) genu OA patients with low fall risk. Spearman's analysis test was carried out, it was found that there was a significant correlation between the quality of life of patients with the degree of OA genu ( $p = 0.000$ ) with a negative correlation of moderate strength ( $r = - 0.428$ ). There was also a significant correlation between the quality of life of patients with the TUG test ( $p = 0.000$ ) with a strong negative correlation ( $r = - 0.649$ ). **Conclusions:** The Kellgren-Lawrence-based higher degree of genu OA and longer TUG test are associated with decreased quality of life in genu OA patients.

**Keywords:** Knee Osteoarthritis, TUG Test, Quality of Life

## **Mental Health of Sports Students Reviewed From The Meaning of Life and Religiosity**

Muhammad Iqbal Jauhar Hanim<sup>1\*</sup>, Maisyaroh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Sport Science, Faculty of Sport Science, Yogyakarta State University/ iqbaljauharhanim@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Lectures during the Covid-19 pandemic are carried out online and offline. Online lectures require students to focus on lecture material through gadgets such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets. While offline lectures require students to practice sports in the field. Sports students are assigned to be able to study independently and in groups. Lecture routines and off-campus activities have the potential to cause mental health problems for sports students. The purpose of this study was to determine the contribution of the meaning of life and religiosity to the mental health of sports students. The hypothesis in this study is the meaning of life and religiosity contribute to the mental health of sports students. The population in this study were all sports students at Yogyakarta State University. While the samples in this study were some of sports students. The subjects of this research were 127 sports students at Yogyakarta State University. The sampling used is random sampling technique. This data collection was carried out in October 2021. The research instrument used interview guidelines, questionnaires, and documentation. The data were analyzed using multiple regression quantitative techniques to test the hypothesis. The stages of this research are (1) problem identification, (2) literature study, (3) determining the conceptual framework, (4) identification and definition of variables, hypotheses, and research questions, (5) research design development, (6) sampling technique, (7) data collection, (8) data analysis, and (9) conclusions. The results of this study are the meaning of life and religiosity contribute 57.2% to the mental health of sports students. So it can be concluded that the meaning of life and religiosity contribute to the mental health of sports students.

**Keywords:** Meaning of Life, Mental Health, Religiosity.



**Description Of Extended-Spectrum B-Lactamase (Esb)-  
Producing *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* Infection In Covid-19 Patients  
In Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Hospital  
Period January 2021-June 2021**

Qaedi Ahmad<sup>1</sup>, Tia Sabrina<sup>2</sup>, Masayu Farah Diba<sup>3</sup>, Ella Amalia<sup>4</sup>, Ramadhan  
Ananditia Putra<sup>5</sup>

Department of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya  
Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya  
Department of orthopedic, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya/  
tiasabrina.ts@fk.unsri.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* infection can make medical costs increase, patients become longer in the hospital, and a worse prognosis in Covid-19 patients. Therefore, this study aims to find out the prevalence, characteristics of age, gender, specimen type, inpatient room, and pattern of antibiotic sensitivity of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients so as to help patients in the prevention and control of HAIs in Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Hospital. This observational research used secondary data in the form of the status of Covid-19 patients identified as ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* at the Central Laboratory Installation of Mohammad Hoesin Hospital Palembang during the period January 2021-June 2021. The samples in this study were all medical records of Covid-19 patients who met the inclusion criteria. Data was processed and analyzed by univariate to determine the frequency distribution of each variable studied. Prevalence of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients at Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Hospital is 48,6%. Based on Age, prevalence of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients are often found in elderly (55,9%). Based on gender, prevalence of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients are often found in female (64,7%). Based on specimen type, prevalence of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients are often found in sputum (47,1%). Based on the inpatient room, prevalence of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients are often found in non-intensive care unit (79,5%). Based on sensitivity patterns, isolates ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* are resistance to ampicilin/AMP (100%), cefazoline (100%), ceftriaxon (100%), aztreonam (91,2%), ceftazedim (85,3%), ampicilin/Sulbaktam (76,5%), ciprofloxacin (76,5%), trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole (58,8%) and gentamicin (55,9%). Prevalence of ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients at the Central Laboratory Installation of Mohammad Hoesin Hospital Palembang during the period January 2020-June 2020 is 48,6%. Antibiotics that resistance to ESBL-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Covid-19 patients are ampicilin/AMP, cefazoline, ceftriaxon, aztreonam, ceftazdim, ampicilin/sulbaktam, ciprofloxacin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and gentamicin.

**Keywords:** ESBL, Covid-19, HAIs

## **Family Social Support for Autistic Children in Undergoing the Therapy Program at the Pusat Layanan Autis Jambi Province**

Olivia Anwar Tahsa<sup>1</sup>, Marlita Andhika Rahman<sup>2</sup>, Yun Nina Ekawati<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/olivia\_anwar29@yahoo.com

### **ABSTRACT**

The health and development of autistic children are very dependent on the active role and support of the family. In the future, family social support is very influential on the development of children with autism, the provision of appropriate social support is expected to optimize their needs and improve their quality of life. Social support consists of emotional support, instrumental support, informational support, and reward support. This research aims to see the description of the social support of families of autistic children undergoing a therapy program at the Pusat Layanan Autis Jambi Province based on predetermined aspects. This research is a quantitative research using the descriptive method. The research subjects were 48 parents of PLA Jambi Province students obtained by the total sampling technique. Data collection is done online using Google Forms. The data analysis technique used univariate analysis with the help of the JASP application. The results showed that of the 48 respondents, 39 people (81.3%) had provided social support in the good category, 9 respondents (18.7%) had provided social support in the fairly good category and 0 respondents (0.0%) has provided social support in the poor category. Reward support is the biggest support given by parents to their children who have autism disorders in undergoing the PLA therapy program in Jambi Province.

**Keywords:** Children with autism disorders, family social support.

# **Relationship Between Personal Fable and Perceived Parental Monitoring With Smoking Behavioral in Teenage Boys in Senior High School Sungai Penuh District Sungai Penuh City**

<sup>1</sup>Aulia Nadilla, <sup>2</sup>Dessy Premudiani, <sup>3</sup>Hendra Sofyan

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Psychology, Jambi University/

aulianadilla18@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Smoking behavior is one part of risk behavior which at high rate, especially in teenage boys. Various factors are the cause of smoking behavior in teenage boys, including personal fable and perceived parental monitoring. Each factor has its role in influencing the high or low smoking behavior in adolescent boys, sepecially in Sungai Penuh District, Sungai Penuh City. This study aims to see the relationship between personal fable and perceived parental monitoring with smoking behavior in adolescent boys at senior high school in Sungai Penuh District, Sungai Penuh City. The results of this study indicate that personal fable and perceived parental monitoring simultaneously have a relationship but do not contribute to smiking behavior in adolescent boys. After being tested partially, it was found that both personal fable and perceived parental monitoring did not contribute to smoking behavior. In the further research, it is recommended to find the exact number of each variable to be studied so that the data obtained is more significant. Data collection techniques using purposive sampling can be generalized weel, but not very specific explanation between variables. Conduct in depth interviews with parents of teenagers so that they can get a clear comparison between the behavior of teenagers when they are at home and outside the home. Further research are advised to explore one of the dimensions of perceived parental monitoring.

**Keywords** *personal fable, perceived parental monitoring, smoking behavior.*

# **How the Early Childhood Education Curriculum Promotes The Mental Health of Children in The Covid-19 Pandemic Era**

Melati Ismi Hapsari<sup>1</sup>, Tatik Ariyati<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Early Childhood Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto/  
melshapsari@ump.ac.id, tatikariyati@ump.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, mental health is one of the primary issues all over the world, but in many developing countries including Indonesia, it still needs more rigorous promotion to have significant attention and also being instilled integrated into the education curriculum. In particular, during the Covid-19 pandemic era, people are faced with “the study from home” situation or the online learning. This is a robust challenge for educators to deliver an adequate and appropriate curriculum that can also keep the well-being of the children, besides the difficult situation. This study aims to describe how a pre-school institution implements a healthy integrated curriculum for students and how its effect on the preschoolers' mental health. Observation and interviews were used as the main method to collect the data. Particularly an open-ended survey was used to find some key factors of curriculum implementation during online study circumstance. The measurement category of mental health of the students distinguished two affective dimensions, 1) positive experiences, (joy, happiness, contentment), 2) negative experiences (sadness, anger, fear, anxiety, worry, stress). The result showed that the online study promotes the wellbeing of students through several principles : 1) a positive communication, 2) aspects of Developmentally Appropriate Practice (DAP), 3) a higher-order thinking skill (HOTS) approach, 4) a project based learning approach through exploration activities integrated with life-skills habituation.

**Keywords:** Early Childhood Education, Curriculum, Mental Health, Covid-19

## **Disaster Preparedness of Village Communities in Facing Flood Disaster in Kartasura District**

Ilma Nuriyah<sup>1</sup>, Rewo Yusuf Assajad<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Program Studi Psikologi Islam, Fakultas Ushuluddin dan Dakwah Universitas Islam Negeri Surakarta / Nuriyahilma@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Disaster is an event that threatens and disrupts human life that causes casualties, environmental damage, property, and psychological impacts. This study aims to determine the level of preparedness of the village community to face flooding in Kartasura sub-district. This study uses a qualitative method, with research variables namely preparedness to face flood disasters which consist of aspects of knowledge, attitudes, emergency response plans, and disaster warnings. The data of this study were obtained from interviews with local residents and observations. The results of this study can show that: 1) the preparedness of the village community in dealing with disasters is included in the good category 2) the factor of preparedness that needs further attention, especially for the village community.

**Keywords:** Preparedness, Knowledge, Attitude, Emergency Response Plan, Disaster Warning

## Antioxidant Activity and Acute Toxicity Rhizome Extract of Olae Plant (*Etilingera calophrys* (K. Schum) A. D. Poulsen)

Agung Wibawa Mahatva Yodha<sup>1</sup>, Esti Badia<sup>2</sup>, Musdalipah<sup>3</sup>, Nohong<sup>4</sup>, Sahidin<sup>5\*</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Politeknik Bina Husada, Kendari, Indonesia,

<sup>4</sup>Department of Chemistry, Halu Oleo University, Kendari, Indonesia,

<sup>5</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Halu Oleo University, Kendari, Indonesia

Correspondent : \* sahidin02@yahoo.com

### ABSTRACT

Olae (*Etilingera calophrys* (K. Schum) A. D. Poulsen) is a type of plant from the Zingiberaceae family used by the Tolaki tribe in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Empirically this plant is used as a cooking spice and medicine. Olae is thought to have antioxidant potential because it contains phenolic compounds. This study aimed to determine the antioxidant potential of methanol extract of Olae rhizome against free radicals 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and acute toxicity to *Artemia salina* Leach larvae using the Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT) method. The extract was obtained by maceration method using methanol for 3x24 hours and concentrated at 45°C. The results of the antioxidant activity test of Olae rhizome methanol extract showed antioxidant potential with a strong category with  $IC_{50}$  19.56 mg/L. The result of acute toxicity of methanol extract of Olae rhizome is toxic with an  $LC_{50}$  580.9 mg/L. These findings indicate that the rhizome of Olae has the potential as an antioxidant and anticancer.

**Keywords:** Olae, *Etilingera calophrys*, Antioxidant, Acute Toxicity

## **Test the Content Validity of the Self-Control Training Module to Reduce Impulse Purchases in The Digital Native Generation**

Dwi Ardyah Regita Cahyani<sup>1</sup>, Marlita Andhika Rahman<sup>2</sup>, Verdiantika Annisa<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ dwiardiah@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Indonesia is ranked first in the world when it comes to online shopping. The digital native generation is the digitally savvy younger generation that encourages them to make impulsive purchases. An impulsive purchase is a purchase without a plan decided directly at the shopping location. Self-control has a negative effect on impulse purchases. This study looked at the validity test of the contents of the self-control module in reducing impulsive purchases in the digital native generation. This study uses descriptive studies with 3D models (define, design, develop). Research data is obtained from three stages, the first stage is a need analysis. The second stage is designing modules. The third stage validates with the validator. Data capture using the Validation Sheet of the Self-Control Training Module and the Impulsive Purchase Scale. Data analysis techniques using Aiken V. Based on Aiken V obtained the results that the Self Control Training module to reduce impulse purchases in The Native Digital Generation has good content validity with a value of 0.75-0.91. The validation results of the measuring instrument have a range of numbers from 0.50-0.90. Self-control training module content validity test has good content validity, meaning that there is conformity of content or material in each module session with the goal to be achieved. It is hoped that researchers will be able to test this module to the digital native generation to be seen as effective in reducing impulse purchases.

**Keywords:** Digital Native Generation, Impulse Buying, Self-Control.

# **Relationship Between Employee Advocacy and Organizational Commitment on Millenials Employee at PT. Permodalan Nasional Madani (Persero) Jambi Branch**

Diki Ramadani<sup>1</sup>, Verdiantika Annisa<sup>2</sup>, Nofrans Eka Saputra<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Psychology, Jambi University/  
dickyramadhani2499@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Millennials have the most advantageous characteristic of millenials in the worklace is their ability to adapt and use digital technology, but at the same time the millennial generation also has a tendency high turnover and low loyalty. Previous research had found that employee advocacy as a concept to build brand image (offline or online) able to increase sense of pride and loyalty on employees. This research used correlational quantitative methods. The population in this study are millennial employees at PT. Permodalan Nasional Madani (Persero) Jambi Branch with a total subject of 70 people, total sampling technique used in this research. The analysis technique used in this study is the Pearson's Product Moment using the JASP statistical application 0.14.0.0. This study shows that there is a relationship between employee advocacy and organizational commitment to millennial generation employees at PT. National Capital Madani (Persero) Jambi Branch with a significant of p value =  $0.01 < 0.05$ . These results indicate that the hypothesis in this study is accepted. Based on Pearson's Prduct Moment test p value =  $<0.05$ . There is relationship between employee advocacy and organizational commitment on millennial employees at PT. Permodalan Nasional Madani (Persero) Jambi Branch.

**Keywords:** Millennial Generation, Employee Advocacy, Organizational Commitment



# **Clinico-Cytopathology of Precancer Lesions Of The Cervix at The UNJA Smart Clinic, Mendalo Darat Village, Muaro Jambi Regency**

Fairuz<sup>1</sup>, Hasna Dewi<sup>2</sup>, Nuriyah<sup>3</sup>, Lipinwati<sup>4</sup>, Esa Indah Ayudia<sup>5</sup>, Nur Afni Lestari<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1,2,6</sup>Departement of Anatomical Patology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Jambi University

<sup>3</sup>Departement of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Jambi

<sup>4</sup>Departement of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Jambi

<sup>5</sup>Departement of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Jambi/ fairuz\_fkik@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Cervical cancer is a malignancy that develops in the cervical area. Nearly all cases, 99%, are associated with high-risk HPV infection. In Indonesia, the incidence of cancer is 8th in Southeast Asia, and 23rd in Asia. Where the highest incidence rate that occurs in women is breast cancer followed by cervical cancer in second place, which is 23.4 per 100,000 population with an average death rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population. One of the cervical cancer screening that can be done is the Pap smear test. The purpose of this study was to examine the clinical and cytopathological features of cervical precancerous lesions according to the 2014 Bethesda classification. This study was a descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. The location of the activity was carried out at the Unja Smart Clinic, Mendalo, Muaro Jambi Regency. The clinical variables assessed were age, parity, type of contraception, menopause, complaints, gynecological history and local status, while the cytopathological variables were descriptions of cervical precancerous lesions according to the 2014 Bethesda criteria. We found The residents were very enthusiastic about participating in this activity, even though there are some women of reproductive age who are afraid to do a Pap smear, but still continue the examination. The number of participants who took part in the examination was 60 people and of all participants met the inclusion criteria for a Pap smear examination. Participants who take part in the Pap smear program were in the age range of 21-60 years, with most of them being multiparous, not using any contraceptive method, not yet menopausal, having complaints of vaginal discharge, not having a gynecological history, and not having any findings during the examination. The most pap smear cytopathology results obtained were NILM and followed by CKNS-NILM in second place. The conclusion of this study were the clinico-cytopathology of precancer lesions of the cervix at the Unja Smart Clinic, Mendalo darat village, Muaro Jambi Regency was still in good category

**Keywords:** Clinicocytopathology, Pap Smear, Cervical Cancer

## **Factors Associated with Low Back Pain Incidence in Lecturers During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period at Jambi University in 2021**

Covamima Samuella P. B. S<sup>1\*</sup>, Guspianto<sup>2</sup>, David Kusmawan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/  
cova.muella@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Low Back Pain LBP is a feeling of pain in the waist area that can spread to the limbs or feet. During the pandemic covid-19, students, teachers, and lecturers are required to sit in front of a laptop every day for hours on end with a position that is not comfortable for learning or working. These repetitive activities certainly trigger the occurrence of LBP. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of low back pain on the lecturer during the pandemic covid-19 in Universitas Jambi. This study used a cross sectional design with the number of respondents 60 lecturers. The sampling technique used multi stage random sampling. The instrument in this study used a questionnaire. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis. Bivariate analysis using Chi-Square method in SPSS 16. The results of this study indicate that there was a significant relationship between age (p value=0.020 and PR=9.308), and length of working (p-value=0.000 dan PR=20.741) with the incidence of low back pain and there is no significant relationship between work time (p-value=0.164 and PR=2.461), body mass index (p-value=0,122 dan OR=0.427) with the incidence of low back pain. There is a relationship between age and length of working with the incidence of low back pain. Therefore, it is hoped that the lecturers maintain a healthy lifestyle, if work requires a long time to sit then make sure that the knees are parallel with the thigh. Stand up once in a while to change position periodically or do some stretching.

**Keywords :** Age, BMI, LBP, Length of Working, Work Time

## **Parents Are Not Ok: A Glimpse of Parental Burnout During Pandemic Covid-19**

Winda Maharani<sup>1</sup>, Elmy Bonafita Zahro<sup>2</sup>, Anisa Oktavia<sup>3</sup>, Ade Dafa Salsabila<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Indonesia/ [winda@unusia.ac.id](mailto:winda@unusia.ac.id), [elmy.bonafita@unusia.ac.id](mailto:elmy.bonafita@unusia.ac.id), [anisaoktaviaaja@gmail.com](mailto:anisaoktaviaaja@gmail.com), [adedaffa213@gmail.com](mailto:adedaffa213@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

The Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred in the world has caused changes in various sectors of people's lives. Since the end of 2019 until now, people are "forced" to adapt quickly to major changes in our lives, such as the phenomenon of stay at home, work from home and school from home. Individuals with children are also required to play a dual role in carrying out their duties at home, both as parents, teachers, employees and doing domestic roles. This creates pressure for parents which results in the emergence of the phenomenon of parental burnout. Parental burnout itself is a condition of intense exhaustion associated with parenting, which is characterized by emotional detachment from children and doubts about their capacity to be good parents (Roskam, Raes & Mikolajczak, 2017). Parental burnouts have a negative impact on childcare, such as parental violence, stress on children and parenting neglect. This article aims to further explore parental burnout during the pandemic and the various factors that influence it. The method used is a literature study using previous research published during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results show that parents' perceptions of Covid-19, pre-existing anxiety and depression symptoms on parents, financial insecurity, parent's age, and number and age of children living at home are affecting parent vulnerability of burnout.

**Keywords:** Burnout, Parenting, Parental Burnout, Pandemic Covid-19

# **Effect of Intermittent Fasting Type 5:2 on Uric Acid Levels and Waist Circumference in Individuals with Overweight and Obesity**

Huntari Harahap<sup>1</sup>, Erni Kusdiyah<sup>2</sup>, Mhd Usni Zamzami Hasibuan<sup>3</sup>, Asro Hayani Harahap<sup>4</sup>, Martha Yosephine Renata Malau<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,5</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>3</sup>Dumai Class III Port Health Office, Pekan Baru, Riau/

Email: huntari\_harahap@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Excess fat accumulation in the abdominal area is called central obesity. Practically, central obesity can be measured by waist circumference. Central obesity is an important diagnostic criteria of metabolic syndrome. In addition, high uric acid levels are predictors of the cause of metabolic syndrome. One of the non-pharmacological therapies that can be done to prevent this is to have a healthy diet. Intermittent fasting is a diet that is able to lose weight effectively, reduce visceral fat and trigger the autophagy process. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of intermittent fasting on uric acid levels and waist circumference in overweight and obese individuals. This study is an experimental study that provides an intervention in the form of intermittent fasting which is done twice a week for 30 days. This study involved 22 healthy overweight and obese subjects without a control group. Data on uric acid levels and waist circumference were taken before and after intermittent fasting. The results obtained from this study showed that uric acid levels decreased by 1% but not statistically significant ( $p=0.631$ ). Meanwhile, waist circumference decreased by 3% with  $p$  value = 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ). Intermittent fasting type 5:2 has a significant effect on waist circumference but has no effect on uric acid levels. Thus, intermittent fasting type 5:2 can be used as an intervention in preventing the onset of diseases associated with metabolic syndrome.

**Keywords** : intermittent fasting, waist circumference, uric acid level

# **The Influence of Health Education Through Media Leaflets in Regional Languages on Community Knowledge and Attitudes in Using Masks as an Effort to Prevent Covid-19 in Tanjung Telang Village**

Dian Mahendra<sup>1</sup>, M.Ridwan<sup>2</sup>, La Ode Reskiaddin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>Departement of Public Health, Faculty Of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/dianmahendra235@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

The high spread of the virus in the community indicates that the risk of transmission is still high, as evidenced by the high number of Covid-19 cases everyday. The lack of level of use of masks is one of the contributing factors to cases. This study aims to determine the effect of Health Education through Media Leaflets in Regional Languages on Community Knowledge and Attitudes in Using Masks as an Effort to Prevent Covid-19 in TanjungTelang Village. type of research use disquasi-experimental research using aonegrouppre-testpost -testdesign. The sample size in this study was 95 people. The determination of the sample was carried out using purposive sampling technique and the calculation of the proportion of the sample using as sampling frame. The data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Statistical test. This study found that there was an influence of local language leaflet media on people's knowledge( $p=0.000$ )and there was an influence of local language leaflet media on people's attitudes( $p=0.000$ ). Health education using local language leaflet media can improve knowledge and attitudes. The importance of evaluating and improving community empowerment programs in disease prevention and control to reduce the incidence of Covid 19.

**Keywords:** leaflets, attitude, knowledge

# **Model of Handling Anemia for Women of Reproductive Age Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Air Hitam District, Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province 2021**

Asparian<sup>1</sup>, Silvia Mawarti Perdana<sup>2</sup>, Lia Nurdini<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Universitas Jambi/ silviamp@unja.ac.id.

## **ABSTRACT**

One of the public health problems faced by Suku Anak Dalam in Sarolangun is women of reproductive age's anemia. The number of anemia sufferers in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. This study will analyze the model of handling anemia for women of reproductive age in Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) during the Covid-19 pandemic in Sarolangun. The specific target of this research is aspects of controlling infectious diseases, menstrual behavior, and nutrient intake. This study uses Mix Models, which combines quantitative and qualitative methods, through cross sectional approach. The analysis conducted using SmartPLS showed that there is an effect between nutrition policy on access to nutrition services with value 0.865 (positive effect) and the effect of access to nutrition services on anemia prevention program with value 0.909 (positive effect). The value of the closeness of nutrition policy variables (X3= 0.695, X3.2= 0.929, X3.4= 0.787, X3.7= 0.776), Access to nutrition services (X4= 0.742, X4.1= 0.806, X4.3= 0.810, X4.4= 0.789, X4.5= 0.910, X4.6= 0.922, X4.7= 0.918) and anemia prevention program (Y1= 1,000, Y1.3= 1,000). Nutrition policies and access to nutrition services can increase the achievement of anemia prevention programs.

**Keywords:** Anemia, Nutrition, Suku Anak Dalam, Women of Reproductive Age

## **The Relationship Between Hardiness And Academic Burnout Of Students Class XI During The Covid-19 Pandemic**

M. Ivan Aypi<sup>1</sup>, Yun Nina Ekawati<sup>2</sup>, Jelpa Periantalo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>Departement of Psychology, Jambi University/  
m.ivanaypi98@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

The Covid-19 pandemic period is a difficult time for various sectors, one of it, which is in the world of education. It provides change in the learning system that has an impact on the psyche of the students. Based on this phenomenon, the researcher tried to explore the hardiness and academic burnout of students class XI of SMA Negeri 1 Jambi City during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study aimed to prove the relationship between hardiness and academic burnout of students class XI of SMA Negeri 1 Jambi City during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research was a quantitative research with a correlational approach. The population of this research were students of class XI SMA Negeri 1 Jambi city. The research sample was taken using purposive sampling technique with a total of 190 students. Hardiness and academic burnout scales were distributed online by google form application. Data analysis technique was using Pearson correlation. The relationship between hardiness and academic burnout of students class XI of SMA Negeri 1 Jambi City during the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in a significant negative correlation with an r value of -0.617 and a p value <0.05. Hardiness has a negative relationship with academic burnout. Therefore, it is hoped that all parties will be able to overcome academic burnout and increase hardiness in the high school students, especially in SMA Negeri 1 Jambi city.

**Keywords:** hardiness, academic burnout, high school students, Covid-19 pandemic.

## **The Incidence of Internet Addiction in High School Teenagers in Jambi**

Surya Fitriyani<sup>1</sup>, Nindya Aryanty<sup>2</sup>, Mirna Marhami Iskandar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Jambi University/

Suryafitriyani338@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Internet is one of the results of technological developments that are useful for students. Coupled with the current state of covid-19, all learning is diverted in the form of online learning, causing internet interaction and early exposure to the internet to increase. Incorrect use of the internet can lead to internet addiction. Internet addiction is a compulsive behavior of someone who uses the internet excessively and uncontrollably and causes psychological disorders, both mental and emotional. This research aim to see the incidence of internet addiction in high school teenagers in Jambi City. This study used a descriptive method with a cross sectional approach. These respondents were selected by data on computer-based national exam scores, namely 2 high schools (SMAN) with the highest score and 2 SMA with the lowest score in Jambi City which were obtained from the Jambi Provincial Education Office. The total of respondents was 596 people who were taken by Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling, using the KDAI questionnaire to determine internet addiction. It was found that 96 people had internet addiction with the following accumulation: SMAN 1 Jambi City (22 people), SMAN 3 Jambi City (12 people), SMAN 7 Jambi City (53 people), SMAN 8 Jambi City (9 people). From this study, it was found that the number of internet addiction was more in high school that excels as many as 62 people and in high school that does not excel as many as 34 people. It was found that there were 500 students without internet addiction (83.9%) and 96 students (16.1%) with internet addiction.

**Keywords:** Teen, internet addiction, Jambi city.



## Comparison of Microscopic Hepar in Wistar Rat After Intraabdominal Antiadhesive

Miftahurrahmah<sup>1</sup>, Budi Justicia<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bagian Bedah Anak Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas  
Jambi/

<sup>2</sup>Bagian Bedah Orthopedi Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas  
Jambi/

miftahurrahman\_fkik@unja.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Postoperative peritoneal adhesion formation after surgery is the result of laparotomy. Honey has a long history medicine as an anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and wound healing agent. Majority of the public considered herbal medicine as having low side effects. The purpose of this study was to investigate the Comparison of microscopic hepar in wistar after intraabdominal antiadhesive. Twenty five male wistar rats divide into five groups. Control positive group as group A, 0.9% sodium chloride as group B, 0.27 ml/ 200 gram dose of honey as Group C and 0.54 ml/ 200 gram dose of honey as group D. control negative as Group E. microscopic hepar such as necrosis, inflammatory and haemorage. The data will be analysed with statistic method. The result of this reasearch were mean haemorage at group A (2.2), B(2.4), C(1.2), D(1.2) and E (1). Mean portal inflammation in group A (1), B(1), C(1), D(1) and E (0.8). mean lobular inflammation in group A(1), B(1), C(1) D(1) dan E (1.2). there were no signicant mean score microscopic appearances at the group at haemorage with p:0.216, portal inflamation with p : 0.406, and lobular inflammation with p : 0.86. Comparison haemorage in group A vs E was not significant (p: 0.095) B Vs E (p: 0.69) group C vs E (p: 0.69) and D Vs E(p: 0.69. comparison of portal inflammatory and lobular inflammatory in group A vs E was no significant (p: 0.69) B Vs E (p: 0.69) group C vs E (p: 0.69) and D Vs E(p: 0.69). Jambi's Honey as antiadhesive agent is safe because microscopic hepar was not significant damage

**Keywords:** microscopis, hepar, Jambi's honey

## **Quality of Life OutPatient Clients in National Narcotics Board of Jambi Province During Covid-19 Pandemic**

Sherly Meidya Ova<sup>1</sup>, Agnes Nabela Pratiwi<sup>1</sup>, Siti Raudhoh<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Narcotics Board of Jambi Province/ meidya.ova@gmail.com

<sup>2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Jambi University

### **ABSTRACT**

This research is a quantitative study with a descriptive study approach. The aim of this research is to find out how the description of the quality of life drug abusers as an outpatient rehabilitation client in National Narcotics Board of Jambi Province during the pandemic. Because it is a study with secondary data, the population in this study amounted to 64 clients. The sample in this study was obtained by using a total sampling technique. In this study, the research sample used was 38 clients in 2020 and 24 clients in 2021, with a total of 64 clients being sampled. Quality of life measured by the WHOQoL-BREF scale. Most of drugs abuser as an outpatient client in National Narcotic Boards of Jambi Province was the workers, over the age of 30 years old, and high school graduates. The results showed the description of the quality of life outpatient clients was in the moderate category. Based on research conducted every year, more than 97% of four domain (physical health, psychological health, social relationship, and environmental health) can explain the quality of life. The domains that affect the most in each year have differences. As in 2020, the most influential initial measurement is the physical domain, the final measurement is the social relationship domain. In 2021 is the domain of social relations. Based on the results above, it can be said that rehabilitation could be the one option to improve the quality of life.

**Keyword:** Covid-19 Pandemic, Drug Abusers, and Quality of Life.

# **Development of Project Based Learning (Pbl) Interactive E-Module in Phytochemical I Courses to Improve Student's Creativity and Learning Achievement**

Diah Tri Utami<sup>1</sup>, Muhaimin<sup>2</sup>, Madyawati Latief<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ diahtriutami@unja.ac.id / muhaimin\_73@yahoo.de

<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Jambi University/ madya246@yahoo.co.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Learning using the Teacher Centered Learning method in the form of lecturing can result in low student creativity. This research was focused on the application of project-based learning model in learning Phytochemistry I. The purpose of this study was to determine the specific characteristics of the project based interactive e-module Phytochemistry I (PBL), produce project-based interactive e-modules for Phytochemistry I learning that meet the appropriate criteria, and to determine the increase in creativity and student achievement after using the project-based interactive e-module Phytochemistry I. This type of research was true experimental which includes define, design, and develop stages. Limited module trials through a one group pretest-posttest design approach. The population of this study were students of the Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University, Academic Year 2020/2021. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation sheets, tests, documentation and portfolios. The result data analysis used in the define stage research is descriptive analysis, the design stage uses basic competency analysis (KD), the develop stage uses descriptive quantitative analysis by converting the data into 4 scale categories for the results of e-module validation and limited module testing, while assessment of creativity and student achievement were analyzed using normalized n-gain. Results. Based on the results of data analysis, the following results were obtained: 1) the characteristics of the project-based interactive e-module Phytochemistry I make it easier for students to help understand learning materials in Phytochemistry I; 2) The project-based interactive Phytochemistry I e-module that was developed meets the appropriate criteria in the aspects of the feasibility of the material and presentation media, the feasibility of the project-based learning aspect, and the feasibility of graphic design with an average score of 3.8 (in the very good category); 3) learning using project-based interactive e-modules for Phytochemistry I learning can increase students' creativity and learning achievement.

**Keywords:** e-module, learning creativity, learning achievement, project based learning (PBL)

# **Relationship Complaints of Lower Back Pain with Learning Position in Online Learning During The Covid-19 Pandemic in UNJA Medical Students**

Fitri Yeni<sup>1</sup>, Patrick Wiliam<sup>2</sup>, Nindya Aryanty<sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Jambi University/  
fitriyenifitri18@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Starting from December 2019, the world was shocked by the Corona virus (COVID-19) outbreak. This pandemic has changed the order of people's lives in various aspects, one of which is the education aspect. Online learning causes changes in student activities, doing computer work for too long accompanied by poor posture while studying can result in complaints of low back pain in students. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence and influence between learning positions during online learning on complaints of low back pain in students. The design used in this research is cross-sectional observational analytic. Data were obtained from the Indonesian version of the pain and distress scale questionnaire and a questionnaire regarding learning positions given to research respondents, as many as 90 students were selected using the proportionate stratified random sampling technique for the entire number of UNJA medical students class 2018-2020. The results of this study indicate that in the last two weeks, the prevalence of complaints of low back pain was 66.7% of complaints of mild low back pain, 18.9% of complaints of moderate low back pain and 14.4% of no complaints of low back pain. Bivariate analysis of the study position with complaints of low back pain was carried out using the Fisher test. The results obtained are  $p = 0.011$  with an odds ratio = 5.28 and CI = 1.476-18.903. There is a significant relationship between learning position and complaints of low back pain during online learning during the COVID19 pandemic for UNJA medical students.

**Keywords:** lower back pain, posture, position when using a laptop.

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## **Risk Factors of Low Back Pain on Ojek Online Drivers in Jambi City**

Mutiarahma<sup>1</sup>, Budi Justitia<sup>2</sup>, Nindya Aryanty<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Jambi University/

rviolin906@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Low back pain (LBP) was a common health problem in the community. Low back pain has symptoms such as pain and stiffness in the lumbosacral area and back. Several risk factors can cause low back pain including, individual factors include: age, gender, body mass index, individual habits, and education level. Job factors include work position, workload, rest time, type of equipment used for work, duration, and length of work. Environmental factors, including vibration and noise. Low back pain has a major impact on workers whose daily activities are mostly done sitting, such as ojek online drivers. Research Objectives: To determine the risk factors for low back pain among ojek online drivers in Jambi City. This study uses an analytic research type with a cross-sectional approach. This research was a quantitative study enriched with qualitative data from interviews with several respondents. Sampling using non-probability sampling technique (accidental sampling). The population in this study were ojek online drivers in Jambi City with a total of 96 respondents who had been selected with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The type of data taken was primary data with direct measurements of height and weight, as well as filling out questionnaires directly by respondents. The results of the study showed that all ojek online drivers encountered were male with the distribution of low back pain among ojek online drivers in Jambi City by 62.5% in the last week and 56.3% in the last year. Bivariate analysis of risk factors was carried out using chi-square and fisher tests. In the last week, the results obtained were  $p=0.003$  for age,  $p=0.641$  for Body Mass Index,  $p=0.832$  for smoking status,  $p=0.008$  for education level,  $p=0.013$  for working period,  $p=1.0$  for vehicle type,  $p=0.005$  for work duration and  $p=0.039$  for rest time. Meanwhile, in the last year, the results obtained are  $p=0.048$  for age,  $p=0.427$  for Body Mass Index,  $p=0.470$  for smoking status,  $p=0.020$  for education level,  $p=0.009$  for working period,  $p=1.0$  for vehicle type,  $p=0.027$  for work duration and  $p=0.032$  for rest time. There was a relationship between age, education level, years of service, duration of work per day, and riders rest time with the incidence of low back pain in ojek online drivers in Jambi City. There was no relationship between Body Mass Index, smoking status, and the type of vehicle used to work with the incidence of low back pain in ojek online drivers in Jambi City.

**Keywords:** Low back pain, risk factors, ojek online drivers

## Physical Stability Test for Body Scrub Combination of Temu Putih Rhizome (*Curcuma zedoaria*) and Date Seeds (*Phoenix dactylifera*)

Diah Tri Utami<sup>1</sup>, Yuliawati<sup>2</sup>, Elisma<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ diahtriutami@unja.ac.id, yuliawati@unja.ac.id, elisma@unja.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Body scrub is one of the cosmetic form used to remove dead skin cells caused by free radicals from various pollutants and ultraviolet (UV) radiation, so that skin cells become easier to regenerate. White turmeric (*Curcuma zedoaria*) and date seeds (*Phoenix dactylifera*) are plants that contain bioactive compounds to maintain and nourish the skin and have antioxidant activity, besides that *P. dactylifera* seeds also have the potential as exfoliating agents to facilitate the release of dead skin cells. The purpose of this study was to formulate a body scrub containing *C. zedoaria* rhizome and *P. dactylifera* seeds with five types of formulas (K+, K-, F1, F2, F3). This type of research was a true experimental which includes the formulation stage and stability test. Stability test through posttest control only group design approach with cycling test method conducted in 6 cycles (1 cycle for 2x24 hours) at temperatures of -4°C and 40°C. Parameters observed in the cycling test include organolepticity, homogeneity, dispersibility, adhesion and pH. The result of data analysis used One Way Anova to determine the average difference in each formula. The results of this study showed that the body scrub of the combination of *C. zedoaria* rhizome and *P. dactylifera* seeds did not show any change in the organoleptic character and homogeneity from cycles 1 to 6, the spreadability and adhesion also showed values that met the requirements as a body scrub, and the pH values in cycles 1 to 6 also meet the skin's pH requirements. The conclusion of this study was that the combination of *C. zedoaria* rhizome and *P. dactylifera* seeds can be formulated in a stable body scrub dosage form.

**Keywords:** body scrub, *Curcuma zedoaria*, cycling test, *Phoenix dactylifera*

## **Histology slide quality Comparative Study; Impregnation and Embedding using Bees Wax and Paraffin Wax**

Hasna Dewi<sup>1</sup>, Fairuz<sup>2</sup>, Nadia Wulansari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Histopathology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Jambi University/ hasna\_dewi@unja.ac.id.

### **ABSTRACT**

Paraffin wax is the most popular infiltration and embedding medium in histopathology laboratories to date. Paraffin wax is a white or colorless soft solid derived from petroleum, coal or oil shale. Its limitations and calls to return to nature for better sustainability and safety, prompting the search for alternative materials to replace paraffin wax. The aim of this study is to compare paraffin wax that is used as routine embedding media and beeswax as alternative in impregnation and embedding of various tissues. Twelve tissue specimens were impregnated and embedded in beeswax and paraffin wax. After manual processing, all sections were stained with Hematoxylin and Eosin to compare the effect of beeswax and paraffin wax based on the features of the integrity of the section, uniformity of the staining which includes nuclear details, cytoplasmic details, and background staining. Beeswax showed well impregnation and embedding of the tissues as well as the preservation of the nuclear details, good cytoplasmic appearance, good tissue architecture and no bad effect on staining characteristics of the tissue. Beeswax could be an alternative to paraffin. Further research on the resistance of the block during storage and whether it affects further tests such as immunohistochemistry needs to be done.

**Keywords:** Beeswax, Embedding, Impregnation, Paraffin wax

## **The Impact of Forest Fires to The Health of The Community in Puding Village, Kumpeh District, Muaro Jambi Regency**

Aulia Farida

Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Jambi University/  
auliafarida.lia@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

2018 was one of the years when forest fires in Jambi Province occurred quite large. These forest fires cause smog which is quite disturbing the sustainability of the Jambi community's life from various aspects, both economic, environmental and health. One of the areas that experienced a fairly large impact from forest fires was Puding Village, Kumpeh District, Muaro Jambi Regency. The research in this paper was conducted using qualitative research methods that describe the impact of forest fires, especially on public health. Some of the aims of this research are to find out: (1) The Impact of Forest Fires on Public Health; (2) Government actions related to public health caused by smoke from forest fires; (3) Community response to health due to smoke disaster. Based on the research results, the following results were obtained: (1) The impact of forest fires on public health is the emergence of problems with acute respiratory infections (ARI) and impaired visibility; (2) Facing health problems caused by smoke, the government provides medical assistance to the community in Puding village and provides masks, as well as providing education on the benefits of using masks when the smog event occurs; (3) Public response to health problems caused by smoke is not very strong. Even though they experience symptoms of ARI, especially in children and the elderly, they are not too worried about the problem; (4) The community is quite receptive to government assistance in overcoming health problems such as medical assistance, but for the use of masks, many of them do not use and consider wearing masks when the smoke disaster occurs is not too important. From this research, it can be concluded that ARI is one of the health problems experienced by the community due to the smoke disaster, and the government has provided assistance and education on the use of masks, but the community does not really consider the use of masks as a necessity.

**Keywords:** ARI, Impact of Smoke on Health, Community Response Regarding ARI



## **Major Interest and Long-term Goals in First Year Student in University of Jambi**

Siti Raudhoh<sup>1</sup>, Marlita Andhika Rahman<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Departemen of Psychology, University of Jambi/  
siti\_raudhoh@unja.ac.id, marlita.rahman@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

New students in their first year of college are still adjusting to the activity in academic and social setting in the university. At Jambi University, there are a small number of new students who choose to discontinue their studies the following year for various reasons. Students who choose majors according to their interests tend to be more motivated to gain academic achievement. The purpose of this study was to obtain description of new students' major interest and their long-term goals related to their future orientation. An online survey was conducted to 207 new students of University of Jambi. They were asked to give a rating of 0-10, where 0 was least interested and 10 meant that they were very interested in their current major. They were also asked to write down the goals they want to achieve in 10 years from now, where these goals are then given a score of 1-4 to indicate whether the goals they have written were effective or not. Based on the survey results, the average value of participants' interest in their major is 7.8 which mean that these participants have a fairly high interest in the major they chose. 12.56% of the participants have low interest in their major. This percentage is not large, but these participants are students who might choose not to continue their studies in the following year. Regarding long-term goals, 14% of participants do not have long-term goals. Only 1% of participants have effective goals which have SMART criteria (specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time bound), while 24% of participants still have ambiguous and unclear goals. To make new students stay and be motivated to study until they graduate, they need long-term goals with clear milestones of achievement plan.

**Keywords:** new student, major interest, goal setting

## **Comparison of Cortisol Hormone Response to Night and Morning Futsal Activity in Ikami Malang Futsal Community**

Yadi Jayadilaga<sup>1</sup>, Eddy Purnomo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Sport Science, Postgraduate Programs, Yogyakarta State University / yadijayadilaga17@gmail.com, eddy\_poer@yahoo.com.

### **ABSTRACT**

Previous studies have shown that cortisol levels are affected by circadian rhythms, in which its level in the morning is higher than at night. Cortisol levels also can be affected by stress including physical stress due to exercise. Little is known whether the futsal activities at night and morning affect the cortisol circadian rhythm. This study to compare the cortisol hormone response after night and morning futsal activity. This research was a cross-sectional study with a quasi-experimental design. The subjects of this study were 15 men aged 19-26 years. All were treated with 2x20 minutes of futsal game activity at night (10.00 pm) and during the day (07:00 am) with a 8-days treatment interval. After futsal activity, blood was drawn from the ante cubital vein to measure blood cortisol by elisa-spectrophotometry method. Wilcoxon signed rank test to analyze the night and morning blood cortisol, the data were not normally distributed. The average night time cortisol levels was 10.87 ng/ml while the morning was 40.85 ng/ml. Morning cortisol levels in 13 subjects were higher than at night, whereas two subjects were the opposite. The findings of this study indicate that futsal activity may not affect circadian rhythms. Further research required to study the effects of exercise on cortisol increases in morning and night.

**Keywords:** night futsal, morning futsal, cortisol

# **The Relationship between Antenatal Care and TT Immunization on the Incidence of Stunting in Siulak District, East Kerinci Regency in 2021**

<sup>1</sup>Leola Emirya Agustin , <sup>2</sup>Asparian , <sup>3</sup>La Ode Reskiaddin

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ leolaemirya7@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Data from the Kerinci district health office, the prevalence of stunting in children under five is 19.09%. In Jambi Province, Kerinci is one of the four regions with the worst stunting and nutritional status. This study aims to determine the relationship between Antenatal Care and TT immunization on the incidence of stunting in Siulak District, East Kerinci Regency in 2021. This research is an analytical observational study with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were 86 toddlers aged 23-59 months. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling. Data collection was carried out using the interview method with a questionnaire and analyzed using chi square analysis. The proportion of toddlers experiencing stunting in the working area of the Siulak Gedang Health Center (61.6%), complete Antenatal Care (38,4%) and incomplete (61.6%), Pregnant women who did complete TT immunization (45,3%) 5% and incomplete (54,7%). Antenatal Care with the incidence of stunting showed a significant relationship with the value (P=0.043; PR=1,49 ; 95% CI= 1.0,3-2,14). TT immunization with the incidence of stunting showed a significant relationship with the value (P=0.000; PR=2,13; 95% CI= 1.32-3,42). Antenatal Care and TT Immunization are factors in the occurrence of stunting in Siulak District, Kerinci Regency. It is recommended to improve communication, information, and education (KIE) for pregnant women regarding ANC checks and TT immunization so that they can be input in stunting prevention.

**Keywords:** Stunting, Antenatal care, TT Immunization

# **The Development of Innovation Program in Digital-Based Management of Coronar Heart Disease Treatment**

Nurhusna<sup>1</sup>, Yosi Oktarina<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ Nurhusna@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Cardiovascular disease is still the main cause of death and disability worldwide, including Indonesia. Every year more than 48,000 cases of heart attacks are reported in Indonesia, which almost half end in death. Many people with heart disease do not detect the occurrence of repeated heart attacks because they cannot detect the symptoms of heart disease. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously monitor the signs and symptoms of a heart attack that can threaten life as early as possible. This study aims to develop a smartphone-based application program to increase the knowledge of coronary heart disease sufferers in the treatment of their disease. This research is included in research and development or also known as Research and Development (R & D). The stages that need to be carried out in this research are 1) Initial research and data collection, 2) Planning, 3) Initial product manufacture, 4) Initial trial, 5) Initial product improvement, 6) Field trial, 7) Operational product improvement, 8) Operational trial, 9) Final product improvement, 10) Dissemination. The sample in this study were patients with coronary heart disease, and content and media experts as assessors. The instrument used is a questionnaire to collect the results of reviews of experts and people with heart disease. The criteria for success in this study are based on the evaluation results of content experts, media experts, and patients with coronary heart disease. The application developed is Coronercheck, contains several available features, namely, login menu, features that provide information about coronary heart disease such as: understanding, causes of heart disease, types of coronary heart disease, trigger factors and signs and symptoms, treatment and handling. Besides, it is also equipped with features for early detection of coronary heart disease. The application test results on user respondents show that this application is very good and contains much needed information for people with coronary heart disease. The Coronercheck application can be used to provide education for the care and management of patients with coronary heart disease, but this application still requires further development before being used in general.

**Keywords:** Innovation, Digital, Smartphone, Coronary Heart Disease, Coronercheck

## **Muscle Pressure Correlation with Myofascial Low Back Pain Complaints on Online Taxi Bike Riders**

Attiya Istarini<sup>1</sup>, Mirna Iskandar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/dr.attiyaistarini@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Along with the advancement of information technology, online motorcycle taxis are one of the jobs that are mostly engaged in, especially by men of productive age. This job requires the rider to be in a seated or flexed position for long periods of time. In addition, the sitting posture and non-ergonomic body position affect the pressure and tension of the lower back muscles. Continuous muscle pressure and strain are at risk of causing myofascial low back pain (LBP) in online taxi bike drivers. This study aims to measure the muscle pressure threshold that causes pain in online motorcycle taxi drivers. This research is an observational study with a cross sectional design. The study population was online motorcycle taxi drivers aged 18-60 years with the inclusion criteria of complaints of myofascial low back pain. All samples were examined for muscle pressure at trigger points in the lower back area using an Algometer. The assessment of the degree of pain was carried out using the Numeric Pain Scale instrument, where NPRS 1-3 included mild pain, 4-6 moderate pain and 7-10 severe pain. Statistical test of correlation using SPSS software with p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. In this study, 28 online taxi bike drivers had complaints of myofascial LBP with a mean age of  $41.32 \pm 12.7$  years, the median length of work was 3 years, and the length of sitting was around 10 hours/day. About 75% of the study subjects complained of mild pain. The mean pressure threshold that causes pain at the trigger point is  $5.07 \pm 1.34$  kgf. After the bivariate correlation statistical test was conducted, it was found a negative correlation between the muscle pressure threshold and the degree of low back pain with  $p = 0.04$ . There is a correlation between the muscle pressure threshold and the degree of pain felt by online motorcycle taxi drivers.

**Keywords:** myofascial low back pain, online motorcycle taxi, pressure threshold.

# **Information System for Monitoring Carbon Dioxide Concentration and Air Temperature in Classrooms Using the Internet of Things (IOT)**

Tri Suratno<sup>1</sup>, Norman Syarief<sup>2</sup>, Edi Saputra<sup>3</sup>, Zainil Abidin<sup>4</sup>, Daniel Asra<sup>5</sup>  
<sup>12345</sup>Departement of Information System, Faculty of Science and Technology, Jambi University/ <sup>1</sup>tri@unja.ac.id, <sup>2</sup>normansyarif27@gmail.com, <sup>3</sup>edisaputra@unja.ac.id, <sup>4</sup>zainil.401@gmail.com,<sup>5</sup>

## **ABSTRACT**

Air quality and temperature in the classroom are very influential on the comfort of teaching and learning activities. One of the causes of poor air quality in a room is air temperature and carbon dioxide. This study aims to develop a monitoring information system that can be used to monitor air quality, especially carbon dioxide concentrations and air temperature, in classrooms, so as to determine good room conditions for the teaching and learning process using the Internet of Things. The information system was developed using a prototype development model which has 5 stages, including communication, quick plan, modeling quick design, construction of prototype, and deployment, delivery, and feedback.

**Keywords:** carbon dioxide, air temperature, internet of things

## **Antidiabetic Effect of *Rhaphidophora Pinnata* (L.F.) Schott Leaf Extract in Male Mice Induced by Alloxan**

Fathnur Sani K<sup>1</sup>, Yuliawati<sup>2</sup>, Havizur Rahman<sup>3</sup>,

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ yuliawati.saputra@gmail.com.

### **ABSTRACT**

The leaf of Ekor Naga (*Rhaphidophora pinnata* (L.f) Schott) is a traditional medicinal plant that has been used not only in the community but also many studies showing that this plant has many properties, one of which is as therapy in degenerative diseases, especially diabetes mellitus. The research method was carried out by experimentally. The test animals were divided into 4 treatment groups with each treatment consisting of 5 test animals namely negative control, positive control, Dose 1 (ekor naga leaf extract 250 mg/KgBB), Dose 2 (ekor naga leaf extract 500 mg/KgBB) . The test animals were treated for 21 days with a high-sugar and high-fat diet and added an inducer of 150 mg/Kg BW of alloxan. The results of the observations were analyzed descriptively and using the SPSS One Way Anova test with a 95% confidence level. The results showed that the ekor naga leaf extract was effective as a new antidiabetic agent. Where there is a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between treatment groups. The best value was shown by treatment 2 (500 mg/KgBW). Then followed by treatment 1 (250 mg/KgBW).

**Keywords:** *Rhaphidophora pinnata*, Diabetes Mellitus, Rats, Leaf Extract

# **Comparison of The Six Minutes Walk Distance of Cloth, Surgical, and KN95 Mask in Healthy Young Adults**

Patrick William Gading<sup>1</sup>, Mirna Marhami Iskandar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Medical Faculty of Jambi University/ patrick.wg@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Wearing a face mask is recommended to prevent contracting or being exposed to COVID-19, including when exercising. Exercise itself is effective for preventing obesity, diabetes, and hypertension, all of which are major risk factors for complications if a person contracts COVID-19. However, there is controversy that the use of a face mask during exercise can affect exercise capacity. The six-minute walk test is a test with a simple method to assess the status of a person's cardiorespiratory function. Independent studies have shown that the six-minute walk test is predictive of morbidity and mortality, and an equation linking the six-minute walk test to maximal oxygen consumption ( $VO_{2max}$ ) was recently developed for patients with cardiopulmonary impairment. The purpose of this study was to determine the difference between Cloth, Surgical and KN95 Masks on The Six Minute Walk Distance (6MWD) in Healthy Young Adults. This study used an experimental method with consecutive sampling technique. The data analysis technique used a Anova test to assess the effect of wearing a mask on 6MWD in healthy young adults. There are no difference in 6MWD, heart rate, or oxygen saturation between group of masks and without ( $p \leq 0.001$ ). Masks does not reduce exercise capacity in young adults.

**Keywords:** 6MWD, Exercise Capacity, Face Masks.



# **Profile of Depression Symptoms in Students Seeking Psychological Help at the Counseling Center in University**

Kustimah<sup>1\*</sup>, Arina Shabrina<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Clinical Psychology Department, Universitas Padjadjaran/ kustimah@unpad.ac.id\*

## **ABSTRACT**

Depression is a common mental disorder with a high prevalence. Depression is a mental health problem that often occurs in college counseling centers. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of depressive symptoms in students who registered at the Counseling Center in University. This study is a cross-sectional study. A total of 801 students registered as clients at the counseling center (649 women and 152 men) filled out the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-test, and ANOVA test. The top three reasons for students to seek psychological help are emotional problems (35.8%), academic problems (12.4%), and negative thinking (11.2%). The average student depression level was 30.45 which indicated a severe level of mood disorder. The majority of students (32.5%) had severe level of depression. Gender did not show a significant association with BDI scores ( $t(799)=0.841$ ,  $p=0.4$ ) and there was no difference in depression scores based on the types of complaints reported by students seeking psychological help in counseling center ( $F(8.792)=1.182$ ,  $p=0.307$ ). The results of this study showed that 32.5% of students had a severe level of depression. There are no differences in BDI scores based on gender and types of complaints reported by students who register at the Counseling Center.

**Keywords:** depression, college students, counseling center

## **Evaluation Health-Related Quality of Life in Diabetic Foot Infections : A Systematic Review**

Fitrianingsih<sup>1,2</sup>, Em Yunir<sup>3</sup>, Agusdini Banun Saptaningsih<sup>4</sup>, Rani Sauriasari<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jawa Barat, Indonesia.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Internal Medicine Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Referral Hospital, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Ministry of Health RI, Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding author: rani@farmasi.ui.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Diabetic foot infection is a major complication of diabetes that causes significant morbidity and mortality. In identifying the outcome measures of diabetic foot infection therapy, the Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) used as a key performance indicator. This study reviews the value of the tools in evaluating health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in patients with diabetic foot infections. Method: The method used in this systematic review is according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines through literature searches from online databases, PUBMED, Scopus with the keywords "Diabetic Foot Infection" AND "Health-related quality of life". Based on the screening and literature search, We obtained several articles related to this topic. There are no studies that evaluated the disease-specific tools of patients with diabetic foot infections. We found that many varieties of HRQOL PROMs were used to quantify changes in quality of life, while the diseases-specific tools were better than generic ones. The generic tools are used in assessing secondary outcome measures, especially in cost-utility analysis. The evaluation of HRQOL in diabetic foot infection needs further development to get the most valid HRQOL PROMs. No one PROM can be identified as a 'gold standard' in evaluating HRQOL in diabetic foot infection.

**Keywords:** amputation; diabetic foot infection; health-related quality of life; patient-reported outcome measures.

# **The Relationship between Depression, Anxiety, and Stress with Adherence to Covid-19 Health Protocols in Jabodetabek Citizens**

Hanna Wydia Gultom<sup>1</sup>, Zainal Abidin<sup>2</sup>, Achmad Djunaidi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Padjadjaran University/  
hanna19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Covid-19 has spread to almost every country in the world, forcing the government to apply protocols in order to prevent further spread of the virus in the absence of vaccines. These protocols include physical distancing, self-isolation, and increased hygiene procedures. Cooperation from all citizens is needed regarding the adherence of these health protocols. Adherence towards the protocols has not yet been fully implemented, and existing studies provide little evidence regarding factors associated with this adherence. Nonetheless, previous studies found that depression, anxiety, and stress can affect one's adherence. The current study is a correlational research conducted to 280 adults in Jabodetabek with the purpose of investigating whether depression, anxiety, and stress are associated with adherence toward Covid-19 protocols. The instruments used in this research are the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS) and an adherence towards Covid-19 protocols questionnaire based on the CDC Guideline Compliance. Data was collected using convenience sampling methods, and then analyzed by analytical statistics Rank Spearman. Our results found that depression, anxiety, and stress don't significantly correlate to adherence towards Covid-19 protocols. This suggests that there might be other factors that affect adherence towards Covid-19 protocols

**Keywords:** Depression; Anxiety; Stress; Adherence; Health Protocol; Covid-19

# **Identification and Determination of Mercury (Hg) Levels in a Face Whitening Night Cream Concoction at Beauty Clinic Jambi City Using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer**

<sup>1</sup>Maryani, <sup>2</sup>Muhaimin, <sup>3</sup>Havizur Rahman

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Jambi/ryanilee1998@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

Cosmetics are human needs, especially for women. Cosmetics that are widely used by the public are facial whitening creams. But consumers must be careful in choosing a face whitening cream because it is often added that harmful ingredients such as mercury are often added. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a blended facial whitening night cream in the beauty clinic of Jambi City that contains mercury and how much mercury is in the facial whitening night cream. The method used in this research is experimental by testing 20 samples of facial whitening night cream in the beauty clinic of Jambi city. This research was conducted with qualitative and quantitative tests. The qualitative test was carried out by organoleptic test and color reaction test, in the color reaction test using 3 reagents, namely: KI, HCl and NAOH and for the quantitative test the standard solution used was 5; 10; 15; 20; 40; 50 ppb, then measured using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer with a wavelength of 253.7 nm. Research shows that from 20 samples of facial whitening night cream concoctions at the beauty clinic in Jambi City, there is 1 cream that is declared positive for mercury with a mercury content of 1,2500 ppm. Of the 20 samples of facial whitening night cream concoctions in beauty clinics in the city of Jambi, only 1 cream contains mercury.

**Keywords.** Cosmetics, whitening cream, mercury.

# **Food Intake and Immunonutritional intake, Physical Activity and Body Composition in Overweight and Obesity During the Covid Pandemic**

Rita Halim<sup>1</sup>, Raihanah Suzan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Clinical Nutrition, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Jambi University/ Ritahalim\_fkik@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Obesity is a condition that is often associated with an increased risk of severe Covid-19 infection or even death. Overweight and Obesity indicate inflammatory status and immune dysfunction, so it is necessary to take immunonutrients to prevent a decrease in the immune system. This study aims to determine dietary patterns and intake of immunonutrients, physical activity, and body composition in overweight and obesity during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study is a descriptive survey with a sample of 100 people who are overweight and obese. Data on food intake and immunonutrition were obtained from the 3x24 hour food record and SQ FFQ, physical activity data from the IPAQ questionnaire, while body composition was measured using the BIA (Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis) tool. In this study, most of the subjects were female (59%) and aged 17-25 years (76%). Most of the food intake in this study was in the poor category (94%), while the intake of immunonutrients in the sufficient category was only protein (61%) and iron (32%). While physical activity in research subjects mostly in the less category (56%). The body composition of the subjects of this study was found to be 81% more fat mass, 59% less muscle mass, 70% less water composition and 75% normal visceral fat. Immunonutrition intake and lack of physical activity are factors that can affect immunity in overweight and obese people

**Keywords:** Imunonutrition, Physical activity and Body Compotition

# **Personality Assessment with Rorschach Test in Assessment for Clients with Substance Use Disorder in National Narcotics Board Province of Banten**

**Dewi Arimbi**

National Narcotics Board of Banten Province/ dewiarimbi05@gmail.com

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research was to obtain empirical data about the total personality of the client with substance use disorder. The consideration of this research was the importance of seeing substance use as one of mental disorder based on biological, psychological, and social factors. Thus, the assessment should have measured those aspects. Personality traits were part of psychological factors as an underlying predisposition in behavior, including substance use. But the personality will not be measured only by interview with Addiction Severity Index because it only depends on what the clients said. Thus, we should measure personality specifically to understand about psychological process behind substance use comprehensively. The research design used was case study. Participants in this research were five clients with substance use disorder in *Klinik Pratama BNNP Banten*. The tools used in this personality assessment is Rorschach Test, which was one of projective test consists of ten cards with ink blots. The consideration of using this projective test was to make clients giving responses in various ways and avoid ideal answers. The result showed that personality assessment with Rorschach Test for clients with substance use disorder described total personality comprehensively which can not be measured by interview with Addiction Severity Index. The description about personality aspect could be an underlying predisposition in substance use disorder and as a predictor to identify the triggers for relapse, so that we could have more comprehensive data to arrange treatment plan based on individual treatment principal.

**Keywords:** Rorschach Test, Projective Test, Personality Assessment, Substance Use Disorder

# **Determinants Relating to Compliance with the Use of Masks as an Effort to Prevent COVID-19 in Students of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University**

<sup>1</sup>M. Ridwan, <sup>2</sup>Ismi Nurwaqiah Ibnu, <sup>3</sup>Alemina Ateta Ngena

<sup>123</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Jambi/ ismiibnu@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACTS**

Background: Health issues are very important things to all the entire world community, especially for doctors, researchers, health experts, midwives, nurses, and other medical personnel. WHO (2020) recorded that the number of confirmed Corona positive patients until November 17 th , 2020 was 54,771,888 cases with 1,324,249 patient deaths. The purposes of this study are to determine the determinants related to compliance with the use of masks as an efforts to preventing Covid-19 in students of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University. Methods: This study uses a quantitative research type. The design in this study is a cross-sectional research design. The instrument in this study used a questionnaire via Google form with proportional random sampling technique as many as 86 respondents. Results: The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between attitude and adherence to the use of masks ( $p = 0.039$ ), there is a relationship between comfort and compliance with the use of masks ( $p = 0.000$ ), there is no relationship between the policy of using masks ( $p = 0.057$ ), there is No. relationship between knowledge and compliance with the use of masks ( $p = 0.822$ ) Suggestion: Suggestions for the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences to improve policies regarding the use of masks and conduct discussions to make posters on Health Protocols so as to.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Knowledge, Attitude, Comfort, Policy, Masks

## Changes, Stress, and Undergraduate Student's Coping Stress during Online Learning in Pandemic Era

\*Yohana Ratrin Hestyanti<sup>1</sup>, Angela Oktavia Suryani<sup>2</sup>, Penny Handayani<sup>3</sup>, Wieka Dyah Partasari<sup>4</sup>, Weny Savitry S. Pandia<sup>5</sup>, Irwanto<sup>6</sup>, Lis Lestari<sup>7</sup>, Kristinus Sembiring<sup>8</sup>, Ferdinand Bele Sole<sup>9</sup>, Godlif Sianipar<sup>10</sup>, Aprilita Br Sitepu<sup>11</sup>, Gabriela Abigail<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1,6</sup>Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia/  
yohana.hestyanti@atmajaya.ac.id, angela.suryani@atmajaya.ac.id,  
penny.handayani@atmajaya.ac.id, wieka.partasari@atmajaya.ac.id,  
weny.pandia@atmajaya.ac.id, irwanto\_i@yahoo.com,

<sup>7</sup>Widya Karya Catholic University/ lislestari@widyakarya.ac.id

<sup>8</sup>Universitas Katolik Widya Mandira (Widya Mandira Catholic University)/ sembiringyohan@gmail.com

<sup>9</sup>STKIP Weetebula/ ferdibsole@stkip-weetebula.ac.id

<sup>10</sup>Universitas Katolik Santo Thomas/ godlif@yahoo.com

<sup>11</sup>STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan/ aprilitasitepu6@gmail.com

<sup>12</sup>Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia/gabriel.201807000026@student.atmajaya.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has been going on for more than a year and there is still no certainty when it will end. One of the biggest impacts was experienced by the world of education where the learning process is carried out online to prevent transmission. This change in the form of learning raises various problems. This study aims to determine the changes and problems experienced by students during online learning, stress levels, and student's coping mechanisms. This study involves 5018 undergraduate (S1) students (female = 66.12%), from the 2016 – 2020 classes across 20 universities in Indonesia located in the East and West part of Indonesia. Data collection was carried out in March 2021 using the quota sampling method. The measuring instrument used is the Perceived Stress Scale, and the Brief COPE that has been adapted to suit the student context. The result of this study indicates that the majority of participants (77%) have difficulty absorbing materials, 66% indicate that during online learning the tasks become very numerous, 49% have difficulty accessing learning due to signal problems, 60% experience a reduced family economy, 39% have economy crisis, 64% experienced infrequent rest time, 56% experienced unhealthy lifestyle because of the use of gadgets. The level of stress experienced at moderate to high levels was 85%. Student coping strategies also play a role in their stress levels. The result of multiple regression shows that coping strategy in the less useful category contributes to the increase in perceived stress ( $R^2= 0.29$ ,  $F= 672.18$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ,  $r= 0.56$ ). From qualitative analysis results, it was found that there were mental health problems in students, which required the attention of the college head. Several recommendations for follow-up on student mental health care are discussed further.

**Keyword: Coping Stress, Online Learning, Pandemic Covid-19, Stress, Undergraduate Students**



## **Covid-19 Stress on Gadget Users and Covid-19 Vaccinations**

Maria M. H. Gaharpung<sup>1</sup>, Yunita Lusita Welin<sup>2</sup>, Maria Nona Nancy<sup>3</sup>, Hendrikus Pedro<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1234</sup>Departement of Psychology, Faculty of Social Science, Nusa Nipa University/  
Email: hendrorodriquez@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Vaccination is one way to deal with Covid-19. Positive and negative information about the vaccination process were obtained through gadgets. This study aims to determine the Covid-19 stress in gadget users in terms of the completion of the Covid-19 vaccination. The data was collected using a survey method using the adaptation of the Covid Stress Scales from Taylor et al, (2020). A total of 217 responses filled out the online scale. Data were analyzed by using ANOVA technique to see differences in stress among respondents who had not received vaccination, respondents who had received dose I vaccination and respondents who had received dose II vaccination. The results of data analysis showed that there were differences in stress levels (F: 5.533, P: 0.00) in respondents who had not been vaccinated, respondents with dose I vaccination and respondents with dose II vaccination. Respondents of dose II vaccination had a higher stress level (Mean = 167.44) compared to respondents of dose I vaccination (Mean = 147.82) and respondents who had not been vaccinated (Mean = 148.30). The stress of Covid-19 encourages respondents to seek vaccinations to protect themselves from exposure to Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19 stress, gadget users, vaccination

## **Is School from Home Program During Pandemic Covid-19 affect Students Reading Interest?**

Yurni  
Universitas Batanghari

### **Abstract**

The participants in this study were junior high school students in Jambi. The goal of the study was to look at students' reading interests during the Covid-19 epidemic while they were studying home policy. With one student and one instructor, this descriptive research employs the narrative inquiry technique. Data was collected through interviews, which were then evaluated descriptively. Students dislike reading the subject matter, according to the conclusions of this study. Students merely complete the teacher's tasks and prefer to spend their time playing internet games. Reading, they believe, is difficult and time-consuming.

**Keywords:** students, teacher task, narrative inquiry technique

# **The Effect of Audiovisual Learning on Students Knowledge and Soft skill on The Laborarium Skill of The Maternity Nursing**

Muthia Mutmainnah<sup>1</sup>, Meinarisa<sup>2</sup>, Sri mulyani<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ meinarisa@unja.ac.id.

## **ABSTRACT**

Covid-19 has changed the order of education in Indonesia. There is a big change in learning from formal education in the classroom to learning from home, with an online system. The online education system is certainly not easy. In addition to the personal discipline to study independently, there are facilities and resources that must be provided. Laboratory activities that hone students' abilities in developing skills for patients were forced to turn into audiovisual learning. In maternity nursing learning there are practices carried out in laboratories that develop students' soft skills and knowledge. The design of this research is pretest and posttest without control group. The implementation of the audiovisual learning intervention was given in 4 sessions consisting of pregnancy, childbirth, newborns and the postpartum period. The questionnaire used in this study was a knowledge questionnaire and soft skill assessment on students. Number of respondents are 63 respondents. The results of the study show that there is an effect of audiovisual learning on students' knowledge  $p=0,001$  and soft skill  $p=0,001$ . This study shows an increase in the score of 80% of the number of respondents. This research recommends giving audiovisual learning to improve knowledge laboratory skills in maternity nursing.

**Keywords:** Audiovisual learning, Knowledge, Laboratorium skill, Maternity nursing, Soft skill.

## **Spatial Analytic Environmental Based Diseases in Muaro Jambi Distric**

Armaidi Darmawan<sup>1</sup>, \*Wahyu Indah Dewi Aurora<sup>2</sup>, Ima Maria<sup>3</sup>, Erny Kusdiyah<sup>4</sup>,  
Nuriyah<sup>5</sup>, Guspianto<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Pusat Unggulan Ipteks (PUI) Scientific of Environmental Health And Diseases  
(SEHAD) Universitas Jambi

<sup>3,4,5</sup> Bagian Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Kedokteran Keluarga Program Studi Kedokteran  
FKIK Universitas Jambi

<sup>6</sup> Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat FKIK Universitas Jambi/  
Email: auroradr@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Environmental health problems are a problem for all sectors, including the government, health workers and the wider community. One effort to solve this problem is to increase knowledge about environmental health so as to avoid the occurrence of infectious and non-communicable diseases, which are often related to human behavior, namely environmental-based diseases. The purpose of this study is to mapping with spatial analytic of environmental-based diseases. The type of this research is descriptive research with Spatial Analytical approach. The data taken are secondary data and primary data from the Health Office of Muaro Jambi Regency. The research was carried out for 3 months from September to November 2021. The variables studied were environmental diseases, namely diarrhea, malaria, dengue fever, filariasis and Acute Pulmonary diseases. Analitical using Spatial analytic (GIS) and univariate analytic. From 11 sub-districts and 22 health centers studied, the most Acut Pulmonary disease was in Tanjung sub-district, the most diarrhea cases were Kemingking Dalam, the highest DHF cases were Sungai Bahar IV, the most malaria cases were Kasang Pudak and the highest filariasis was in Muara Kumpeh. Prevalence of environmental-based diseases in Muaro Jambi Regency is still high in several areas in Muaro Jambi Regency.

**Keywords: Spasial Analytic, Environmental-Based Diseases**

## Antimicrobial Effectiveness Test Of Using Natural-Based Hand Sanitizer of Piper Betle L. and Aloe Vera

Armaidi Darmawan<sup>1</sup>, Erny Kusdiyah<sup>2</sup>, Nuriyah<sup>3</sup>, Wahyu Indah Dewi Aurora<sup>4</sup>,  
Muthi'ah Irbah<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center of Excellence Scientific of Environmental Health And Diseases,  
Universitas Jambi/ armaididarmawan@unja.ac.id

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Universitas Jambi/ erny\_kusdiyah@unja.ac.id

<sup>3</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Universitas Jambi/ inoydr@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup>Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Universitas Jambi/ auroradr@unja.ac.id

<sup>5</sup>Student of Medical Studies program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,  
Universitas Jambi/ irbahmuthiah@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Hands are one of a part of the body that are susceptible to pathogenic microorganisms and non-pathogenic microorganisms. Therefore, keeping hands clean is very important to prevent illness, one of which is using hand sanitizer. Chemical-based hand sanitizers often cause skin problems, so there is an innovation about creating a natural-based hand sanitizer. *Piper betle L.* and *aloe vera* were chosen as the basic ingredients for making natural-based hand sanitizer because they have antimicrobial properties and are easy to find in the community. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of antimicrobial using natural-based hand sanitizer of *Piper betle l.* and *Aloe vera*. The study was conducted in September 2021 with 25 students of Medical studies program from 2018 and 2019 classes as the sample. The method used in this study was an experimental quantitative analysis with a design using Pre-Test Post-Test One Group Design. The results showed a decrease in microorganisms on hands in 23 students. The average number of colonies of microorganisms before using natural-based hand sanitizers of betel leaf and aloe vera is 1114.64, after using hand sanitizers there is a decrease in the number of microorganism colonies to 504.64 and the difference in the average number of colonies of microorganisms is 610 (55 %). It can be concluded that the natural-based hand sanitizer of betel leaf and aloe vera is effective as an antimicrobial.

**Keywords:** hand sanitizer, betel leaf, aloe vera

## **Evaluation of Lumbar Muscle Pressure Threshold in Online Motorcycle Taxi Rider**

Attiya Istarini<sup>1</sup>, Mirna Iskandar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi  
University/ mirna\_marhami@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Technological advances have made online-motorcycle taxis widely used in Indonesia. Furthermore, taxi riders are at high risk of experiencing myofascial low back pain. Excessive riding duration with slouching sitting posture can affect muscle pressure threshold and finally increase pain sensitivity. This study aims to determine pressure pain threshold value in online motorcycle taxi riders who suffer low back pain. This study is an observational study with a cross sectional design. The samples were online-motorcycle taxi riders aged 18-60 years with myofascial low back pain. Pressure pain thresholds were performed at trigger points in the lumbar muscles using a digital algometer. Pain severity assessed by Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NPRS). Spearman test was used to analyze correlation of two variables. Twenty eight taxi riders were included in this study (mean age of  $41.32 \pm 12.7$  years). About 75% of the study subjects complained of mild pain (NPRS 1-3). The mean pressure value which caused pain is  $5.07 \pm 1.34$  kgf. Bivariate statistical test showed a negative correlation between the pressure pain threshold and pain severity ( $p= 0.04$ ,  $r= -0,3$ ). The mean pressure pain threshold of online motorcycle taxi riders is  $5.07 \pm 1.34$  kgf. There is correlation between the pressure threshold and the severity of pain, but the power is weak. According to this result, lowered pressure pain threshold is not an independent risk factor for the development of lumbar pain.

**Keywords:** myofascial low back pain, online-motorcycle taxi rider, pressure threshold.

## **Analysis Expression DNA of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis in Formalin-Fixed Paraffin Embedded (FFPE) with Granulomatous Mastitis Samples**

Fairuz<sup>1</sup>, Dewi H<sup>1</sup>, Utami EA<sup>2</sup>, Lipinwati<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Histopathology , Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

<sup>2</sup> Department of Anatomical Pathology, Abdul Manap Hospital, Kota Jambi

<sup>3</sup> Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/

Email: fairuz\_fkik@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Granulomatous Mastitis (GM) is a chronic inflammatory breast disease characterized by sterile noncaseating granulomatous inflammation with etiopathogenesis has not yet been fully evaluated. Tuberculous mastitis is a chronic infection disease caused by bacillus Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB), and also one of differential diagnosis GM. In developing countries, like Indonesia, the most causes of granuloma is Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection, besides leprae, corpus alienum granulomatous, fungal infection, parasitic infection, and actinomycosis. The gold standard for diagnosis of tuberculous mastitis is the detection of MTB in specimens. The aim of this study is to analyze expression DNA of Mycobacterium tuberculosis using PCR technique on FFPE with granulomatous mastitis samples. A total of 45 formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) with granulomatous mastitis samples were included in this study (histopathological examination with Hematoxylin Eosin, and Ziehl Neelsen staining) were extracted DNA (Invitrogen Purelink Genomic DNA Mini Kit). A PCR convention was conducted with specific primer target gen *IS 6110* to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA. All GM patients were women with a range age of 30,8 years. All FFPE with granulomatous mastitis samples were PCR negatif, there was no band 123 bp. Granulomatous mastitis can be caused by MTB and Mott and PCR conventional is not sensitive for detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in FFPE with GM samples.

**Keywords:** Granulomatous Mastitis, Tuberculous Mastitis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, FFPE, PCR, MTB

# **Associations of Dietary Intake, Nutritional Status, and Physical Activity with Covid-19 in the Overweight and Obesity Adult**

Suzan R<sup>1</sup>, Halim R<sup>2</sup>, Ayudia EI<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/ raihanah\_suzan@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Overweight and obesity has been known as a risk factor to get covid-19 and complication or severe covid-19. Due to government regulation, people were more susceptible to increased their weight in the pandemic covid-19 time. Government restricted people's activity outside their house so people had difficulty exercising and there is an increasing dietary intake of unhealthy food. This study aimed to investigate the association of dietary intake, nutritional status and physical activity with covid-19 in the overweight and obesity adult population. We conducted a cross sectional study among adults with overweight and obesity in Jambi City. Dietary intake, nutritional status, physical activity and covid 19 data were collected using a FFQ semikuantitatif, GPAQ and structured questionnaire respectively. The survey was conducted from September to October 2021. A total 156 respondents have been included in the study, aged between 18 and 64 years (55,8% females). Obesity was observed in 82,1% of the population, only 30,1% subjects had inactivity, 78,2% subjects ate more than the recommendation, and 19,2% subjects had covid-19. We found no significant association between the dietary intake, nutritional status, physical activity with covid 19. In this study we found no significant association between the dietary intake, nutritional status, physical activity with covid 19, however our data need to be confirmed and investigated in the future with more extensive population studies.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Dietary intake, Obesity, Physical activity



## **Module Validity Test of Get Personal App to Increase Personal Safety Skill and Knowledge on Children**

Yun Nina Ekawati<sup>1</sup>, Nofrans Eka Saputra<sup>2</sup>, Verdiantia Annisa<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Psychology, Jambi University/ yun\_nina.e.@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the research was to figure out the module validity of Get Personal App to increase personal safety and knowledge on children. The method used was research and development (R & D). The research data was obtained from five stages. First stage was research needs analysis by having personal safety skill study, Get Personal App. The second stage was data collection. The third and fourth were initial product development and product design and illustration. The last stage was conducting validation assessment by examiners (cultural figure, story writer, and psychologist). The examiners arrangement was conducted purposively. The validity stage conducted including content validation and construct validation. Data analysis used was descriptive analysis. The validity module test result based on Aiken's  $v$  was categorized in valid criteria. It can be concluded that the module has been validly arranged in term of content and construct validity. Therefore, it can be used as an alternative to be developed in quasi experimental way to the personal safety skill and knowledge on children.

**Keywords:** Module Validity, Knowledge, Skills and Personal Safety Skills

## **Development of Jernang (*Daemonoroph draco*) Resin Ointment Formulation in Burn Therapy**

Elisma<sup>1\*</sup>, Yuliawati<sup>2</sup>, Uce Lestari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Jambi/ Email: elisma@unja.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Empirically, jernang is used as a wound medicine by the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) in Jambi. The use of jernang as a wound medicine is to take the resin located on the ripe fruit, then apply it to the injured skin area. This empirical use became the basis for the development of jernang resin as a wound medicine. From the research that has been done previously, jernang resin can treat inflammation in the stomach of rats and cuts in rats. Jernang resin contains secondary metabolites of alkaloids, steroids, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids. These compounds contribute to providing bioactivity as wound medicine and anti-inflammatory. Burns are a form of traumatic injury that can be caused by heat, electric current or chemicals that hit the mucosa or deeper tissues. Burns are different from incision wounds because burns can cause injury and increase the permeability of blood vessels, causing inflammation. Giving ointment preparations on burns is more profitable than other preparations because the ointment has the ability to stick longer to the wound and its penetration power into the injured skin is better. This study is an experimental study that aims to formulate a burn ointment from jernang resin and evaluate its bioactivity against burns in rats. The concentration of jernang resin in the ointment formula was 5%, 10% and 15%. The results showed that jernang ointment had the best effect as a burn drug at a concentration of 15% which had the same effectiveness as a positive control (bioplacenton).

**Keywords:** *daemonoroph draco*, ointment, burns

# **Knowledge and Learning Needs of Nurses Related to in Preventing and Domestic Violence Against Women: A Facility Based Cross Sectional Survey**

Muthia Mutmainnah<sup>1</sup>, Indah Mawarti<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/  
muthia\_mutmainnah@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Violence against women and children has several very influential impacts on victims, both short term and long term such as physical, psychological and social impacts. The impact of violence on women and children can add to the problems experienced by victims and their families. Some of the physical impacts that occur on women and children who experience violence are physical injuries to the body and even death, unwanted pregnancies and declining health conditions due to permanent injuries or psychological stress. This study aims to assess the knowledge of nurses. This facility based cross sectional study was carried out among 56 nursing personnel from public sector. Two third of nursing personnel (67%) had moderate knowledge scores and 27% had poor knowledge scores; 19% had favorable attitude scores towards DV; 57% had good practice scores; 44% reported moderate to high need for learning and majority lacked preparedness to manage DV victims. Nursing personnel had substantial gap in their knowledge related to Domestic Violence.

**Keywords:** knowledge, learning needs, nurse, domestic violence

# Physical Properties and Antioxidant Activity Test of Lotion Fraction Dichloromethane Extract Breadfruit Peel (*Artocarpus altilis*)

Syamsurizal<sup>1</sup>, Uce Lestari<sup>2</sup>, Eza Permata Sari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Chemical Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Jambi University

<sup>2,3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

Email: syamsurizal68@unja.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

Free radicals are compounds or atoms which do not have one or more electron pairs in their outer orbits. One of the causes of free radicals is skin damage. This can be overcome, to prevent this damage by doing skin care by using a cosmetic preparation in the form of a lotion that contains antioxidants. One source of antioxidants is the fraction of dichloromethane extract of breadfruit peel. This study aims to formulate a lotion fraction of the dichloromethane extract of breadfruit peel from a formula that has the best physical properties compared to other formulas. The formulation of the lotion preparation was formulated with the active substance fraction 2 dichloromethane extract of breadfruit peel with a very strong antioxidant activity of 15.72 ppm with an activity level of 2.66 times that of the positive control (Vitamin-E). Furthermore, the test was carried out by testing the activity of the fraction of the breadfruit peel dichloromethane extract and observing the best physical properties of the variation of fraction 2 of the breadfruit peel dichloromethane extract F1(0.1%), F2(0.3%), F3(0.5%), F4(0.7%) and F5(0.9). Quality characteristics test was carried out on the five formulas by observing organoleptic, homogeneity, spreadability, adhesion and viscosity. F3 was declared as the best preparation with organoleptic characteristics which included ivory white color, rose smell, semi-solid form, soft and homogeneous consistency. The pH value is 7.29, the dispersion is 5.40 cm, the adhesion is 2.56 seconds and the viscosity is 2311.21 cPs which is in accordance with the requirements of SNI. The result of IC 50 is 44.72 ppm with very strong category. It can be concluded that F3 has the best physical properties with an antioxidant activity value of 0.97 times more active than the other formulas.

**Keywords:** breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*), antioxidant, lotion

# **The Effectiveness of Diabetes Foot Treatment on Preventing Foot Ulcers in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients**

Nurhusna, Yosi Oktarina<sup>a</sup>

Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University/  
Nurhusna@unja.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

Foot ulcers are a serious complication for diabetics resulting in high rates of individual morbidity and significant costs to the health care system. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of foot care methods in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus on the incidence of foot ulcers in DM patients. This study is an experimental study using 2 groups of respondents, where one group will have diabetes mellitus foot care intervention according to established guidelines, while the second group as a control group are diabetics with standard care. The sample is all patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, 60 people were selected randomly using a systematic random sampling technique. The data were analyzed univariate using a frequency distribution, and bivariate using a T test with a significance level ( $p \geq 0.05$ ). The results showed that there was a significant difference in the decrease in the incidence of foot ulcers in DM patients who did foot care than those who did not ( $p$ -value = 0.001,  $p < 0.05$ ). Based on the results of this study, it is hoped that this foot care intervention can be used as a guideline in the treatment of people with diabetes mellitus, especially in the prevention of foot ulcers.

**Keywords** : Diabetic, Foot, Ulcer, Treatment